Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 18[illegible]

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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ume 158 No. 11 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | September 11, 1950

orquay Meeting Will e Held Despite Korea

ormal notice was given September 1 the Department of State that the third nd of tariff negotiations will go for- d as planned at Torquay, England, Sep- ber 28. Some 3,000 products, includ- most of the chemical products in edule 1 of the tariff act of 1930 will involved in the tariff-cutting discus- s with some forty other countries.

he department made this government's ition clear in a lengthy statement re- nding to a demand that has been raised number of industries that the nego- ions be called off because of the rean situation." They have reasoned because of the unsettled conditions wing out of the tense international sit- on it is impossible to get a true meas- ment of the effects that further cuts American tariffs would have on domes- industry.

r Influences and Torquay

was argued by the department that accelerated defense programs in the ted States and Western Europe will n a larger total demand for goods, ater employment and strong inflation- tendencies, and to the extent that ff reductions increase the volume of orts and decrease the costs of such orts, they will contribute to restrain- the inflationary pressures.

Moreover," the department stated, iff reductions resulting from the Tor- y negotiations can be expected to con- ute to counter-inflationary measures en not only in the United States but most of the friendly countries of the ld, since the effect of such reductions be to help hold down prices through- the world. Tariff reductions as made ough the careful and selective proced- s of the trade-agreements program, sent no threat to the American nomy.

Greater military production in West- Europe will also require the more cient use of Western European eco- ic resources through closer economic peration. The United States has ex- ded great effort in furthering close nomic cooperation in Western Europe. re is general agreement that the Ko- n situation has increased rather than inished the necessity for such cooper- n. The Torquay negotiations promise nake an important contribution in this ction by reducing tariffs affecting le among European countries them-

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Chemicals Use in Food Probers Name Counsel

Vincent A. Kleinfeld, of the Department of Justice, has been named as chief counsel of the house committee to investigate the use of chemicals in food products by Representative James J. Delaney of New York, chairman of the investigating committee. Mr. Kleinfeld has been loaned to the committee by the department, where he is in charge of litigation under the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act.

The committee is being organized to investigate the effects and use of chemicals in the production of foods, and the effects of insecticides and chemical fertilizers on food. The purpose is to develop facts on which congress can decide policy in relation to the regulation of such substances by the government. It is not the intention of the committee to get into the technical phases of the chemical uses and their effects.

Molasses on 'Positive List'

Effective September 15, inedible molasses will be placed on the export control "positive list" of commodities requiring validated licenses for export to all destinations except Canada, the Office of Industry and Commerce, reported last week. This action is being taken to prevent undue foreign drain on domestic supplies of inedible molasses, used as a raw material in the production of industrial alcohol, officials said.

Exports of inedible molasses valued at less than $250 will not require validated licenses under the action announced today except for shipment to "Subgroup A" countries (Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Russian Zone of Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Manchuria, North Korea, Poland and Danzig, Rumania, and the USSR). Licenses for exports of inedible molasses granted by OIC will remain valid for the standard period of six months.

Inedible molasses was removed from export control in the fall of 1948. Types of molasses covered by the Recontrol Action are classified under "Schedule B" number 162910, and include cane blackstrap, final beet molasses, and hydrol.

U.S. Plans Early Action to Ease Shortages in Alkalies and Benzol

Control authority granted to the President by congress in the defense production act over materials vital to the defense program will be brought into early play by the Department of Commerce against soda ash, caustic soda, and benzol, and possibly a few other chemical items where supply shortages are becoming acute.

It was not clear last week just what type of control would be imposed, but it appeared that the first step will be to place limits on inventories. Other controls that can be imposed under the new law and which are expected to be applied, although at some later date, would be limitations on the use of the materials by less essential industries, allocation of supplies, or both.

The chemicals division of the department has been busy for more than a week preparing data on the various chemicals important to national defense and the civilian economy in which troublesome spots have occurred in contemplation of some action being taken under the new law to make certain that there is no interruption to the defense program for lack of supplies of these materials.

The alkali shortages, growing out of strikes which have now closed down an estimated 85 percent of production capacity, are described by officials as being "critical," against which some action will have to be taken at an early date. It has been suggested that the government seize the strike-bound plants, but counsel within the department questions whether there is sufficient legal authority for such action.

Studying Seizure Authority

The department's attorneys have ruled that the only authority for seizure of strike-bound plants by the government is the general constitutional authority of the President to protect the public welfare. In order for the President to invoke this authority, they believe that it would have to be shown that the strikes have produced a serious emergency unmistakably related to national defense. The matter is now being studied from this angle.

The shortage of benzol, on the other hand, is the result of demands greatly in excess of the ability of industry to produce and consideration is now being given in high quarters to the advisability of the federal government building one or more plants that would augment supplies. In the meantime, industrial consumers also are being urged to turn to foreign sources for their needs and several large contracts are understood to have been made with suppliers in Britain.

CCC Sets Export Prices On Linseed Oil, Flaxseed

The selling price of raw linseed oil offered for export by the Commodity Credit Corporation was fixed at 14 cents per pound on September 1.

The price is f.o.b. tankcars at storage locations—Buffalo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Ore., Houston Tex., Kenedy, Tex., and Good Hope, La. The domestic price ranged from 13.75 per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis and Chicago, to 14.45 cents per pound, f.o.b. Houston, Tex., Kenedy, Tex., and Good Hope, La.

While the agency stated that the prices established for domestic sales would remain fixed at those levels until January 31, no such announcement was made in connection with the 14-cent price on sales for export.

The export sales price for flaxseed was set at $3.55 per bushel for No. 1, flaxseed, in bulk, basis in store New York with the regular market differentials applying for sales in other markets and for other grades. The domestic price was fixed at $3.50 per bushel for No. 1, bulk, basis in store Minneapolis. This price is to remain through January 31, but no such announcement was made on the price on sales for export.

The agency also stated that it has 200,000,000 pounds of spray process nonfat dry milk solids available for sale at a domestic price of 13 cents per pound, f.o.b. location of stock in any state, and 12½ cents a pound when sold for export. The domestic price of roller process, of which there are 162,000,000 pounds, is 11 cents, and the export price 10½ cents.

Phosphate Lands Offered For Lease on Sealed Bids

More than 2400 acres of Wyoming land, situated approximately twelve miles northeast of Kemmerer and six miles northeast of Sublet, in Lincoln County, will be offered for phosphate leasing through competitive bidding, by the bureau of land management, Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman announced September 9.

The sale will be held in the office of the director of the bureau of land management, Washington 25, D. C., at 1 p.m., EST, November 1. The minimum bid is $1 an acre, with leases to be issued to qualified bidders of the highest cash amount an acre as a bonus for the privilege under the phosphate provisions of the mineral leasing act.

Sealed bids marked "phosphate lease" should be mailed on or before 1 p.m., EST, November 1, to the director, bureau of land management, Washington 25, D. C. Each bidder must submit with his bid one-fifth of the amount bid by him in cash or by certified check or money order made payable to the Treasurer of the United States and file qualifications to receive a lease.

FDA Certifies Antibiotic

An order was issued September 2 by the Food and Drug Administration providing for the certification of a new antibiotic product, streptomycin-polymyxin-bacitracin tablets. The order also provides for an increase in the expiration date of ephedrine penicillin tablets from twelve to twenty-four months, and for the use of colorings and flavorings in the product, bacitracin with vasoconstrictor.

Graphite Curbs Removed

Artificial graphite was removed from the "positive list" of commodities requiring validated licenses to export by the Office of Industry and Commerce, effective August 17. The action was taken because of ample supplies to meet domestic needs.

Senate Considering Ban On Munitions Shipments

A bill has been introduced in the senate and is now before the senate interstate and foreign commerce committee to prohibit the transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of lethal munitions except when movement is arranged for, or on behalf of the government. The bill (S. 4040) is sponsored by Senator Zales N. Ecton of Montana.

The bill defines "lethal munitions" as "articles, implements, or devices, which (1) consist of or contain explosive, combustible, or toxic substances and, (2) are designed or adapted to cause destruction of personnel, equipment, or facilities."

Specifically included, without limitation, are "ammunition for cannon of a caliber of twenty millimeter and greater, land mines, naval mines, aircraft bombs, naval torpedoes, military rockets whether free or guided, hand grenades and riffle grenades, when containing explosive, combustible, or toxic substances or when designed to contain such substances.

Section 2 of the bill states that transportation of "lethal munitions" is prohibited except when the movement is arranged for, or on behalf of, the United States or an instrumentality thereof.

Government Surplus Offered

Insecticide, insect-repellent, pigment paste, wax, lime, paint, and other items are offered for sale by the disposal department of the sales section at the naval base at Norfolk 11, Va., in catalog B-42-51. Bids will be taken until September 14.

"Miscellaneous chemicals" is one of the listings in sales invitation S-6-E issued by the Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Tenn. Bids will be opened September 20.

rice Trend Takes a Jump

rice advances in the markets for micals and related materials gained ther month on 1949 last week and the call index, lifted by 2 full points, is its highest in seventeen months. It ds 5 points higher than it was a year and has picked up 9.4 points this r. It will be higher soon when the ads in quotations are eliminated, be- se the moves will all be upward.

ast week's changes brought net ad- ces in seven of the ten major divisions he market; none was depressed. The ances in division index numbers were gs and fine chemicals, 1.2 points; tex- and leather chemicals, 1.7 points; gen- chemicals, 2.6 points; botanical drugs, points; fats and oils, 5.7 points; paint erials, 6.1 points; essential oils, 7.1 nts.

heavy chemicals, the upward move- t was largely in nonferrous metals s, encompasing copper sulphate, me oxide green, bismuth salts, anti- y oxide and sodium antimoniate, lead nate, oxides, carbonate, silicate, and hate, and metallic lead, quicksilver, zinc. Tin and its salts were reduced. monium and sodium phosphates re- ed the shortness of the element. omic acid will be upped this week. e producers advanced leaded zinc le. Advances in soda alkalies and rine are scheduled for October 1 in e quarters. Oxalic acid is another t item.

ermentation alkyls are scarce. Prices e advanced on amyl acetate and butyl ate and alcohol, also, in some quar- , on carbon tetrachloride, formalde- e, and DDT. Glycerin got a sizable boost. Pyridin came under the shortage pressure in coaltar chemicals.

Fats and oils were stronger on scarcities, animal products leading the upward movement. Half a dozen vegetable oils were advanced; so was cocoabutter. Beeswax and spermaceti were higher; carnauba was cut. Essential oils went up by almost four to one. Orange and lemon were advanced; bergamot was reduced.

Botanical materials were stronger in all areas. A few drugs were reduced, and the drop in black pepper prices dominated comestibles.

Demands, as a general thing, kept up. Producers in many lines were shortening commitments and quoting on the basis of time of shipment. Allocating was quite common. The striking of a third alkali producer made an already distressing situation worse. If there is no change in another week, the effect will be disastrous.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Sept. 8, 1950	Sept. 1, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949	Sept. 9, 1949
134.2	132.2	124.8	129.2

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price unduluations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1950	1949	1947	1946	1941
January	123.2	142.0	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	121.3	140.4	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	121.8	137.6	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	121.0	133.6	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	120.6	131.2	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	120.7	128.7	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	122.8	128.1	142.5	137.7	123.5
August	128.8	128.9	140.4	136.6	128.2

U.S. Synthetic Rubber Facilities Being Put Back into Operation

Virtually all of the standby synthetic rubber facilities of the federal government have been ordered back into operation within the past ten days by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, acting on orders from the White House. With the announcement, September 6, by the RFC of an additional 80,000 tons of capacity going back into operation, the program now envisions government production of synthetic rubber at a rate of approximately 755,000 tons annually.

When the program was first announced early in July, three plants were ordered reactivated with a capacity of 88,000 tons annually. Ten days ago another five plants were taken out of standby and the latest announcement added another three to the growing list. All of the so-called chemical plants—those which supply the styrene and the butadiene—have now been reactivated.

Of the five plants ordered back into production ten days ago, two are copolymer plants for the production of GR-S rubber—the so-called all-purpose synthetic—and three are butadiene plants which operate off of petroleum materials. The September 6 announcement placed two more butadiene plants which operate off of alcohol back into operation.

The two copolymer plants are located at Torrance, Calif., and Louisville, Ky. The Torrance plant will be operated by the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, in conjunction with the Pacific Rubber Company, Oakland, Calif. The Louisville plant will be operated by the Kentucky Synthetic Rubber Corporation formed by the following ten firms:—

American Hard Rubber Company, New York; Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company, Cambridge, Mass.; Brown Rubber Company, Lafayette, Ind.; Goodall Rubber Company, Trenton, N. J.; Hewitt-Robins, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Dryden Rubber Division of Sheller Manufacturing Corporation, Chicago; Simplex Wire and Cable Company, Cambridge, Mass.; Sponge Rubber Products Company, Shelton, Conn.; Thiokol Corporation, Trenton, N. J., and Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J.

The three butadiene plants are located at Torrance and El Segundo, Calif., and Baton Rouge, La. The Torrance plant will be operated by Shell Chemical Corporation, the El Segundo plant by Standard Oil Company of California, and the Baton Rouge plant by Copolymer Corporation, operators of the copolymer plant at Baton Rouge.

The operators of the two alcohol-butadiene plants have not been announced by the RFC. One of these plants is located at Kobuta, Pa., and the other is at Louisville, Ky. RFC said that it will announce later which of the two remaining standby copolymer plants will be reactivated. One is located at Institute, W. Va., and the other at Akron, Ohio.

Obituaries

Dr. E. L. Newcomb

Edwin Leigh Newcomb, Phar.D., executive vice-president of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, died unexpectedly September 2 in his home in Montclair, N. J., at the age of sixty-seven years.

Dr. Newcomb was also managing director of the American Foundation for

Pharmaceutical Education, secretary of the Druggists Research Bureau and the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade, and a member of the executive committee and chairman of the finance committee of the Health Information Foundation. He was active in the National Drug Trade Conference as a member of the executive committee. He was a member of the USP Committee of Revision and had been a member of the NF Committee. He had been chosen as the Remington Medalist for 1950.

Dr. Newcomb was born in Vineland, N. J. He entered the drug business as a boy and was graduated by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1905. He served on the P.C.P. faculty from 1904 to 1910 in the department of pharmaceutical botany and pharmacognosy, meanwhile studying phytochemistry at the University of Pennsylvania. He received the degree of master of pharmacy from the Philadelphia college in 1914 and was given the honorary degree of doctor of pharmacy by the University of Pittsburgh in 1924. From 1910 to 1925, he was at the University of Minnesota as instructor, assistant professor, and professor in pharmaceutical botany and pharmacognosy. During that

—*Continued on page 62*

Solvay Announces Oct. 1 Advances in Alkali Prices

Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has announced increases in alkali, chlorine and ammonium chloride schedules, effective October 1.

The new soda ash quotations, f.o.b. works, are as follows:—58 percent light, bulk, carloads, $1.20 per hundredweight, and 58 percent, dense, bulk, carloads, $1.30 per 100 pounds. Carload listings on both types are 30c. higher in paper bags and 85c. higher in barrels.

Caustic soda is quoted, f.o.b. works, as follows:—76 percent solid, drums, carloads, $3.35 per hundredweight; 76 percent flake, ground or powdered, drums, carloads, $3.75; 50 percent liquid, seller's tankcars, basis 76 percent, $2.55; 50 percent liquid, rayon grade, seller's tankcars, basis 76 percent, $2.65; 70-74 percent liquid, seller's tankcars, basis 76 percent, $2.65, and 70-74 percent liquid, rayon grade, seller's tankcars, $2.75.

Liquid chlorine schedules, f.o.b. works, are:—Single unit tankcars, $2.70 per 100 pounds; multiple units, three cars or more per year to one destination, contract customer only, $3.20; multiple units, two cars per year to one destination, contract customer only, $3.80; multiple units, one car, $4.40, and multiple units, less than fifteen tons per year, $4.75.

Ammonium chloride, f.o.b. works, is quoted at $5 per hundredweight in bags, carloads, and $5.25 for barrels, carloads.

Rohm & Haas Seeks Block On Hydrosulphite Price

In a desire to defer, if not avoid, an increase in its quotation on sodium hydrosulphite, the Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has informed its contract customers that it will maintain the present price of Lykopon (trade-name for concentrated hydrosulphite) as long as possible, on condition that they waive the price-protection clause in their contracts. This clause requires the company to give thirty days' advance notice of a price increase for any given quarter of the year. Price adjustments normally become effective at the beginning of a quarter.

"We are taking this action," said W. J. Thackston, jr., sales manager of the textile chemicals department, "in the hope that upward revision of our present schedules can be avoided. It is a sincere effort on our part to do what we can to hold the line against inflation in a basic industry."

Phila. Quartz Co. Boosts Sodium Silicate Listings

Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has announced advances of 10 cents per 100 pounds on liquid sodium silicates and $5 per ton on solid silicates, effective October 1. Also due to take effect at the start of the fourth quarter are increases of 25 cents per pound on "Metso" products, powdered silicates and potassium silicates. All prices are quoted f.o.b. works. At the same time, Philadelphia Quartz Company of California announced similar boosts, effective October 1, f.o.b. West Coast works.

President of John Powell

H. Alvin Smith, executive vice-president of John Powell & Co., New York, has been elected president. W. J. Pollert, formerly vice-president in charge of production, is now in complete charge of all operations and Dr. Alfred Weed, vice-president in charge of domestic sales, is now director of sales and promotion. Mr. Smith joined Powell in 1941, became treasurer in 1943 and vice-president in 1945. He became chief executive when Mr. Powell resigned in 1948.

Westvaco Announces Higher Carbon Tetrachloride Price

Westvaco Chemical Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced an advance of one-quarter cent per pound on carbon tetrachloride, effective immediately on spot and October 1 on contract.

Following is the new schedule on technical material in the eastern zone:—Tankcars, to distributors, $6.75 per hundredweight; tankcars, to consumers, $7.25; carload, drums, to distributors, $7.55; carload, drums, to consumers, $8; l.c.l., drums, to consumers, $9.50.

Chemically-pure material in the eastern western zone is priced as follows:—Tankcars, to distributors, $7.25 per 100 pounds; tankcars, to consumers, $8.25; carload, drums, to distributors, $8.15; carload, drums, to consumers, $9; l.c.l., drums, to distributors, $9.25, and l.c.l., drums, to consumers, $10.20.

Chemically-pure material in the eastern zone is quoted as follows:—Carload, drums, to distributors, $9.25 per hundredweight; carload, drums, to consumers, $10; l.c.l., drums, to distributors, $9.75, and l.c.l., drums, to consumers, $11. Western zone listings are $1 higher for each category.

Carbon tetrachloride base fire extinguisher fluid prices in the eastern zone are as follows:—Tankcars, to distributors, $8.25 per hundredweight; carload, drums, to distributors, $9; carload, drums, to consumers, $10.05; l.c.l., drums, to distributors, $10.45, and l.c.l., drums, to consumers, $10.95. Quotations in the western zone are 50 cents per 100 pounds higher for each category.

Shipments to destinations in the eastern zone are f.o.b. works, with full rail freight allowed. Shipments to destinations in the western zone are quoted f.o.b. the following points:—Albuquerque, N. M.; Billings, Mont.; Denver, Col.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Portland, Ore.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Francisco, Calif., and Seattle, Wash.

Keasbey & Mattison Raise Magnesium Carbonate Price

Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa., has announced increases of approximately one-half cent per pound on technical and USP grades of magnesium carbonate, effective October 2. The new schedule calls for 9½ cents per pound, carload, and 10½ cents, l.c.l., packed in fifty-pound bags, f.o.b. factory.

Kennecott Names Two

Kennecott Copper Corporation, New York, has appointed Arthur S. Cherouny, secretary of the concern since 1941, to the newly-created position of assistant to the president in charge of industrial and public relations.

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rescription Refilling olicies of FDA Hit

Charging the Federal Food and Drug dministration with exceeding its author- in attacking the rights of druggists to fill prescriptions without specific direc- n of the physician, the American Phar- aceutical Association announced last ek that legal steps are being taken to ce FDA's hand on this question for the otection of the professional prerogatives pharmacists.

APA announced that it had employed law firm of Arnold, Fortas & Porter represent it in such action as might be cessary to bring the prescription refill ntroversy to a head. The announce- nt was coupled with a letter sent by law firm to Oscar R. Ewing, Admin- rator of the Federal Security Agency, ging that he order a hearing for the rpose of issuing a formal interpreta- n of the law on the rights of pharma- ts to refill prescriptions.

There was no immediate announcement m the administrator's office as to what plans to do, but it was thought in some arters that the request would be turned wn.

The refilling of prescriptions is covered section 503 of the food, drug, and cos- tic act which APA contends places no r against the refilling of prescriptions less the prescriptions contain certain scribed drugs, or the prescriptions have en marked by the physician as not to be illed. This is in accordance with the stom that has prevailed in the profes- n, it was stated.

nfusion in Pharmacy

In the letter to Mr. Ewing asking for earing, it was stated by Thurmond Ar- d that informal interpretations of the by Commissioner Paul B. Dunbar, at have been given wide circulation ong the pharmacists, have disregarded accepted principles of the law with

—Continued on page 63

olumbia Chemical akes Price Changes

Columbia Chemicals Division of Pitts- rgh Plate Glass Company last Friday nounced price changes, effective at once spot sales and as of October 1, for load lots, f.o.b. plant, Barberton, Ohio, follows:—

Flake calcium chloride 100-pound paper gs, $25 per ton, and $27 for the chro- te-treated material. Liquid calcium oride, 40 percent, tankcars, $10.50 per n. and $11.50 for the chromate-treated.

Hydrated calcium silicate, bags, 6 cents pound and 6¼ cents for the low isture content material. Calcium hypo- orite, 100-pound drums, in 1,000-pound s or more, $27.50 per 100 pounds, freight paid to destination.

Natural soda ash shipped from the Co- mbia plant at Barlett, Calif., effective once on spot and October 1 on con- cts, carlots, f.o.b. works, $24 per ton bulk and $30 in 100-pound paper bags. cific crystals in 100-pound paper bags, quoted at $32 per ton.

Edwal Research Director

Dr. R. L. Frank, a member of the chemistry faculty at the University of Illinois since 1940, has been appointed director of research of Edwal Laboratories, Inc., Ringwood, Ill. He will take over his new post as chief of all Edwal's research activities on September 15. In addition to his academic duties at the University of Illinois, Dr. Frank was a consultant to industry and conducted research with the rubber reserve program at the university.

Tartrates Advanced

One producer late last week announced increases of 2 cents to 5 cents per pound on tartrates, effective today. Tartaric acid, advanced 5 cents, is quoted at 36 cents per pound, carload, on the new schedule. Cream of tartar, up 4 cents, commands 31 cents, carload. Rochelle salts, increased 3 cents per pound, is priced at 31 cents, carload. Tartar emetic, hoisted 2 cents, is quoted at 49 cents per pound, less carlot. All quotations are f.o.b. New York.

Wyandotte Advances Three

Michigan Alkali Division, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has appointed Robert K. Rigger and Frank E. Hayward assistant manager of organic chemical sales and assistant export manager, respectively. At the same time, the parent concern announced the formation of an employee and public relations division, with George H. Baker as its head.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Acetyl propyl alcohol.

Alpha - alphadimethylalphacarbobutoxydihydrogammapyrone.

Ethylhexanediol-1, 3.

Metadimethylaminophenol.

Methyl vinyl ketone.

Trihexylphenidyl - 3 - (1-piperidyl) -phenyl-1-cyclohexyl-1-propanol hydrochloride.

Agricultural Chemicals Industry Held Able to Meet Farm Needs

Fears of decreased production of vital American food crops because of shortages of new organic chemicals used in the manufacture of pesticides were dissipated last week by Ernest Hart, president of the Niagara Chemical Division of the Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, and president of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, at the association's seventeenth annual meeting held at Spring Lake, N. J., September 6 to 8.

Mr. Hart, expressed confidence that the agricultural chemicals industry would be given an "A-I priority" in any allocation of such basics as benzol and chlorine but admitted that immediate use of these materials "probably" would be steered toward manufacture of aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber.

"In such an event," he added, "our industry easily can return to the old standbys—arsenicals, nicotine sulphate, paris green, cryolite, and mercurials—in order to aid the American farmer fight off crop pests."

Mr. Hart, other officers, and the entire board of directors of the association were reelected for another term. A. W. Mohr, president of the California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif., is vice-president, and Lea S. Hitchner is executive secretary and treasurer.

Survey of Chemical Needs

To assure sufficient production of essential food and fiber needs, the Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with other agencies, should survey corresponding requirements for agricultural chemicals, Mr. Hitchner declared.

"Such survey should show the crops requiring protection, pests and diseases to be controlled, public health needs and tonnages of agricultural chemicals required," he said. "We have every reason to expect that many raw materials used by this industry are urgently needed for other essential defense needs. This survey by the Department of Agriculture would permit manufacturers to plan production schedules, inform growers of available materials, and would guide agricultural colleges in recommending control programs."

Ernest Hart

Mr. Hitchner reported that NACA has offered Secretary of Agricultural Brannan its cooperation in this matter and that it is now being considered in the department.

"NACA has established a defense production committee, composed of industry leaders experienced in production and distribution," Mr. Hitchner said. "This committee is prepared to cooperate with all agencies and groups interested in supplying users with adequate amounts of materials required to meet the food production goals recommended by the Department of Agriculture."

On the committee are John A. Rodda,

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Monsanto to Manufacture Inhibited Choline Chloride

Production of an improved inhibited chemical for stimulating poultry growth was announced last week by Monsanto Chemical Company at the opening of the sixth National Chemical Exposition at Chicago. H. J. Heffernan, general sales manager of the Merrimac division at Everett, Mass., said that the product, a 70 percent choline chloride solution, contains an inhibitor to combat corrosion. A marked decrease in the corrosive action of choline chloride has been noted following addition of the inhibitor, he added.

"While not classified as a vitamin, the new product has many of the properties of vitamins in preventing disease and accelerating growth," Mr. Heffernan said.

Calco to Produce New Line of Fluorescent Dyes

A new line of fluorescent dyes, primarily for soaps and detergent products, will be produced at Calco's Marietta, Ohio, plant, it was announced last week by the American Cyanamid Company's Calco Chemical Division.

Possessing properties that convert invisible ultarviolet radiations into visible light, the new dyes are said to give superior whitening power to all types of commercial and household soaps and detergents. The company hopes to be in production by early 1951.

It was also announced that production of "APF-5," Cyanamid's new synthesized animal protein factor, has been assigned to the Willow Island, W. Va., plant of Calco.

Jefferson Chemical Co. Has New Alkyl Phenol

A new alkyl phenol has been announced by Jefferson Chemical Company, New York. This new product, "Alkyl Phenol C-9," is a mixture of monoalkyl phenols predominantly para substituted. The hydroxyl number is 253. It is a pale yellow liquid possessing a relatively high viscosity and a characteristic phenolic odor. "Alkyl Phenol C-9" is suggested for use as a nonionic detergent intermediate, in the manufacture of lubricating oil additives, and in the preparation of various resins and plasticizers. A technical bulletin on the material is available upon request to the company.

Newcomb Memorial Fund To Be Carried Out

Because of the untimely death of Dr. E. L. Newcomb, plans for the luncheon in his honor, scheduled for September 20, have been cancelled. Notices are being mailed to the subscribers.

The committee, however, is taking steps to enlarge the Edwin Leigh Newcomb Memorial Fund which was included in the plans. The fund will be devoted to an educational purpose discussed with Dr. Newcomb when he was apprised of the project some weeks before his death.

Halogen Chemical Making Trifluoroacetic Anhydride

Trifluoroacetic anhydride, powerful esterification agent, is currently being offered in research quantities by Halogen Chemicals, Inc., Columbia, S. C. A pungent, water-white liquid boiling at 40 degrees Centigrade, the new product has been found to be especially valuable to promote ester formation between hydroxy compounds and carboxylic acids, both aliphatic and aromatic. The conditions of esterification are said to be relatively mild and the reaction is usually complete within a few minutes.

Cyanamid Boosts Phthalic

Industrial Chemicals Division, American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced an increase of 1½ cents per pound on phthalic anhydride on all forms of shipments, effective November 1. Formal notification of the change will be sent to all contract customers this week.

Hercules Toxaphene Plant To Be Built by Ferguson

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has awarded a contract for the construction of a new plant for the production of toxaphene to the H. K. Ferguson Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The plant, to be located at Hattiesburg, Miss., will increase the production of toxaphene by almost 50 percent and construction will cost approximately $1,500,000. Work will start immediately and initial production is scheduled for February, 1951.

A similar plant has been operated by Hercules at Brunswick, Ga., since 1947. Hercules manufactures only the basic toxaphene, which is used by manufacturers of insecticides to make agricultural dusts and sprays. Hattiesburg was selected as the new plant site to bring the product closer to the cotton-growing regions of Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The steel industry is hitting back at the imists who are predicting that the de- se program will not have much of an pact on supplies for the civilian econo- . Consumers of steel already are be- ning to feel the effects of military de- nds cutting into stocks—and the pped-up military demands are only now ting underway.

What is aggravating the situation is the that the industry has no capacity- hion to fall back on in meeting the re- irements of the military. Unlike the uation that existed when we entered orld War II, when about one-third of the el capacity was idle, the industry now working at around 100 percent of capac- and about 99 percent of the produc- n is for peacetime uses.

Any increase in military demands, thus tomatically means that much less steel ilable for civilian uses. On the whole, wever, steel should not be as tight as it s during the last war, assuming that itary demands will be no greater than n, for the simple reason that the capac- of the industry is now about 20 percent ater than before. But, with peacetime erations at such a high level as at pres- , the cuts made into supplies by the litary will be more widely felt and ll hit more groups.

Metal containers manufacturers depend supplies of plate steel, and shortages already have developed—largely due to scare buying. Tinplate inventories in the hands of canmakers are said to be very low.

Fertilizer Anticipation

Word being passed out by intimates of Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan is to the effect that price supports on the 1951 crops of the major commodities—cotton, corn, tobacco, rice, and peanuts—will be at the level of 90 percent of parity, in spite of his authority to lower the support levels under existing law. The secretary is said to reason that full production should be encouraged in the light of international developments.

Fertilizer dealers and manufacturers are being urged by the National Fertilizer Association to give full consideration to what this means in the way of fertilizer needs next year and to encourage farmers to begin stocking up now to avoid complications experienced in the past when some of the producers had to cut back production because they were running out of storage space.

Russell Coleman, president of NFA, says that there will be no difficulty in the fertilizer industry's meeting the requirements placed upon it by an agricultural economy operating at full blast, but if the

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Association Meetings

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 1-5.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Portsmouth, N. H., September 28-30.

American Bar Association, Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division, annual meeting, Federal Security Agency auditorium, Washington, D. C., September 18-22.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, November 14-15.

American Drug Manufacturers Association and American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, combined contact committee meeting, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., October 23-24.

American Gas Association, Atlantic City, October 2-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Neal House, Columbus, Ohio, December 3-6.

American Oil Chemists Society, Sir Francis Drake hotel, San Francisco, September 26-28.

American Petroleum Institute, Biltmore and Ambassador hotels, Los Angeles, November 13-16.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 27-29; Boca Raton, Fla., April 2-4, 1951; Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., March 26-28, 1952.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 5-9, 1951; annual meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., June 18-22, 1951; spring meeting and committee week, Cleveland, Ohio, March 3-7, 1952; annual meeting, New York, N. Y., June 23-27, 1952.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 24-27.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical engineers, annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 24.

Chemical Market Research Association and Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., October 3-4.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 3-5.

Congress of the International Union of Leather Chemists Societies, London, September 10-13, 1951.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 21-23.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 23-25.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 9-11.

National Association of Retail Druggists, Long Beach, Calif., October 15-21.

National Butane-Propane Association, Hollenden hotel, Cleveland, September 18-19.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 31-November 1.

National Lubricating Grease Institute, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

National Metal Trades Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, September 27-29.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, November 15-18.

National Safety Congress, Chicago, October 18-20.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 18-20.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 23-25.

Pharmaceutical Council of Greater New York, drug show and exhibit, Statler hotel, New York, September 25-27.

Plant Maintenance Show, Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, January 15-18, 1951.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 2-3.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, fall meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 5.

Society of Plastics Engineers, national technical conference, Statler hotel, New York, January 18-20, 1951.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting, New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., October 18-20.

Society of Rheology, New Yorker hotel, New York, November 3-4.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, September 13; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 13.

Continental Carbon Names Kiddoo Research Director

Continental Carbon Company, Amarillo, Tex., has appointed Gordon Kiddoo director of research and development. He previously was with the Texas Company in chemical engineering processing work, and in the design, construction and operation of pilot plants for the synthesis of fuels. He performed similar duties for Hydrocarbon Research, Inc., of Olean, New York.

Proprietary Ass'n Sets Committee Meeting Dates

The executive advisory committee of the Proprietary Association will meet at the Biltmore hotel, New York, September 13. The executive committee will meet in the same place two days later. The scientific section will hold its midyear meeting at the Biltmore December 7.

Oils, Fats Consumption: July

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in July, 1950, totaled 1,043,336,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of the Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	243,491,000
Paint and varnish	52,634,000
Processing	268,185,000
Refining	299,739,000
Soap	97,059,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	.....
Soap	[1]	[1]
Other uses	.....	[1]
Castor—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	163,000	328,000
Soap	25,000	29,000
Paint and varnish	452,000	71,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1]
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	13,000	31,000
Other uses	7,046,000	1,142,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap		.....
Paint and varnish		2,642,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		[2]
Lubricants and greases		[2]
Other uses		292,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	22,540,000	
Deodorizing	.....	4,729,000
Hydrogenation		3,101,000
Fat-splitting	4,185,000	.....
Sulphonation	35,000	[1]
Shortening	.....	[1]
Other edible products	[1]	2,139,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Soap	8,129,000	5,384,000
Paint and varnish	.....	288,000
Other uses	150,000	[1]
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation		[2]
Deodorizing		.....
Paint and varnish		.....
Other uses		836,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	22,077,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	[1]
Deodorizing	.....	[1]
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1]
Shortening	.....	[1]
Oleomargarine	.....	[1]
Other edible uses	[1]	7,222,000
Soap	.....	28,000
Paint and varnish	[1]	.....
Other uses	32,000	66,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	64,299,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	[1]
Hydrogenation	.....	48,537,000
Deodorizing	.....	2,021,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	41,758,000
Shortening	.....	17,353,000
Oleomargarine	.....	6,916,000
Other edible uses	.....	1,389,000
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	144,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[2]	[2]
Fat-splitting	.....	[2]
Sulphonation	[2]	164,000
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	366,000	1,315,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	269,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	[2]
Other uses	1,735,000	391,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	[2]	119,000
Other uses	368,000	408,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		All grades
Sulphonation		[2]
Lubricants and greases		.....
Other uses		[2]
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	21,411,000	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	13,322,000	14,381,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	3,834,000	739,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	4,761,000	2,377,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining		.....
Sulphonation		151,000
Paint and varnish		[2]
Chemicals		[2]
Lubricants and greases		899,000
Other uses		138,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining		.....
Sulphonation		18,000
Soap		[2]
Chemicals		[2]
Lubricants and greases		12,000
Other uses		181,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish		386,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		.....
Other uses		152,000
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening		[2]
Oleomargarine		390,000
Other edible uses		[2]
Soap		[2]
Lubricants and greases		.....
Other uses		[2]
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	298,000	.....
Soap	.....	50,000
Other uses	[1]	29,000
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	3,190,000	[1]
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	.....	.....
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	11,455,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	132,000
Hydrogenation	.....	1,627,000
Deodorizing	.....	6,538,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	.....
Shortening	.....	290,000
Oleomargarine	.....	[1]
Other edible uses	.....	1,168,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	271,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish		.....
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases		233,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses		[1]
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	114,913,000	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	[1]	34,575,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	34,575,000
Deodorizing	.....	9,578,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1]
Shortening	[1]	27,378,000
Oleomargarine	.....	1,851,000
Other edible uses	.....	7,624,000
Soap	104,000	[1]
Paint and varnish	302,000	6,482,000
Chemicals	.....	[1]
Lubricants and greases	45,000	15,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	1,337,000
Other uses	3,664,000	3,950,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap		.....
Lubricants and greases		617,000
Other uses		[2]
Tung—		
Paint and varnish		6,471,000
Chemicals		[1]
Lubricants and greases		.....
Linoleum and oilcloth		379,000
Other uses		901,000
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining		3,085,000
Fat-splitting		287,000
Hydrogenation		1,187,000
Sulphonation		93,000
Winterizing for salad oil		11,723,000
Shortening		53,000
Oleomargarine		134,000
Other edible uses		850,000
Soap		1,937,000
Paint and varnish		290,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		65,000
Chemicals		2,344,000
Lubricants and greases		125,000
Other uses		12,482,000

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—		Pounds
Sulphonation		193,000
Soap		[2]
Lubricants and greases		1,463,000
Other uses		719,000
Grease, not specified—		
Refining		.....
Fat-splitting		5,409,000
Winterizing and pressing		.....
Sulphonation		15,000
Hydrogenation		1,531,000
Pressing		4,913,000
Soap		17,100,000
Lubricants and greases		1,237,000
Other uses		142,000
Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	9,179,000	[2]
Oleomargarine	279,000	[2]
Hydrogenation	1,558,000	[2]
Other edible uses	255,000	229,000
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	124,000	[2]
Other uses	[2]	[2]
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	1,543,000	.....
Oleomargarine	254,000	.....
Other edible uses	205,000	.....
Soap	[1]	90,000
Other uses	[2]	225,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening		5,732,000
Oleomargarine		1,694,000
Hydrogenation		2,293,000
Other edible uses		[2]
Other uses		[2]
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	[2]
Hydrogenation	[2]	[2]
Pressing	2,738,000	.....
Shortening	1,076,000	740,000
Other edible	180,000	[2]
Soap	.....	[2]
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2]
Other uses	24,000	7,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	14,328,000	.....
Fat-splitting	8,499,000	[2]
Hydrogenation	831,000	[2]
Sulphonation	403,000	[2]
Soap	40,302,000	14,463,000
Lubricants and greases	1,463,000	[2]
Other uses	3,008,000	93,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	5,095,000
Soap	236,000
Lubricants and greases	562,000
Other uses	604,000
Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Soap	[2]
Other uses	[2]
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	[2]
Sulphonation	.....
Soap	[2]
Paint and varnish	66,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....
Lubricants and greases	[2]
Other uses	61,000
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	33,000
Paint and varnish	54,000
Lubricants and greases	.....
Other uses	422,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Other uses	.....
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	380,000
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	189,000
Soap	1,378,000
Paint and varnish	[2]
Chemicals	356,000
Lubricants and greases	262,000
Other uses	1,323,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	11,000
Soap	233,000
Paint and varnish	57,000
Lubricants and greases	152,000
Chemicals	475,000
Other uses	3,138,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	.....
Hydrogenation	[2]
Soap	1,780,000
Paint and varnish	1,209,000
Lubricants and greases	38,000
Chemicals	251,000
Other uses	7,205,000
Vegetable oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Fat-splitting	12,998,000
Soap	2,219,000
Paint and varnish	50,000
Other uses	20,000

Unclassified

Materials not shown separately—	
Refining	4,062,000
Fat-splitting	2,624,000
Hydrogenation	5,085,000
Sulphonation	629,000
Pressing	2,615,000
Shortening	3,417,000
Oleomargarine	286,000
Soap	2,260,000
Paint and varnish	406,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[3]
Chemicals	2,086,000
Lubricants and greases	768,000
Other uses	9,869,000

[1] Included in "Vegetable oils, not specified," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[2] Included in "Materials not shown separately," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Scientific Manpower Consideration Urged

The American Chemical Society last week asked Congress to write into selective service legislation a three-point policy on scientific manpower. Speaking through its president, Dr. Ernest H. Volwiler, president of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., the society recommended the following at its national meeting in Chicago:—

"1. That key scientists in industry, in governments and in universities remain at their posts to carry through the total mobilization of our nation which is required.

"2. That scientists in the armed forces be used to the highest degree in their primary fields of scientific education and training.

"3. That outstanding science students be deferred by means of a quota system to complete their training before they are called into the armed forces."

The wholesale induction of skilled scientists for straight combat or police duty "is a critical waste of abilities that are a precious resource of this nation," Dr. Volwiler concluded.

Priestly Award to Kraus

The society's Priestley Award, considered the highest in American chemistry, was awarded to Charles A. Kraus, Brown University professor emeritus, who was honored for an outstanding career in the laboratory as well as in the classroom. His investigations led to the commercial production of ethyl gasoline, and during the last war he assisted in the purification of uranium salts for the atomic bomb project.

Other awards included:

Dr. Katherine B. Blodgett, General Electric Company Research Laboratory, Schenectady, the Garvan medal for 1951. This award is made annually for an outstanding achievement by a woman chemist. Dr. Blodgett developed a method for building single molecular layers into multilayers, permitting exact control of the thickness of built-up films.

Lederer Gets Fritzsche Honor

Dr. Edgar Lederer, of the Institut de Biologie Physico-Chimique, Paris, the Fritsche award of $1,000 and a gold medal, for his work in essential oils.

Dr. John C. Sheehan, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the $1,000 ACS award in pure chemistry, for assistance in developing a process to prepare the high explosive RDX.

Dr. Louis Schmerling, Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago, the $1,000 Precision Scientific Company award in petroleum chemistry, for fundamental research in hydrocarbon chemistry.

Prof. Hobart H. Willard, University of Michigan, the $1,000 Fisher award in analytical chemistry, for developing many analytical methods now widely used.

Milk Chemistry Award

Dr. Thomas L. McMeekin, of the Department of Agriculture's Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia, the $1,000 Borden award in the chemistry of milk, and a gold medal.

Dr. Arthur Kornberg, National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Md., the $1,000 Paul-Lewis Laboratories award in enzyme chemistry, and a gold medal.

Dr. John M. Buchanan, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, the $1,000 Eli Lilly & Co. award in biological chemistry, with gold medal.

Pennsalt West Coast Plant Expansion Near Completion

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington is currently completing a program of improvements to existing facilities at Portland, Ore., plant, according to an announcement by the concern.

Storage and warehouse space has been expanded to take care of accumulation of herbicides and insecticides produced at the plant during Winter months, and improvements have been made to buildings and facilities for the manufacture of DDT, chlorates, chlorine and caustic soda.

Grasselli Appoints Fletcher To New Technical Position

Appointment of Delbert Van Fletcher as assistant director of the technical division of the Grasselli Chemicals Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., was announced September 6. He had been process manager in the manufacturing division. In his new position Mr. Fletcher suceeds Dr. Max T. Goebel, who was promoted to director of the technical division in July.

Build Your New
"Important-All-Year" Product with this Favorite Antihistaminic

IF YOU ARE considering marketing your own antihistaminic preparation you will prefer to employ an antihistamine which has *proved* its outstanding advantages. The material of your choice must combine *exceptionally high antihistaminic potency with a high index of safety.* Its properties must assure you that it will be *effective in a large variety* of allergic conditions. Also, the antihistaminic substance must be *extremely versatile,* suitable for formulation in any desired pharmaceutical form.

... And all of these qualities must have been established in laboratory, clinic, and everyday practice!

That is why you will prefer Pyranisamine Maleate Merck

PROVED highly effective and safe in extensive clinical tests.

DESCRIBED in the published reports of many allergists.

PRESCRIBED by thousands of physicians from coast to coast.

FAVORED by physicians and patients in every season of the year.

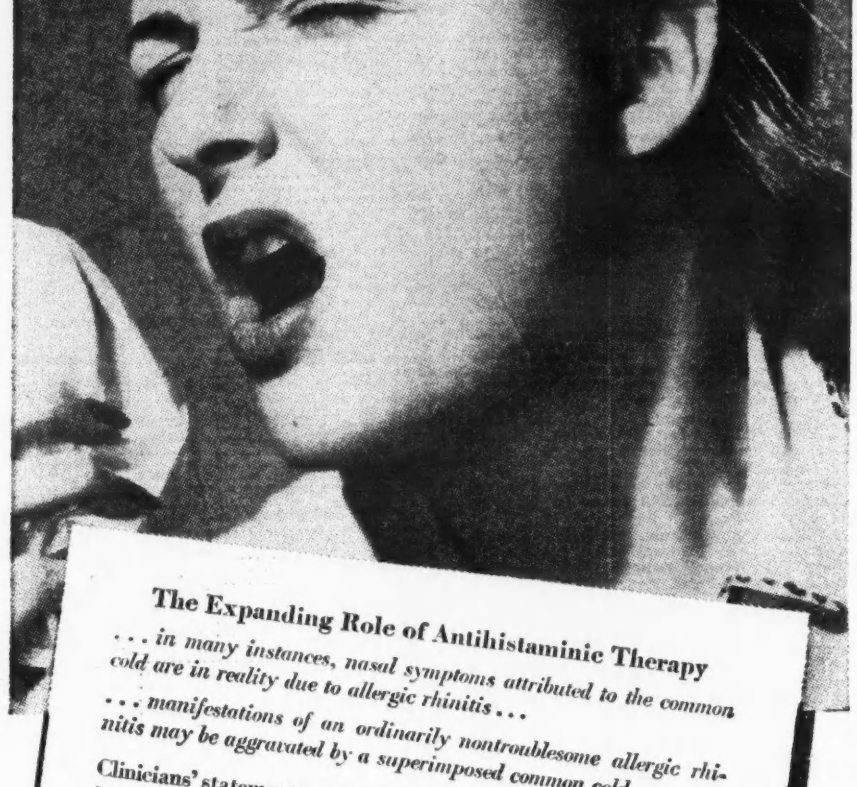
Wide Range of Process Data Available

Pyranisamine Maleate Merck offers you the ideal means of marketing effective antihistaminic products under your own label. Process information is available on Pyranisamine Maleate preparations in any of the following forms:

Tablets (including combinations with A.P.C.)
Syrups • *Creams*
Ointments (petrolatum or water-soluble base)
Ophthalmic Solutions • *Nasal Solutions*
Injectable Solutions

We shall be pleased to furnish samples for experimental use and to assist you in any technical problems involved.

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY



The Expanding Role of Antihistaminic Therapy

... in many instances, nasal symptoms attributed to the common cold are in reality due to allergic rhinitis ...

... manifestations of an ordinarily nontroublesome allergic rhinitis may be aggravated by a superimposed common cold ...

Clinicians' statements, such as these, serve to emphasize the growing year 'round importance of antihistaminic therapy. Whether intended for the relief of allergic symptoms in *perennial* or in *seasonal* allergies—antihistaminic preparations have become one of the most important product groups in the pharmaceutical field.

MERCK

Pyranisamine Maleate Merck

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

September 8, 1950

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

ia (see Gum, arabic).			
aphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works	lb	.40 -	—
bove 92.5 C. m.p. dms., works	lb.	.50 -	—
aldenyde 99% dms, c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12 -	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¾ -	—
anks, frt. equald	lb.	.10 -	—
aldol (see Aldol)			
amide tech 6lb. dms	lb	45	—
anilide tech bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½ -	—
l.c.l., ton lots	lb.	.25½ -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.28½ -	—
P bbls. 2,000-lb lots	lb	50	—
smaller lots	lb	56	—
ic anhydride dms. c.l. frt alld E	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15½ -	—
anks, frt. alld E	lb.	.12½ -	—
acetanilide, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.69½ -	—
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.68½ -	—
c.l., dlvd	lb.	.69½ -	—
acetarthoanisidide 6lb dms., works 500 lbs or more	lb	1.50	—
smaller lots same basis	lb	1 75	—
acetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd	lb	1.15 -	—
dms., c.l. dlvd	lb	1.14 -	—
c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.15 -	—
acetorthotoluidide bbls., dlvd	lb.	.74½ -	—
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.73½ -	—
c.l., dlvd	lb.	.74½ -	—
oacetparaphenetidide, dms., 500 lbs. or more, works	lb.	1.65 -	—
maller lots same basis	lb	1 90 -	—
one, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¼ -	.10¼
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10 -	.11
anks, dlvd	lb.	.07½ -	.08½
thyl (see M).			
onitrile dms. c.l. works	lb	43	—
c.l. works	lb	45	—
ophenetidin USP bbls. works, frt equald	lb	1.10	1.33
opnenone ens dms	lb	1.30	1.85
lb., l.c.l., dms. works	lb	75	—
yltributyl citrate dms	lb	43	45
maller pkgs	lb	48	54
yltriethyl citrate dms	lb	36	38
maller pkgs	lb.	41	47
, abietic com'l, dms., c.l., works	lb.	10	—
l.c.l., works	lb	1145	—
cryst., dms. c.l. works	lb.	051/2	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	06	061/2
etic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
56%, bbls	100 lbs.	6.60 -	—
70%, bbls	100 lbs.	7.60 -	—
80%, bbls	100 lbs.	8.25 -	—
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works	100 lbs.	13.50 -	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	16.50	-22.50
USP, cbys., works	100 lbs.	14.00	-18.00
tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.00 -	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	8.00 -	—
etic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).			
etylsalicylic, USP special bbls., makers primary distrib. point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.57 -	—
standard, fine cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls same basis	lb.	.52 -	—

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis

onitic 5,000 lbs 1 shipt. dms	lb.	49	—
maller lots, dms	lb.	49½	.54½
pic 6lb dms. works	lb.	.26½	—
noacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted	lb	1.50	1.75
thranilic resub. bbls	lb	2.10	—
ech., bbls., frt. equald	lb.	1.21 -	—
senous (see Arsenic, white).			
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)			
orbic USP dms. 500-kilo lots	kilo.	24.50 -	—
25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	25.00 -	—
10-kilo lots	kilo.	25.35 -	—
5-kilo lots	kilo.	25.70 -	—
bots. kilo lots	kilo.	26.41 -	—
500-gram lots	kilo.	27.47 -	—
thery bys c.l. E works	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
l.c.l., E., works	100 lbs.	2.30 -	—
nzoic tech bbls dms., 100 lbs or more	lb	43	—
USP bbls. dms. 100 lbs up	lb	54	—
lihydroxynaphthoic bbls. works	lb.	1.25	- 1.39
ric tech. 99½% cryst., bgs. c.l., works	ton	115.25	—
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	160.00 -	—
less ton lots same basis.	ton.	165.00 -	—
bbls. c.l. works	ton.	135.25 -	—
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi.	ton.	180.00 -	—
less ton lots same basis.	ton.	185.00 -	—
bulk, c.l. works	ton.	111.75 -	—
gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	90.23 -	—
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi.	ton.	135.00 -	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton.	140.00 -	—
bbls, c.l., works	ton.	110.25 -	—
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi.	ton.	155.00 -	—
less ton lots, same basis.	ton.	160.00 -	—

Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, gran., bulk c.l. works	ton	56.75 -	—
powd. bgs., c.l. works	ton	95 25 -	—
ton lots ex whse., N Y or Chi	ton.	140.00	—
less ton lots same basis	ton.	145.00 -	—
bbls., c.l. works	ton	115 25	—
ton lots ex whse., N Y or Chi	ton.	160.00	—
less ton lots same basis	ton.	165.00	—
bulk c.l., works	ton	91 75	—
USP $25 per ton higher			
Broenner's, bbls	lb	1.34 -	—
Butyric, 99%, dms. c.l. works	lb.	.36½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	37 -	—
tankcars, works	lb.	.35 -	—
Cacodylic, bots	lb.	10.00	-11.00
Camphoric, natural dms	lb	5.00	5.65
syuth. dms	lb	4.00	4.75
Capric, 70%, dms	lb.	.27¾	.28½
Caprylic, 65%, dms	lb.	.49¼	50
Castor oil, split, dms	lb.	.28¼ -	.28¾
Chicago, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	2.92 -	—
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.036 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.041 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.031 -	—
Chromic 99½ 99¾% dms. c.l works	lb	25½	—
l.c.l. works	lb	26	27
USP (see Chromium trioxide)			
Cinnamic, recld. bots	lb	2.50	4.00
Citric, anhyd. gran, fine gran. dms., c.l.	lb	26½	—
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't	lb	27	—
smaller lots	lb	27½	—
kgs	lb	28½	—
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c per lb higher			
USP cryst., dms. c.l.	lb	27½ -	—
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb	28	—
smaller lots	lb	28½	—
kgs	lb	29½	—
gran., fine gran. dms., c.l.	lb	24½ -	—
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't	lb	25	—
smaller lots	lb	25½	—
kgs	lb	26½	—
USP citric acid powder ½c per lb higher.			
Cleve's, mixed, bls	lb	72	—
Coconut oil, dist., dms	lb.	.27 -	.28½
double dist., dms	lb.	.29 -	.30¼
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms	lb.	.14½ -	.15¾
double dist., dms	lb.	.15 -	.16¼
Cresylic, dom. coaltar 50% above 207°C, non-ret dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.91	1.06
l.c.l. non ret dms., same basis	lb.	.94	1.09
ret. dms., c.l. same basis	gal.	.93 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.96 -	—
Acid, cresylic, dom. coaltar 50% above 207°C, tanks, same basis	gal.	.80 -	.95
204° to 207° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.01 -	1.06
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.94	1.09
ret. dms. c.l. same basis,	gal.	.93 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.01	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.90 -	1.01
petroleum, 179 C. to 196°C., non ret dms c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.67½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½	.71½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57	—
195° to 213°C. non-ret dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.55½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.57½	.59½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.45	—
200°C to 222°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	40½	—
211°C to 236°C non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.53½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.55½	.57½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43	—
220°C to 242°C, tanks, Wilmington Cal	gal.	.38½	41½
237°C to 265°C. non-ret. dms, c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.51½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.53½	.55½
tanks, same basis	gal.	41	—
245°C to 298°C tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.56½	—
295°C to 325°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal	gal.	.26½	—
Imported, coaltar 75% at 215°C or over, dms., c.i.f.	gal.	.95	- 1.10
Crotonic, 6lb dms. works	lb	29	—
Cyanoacetic, tech bbls	lb	90	1.25
Desoxycholic	lb.	17.00	22 00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D" 2, 4-D)			
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)			
Diglycolic, bgs., works	lb	.14 -	—
Ethylthexoic, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32½ -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30½ -	—
F, crude, paste, bbls., works	lb.	1.52 -	—
Folic (see 6lb cens kilo or more	gram	2.00	—
Formic 85% cbys. c.l. works	lb	13	13½
l.c.l., works	lb	13½	14
90%, cbys. c.l. works	lb	13½	14
l.c.l., works	lb	14	14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls. dms	lb	30	33
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb	1.63	1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.43	—
smaller lots	lb	1.46	1.48
Gamma, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.32 -	—

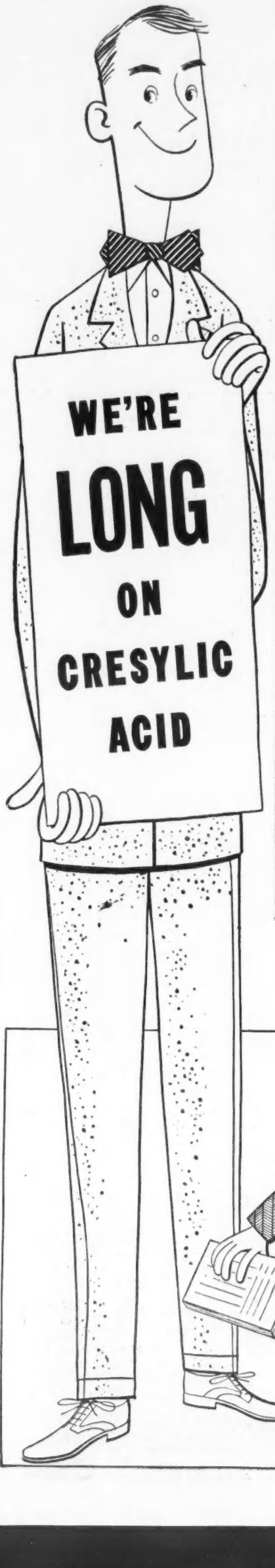
Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
		distr.	distributor		
alld.	allowed	djns.	demijoins	nom	nominal
ammo.	ammonia	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
		e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
		ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
		ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bgs.	bags			prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bots.	bottles	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.	boiling point			redist.	redistilled
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	refd.	refined
		fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD.	specially denatured
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d.	single distilled
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight			S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
col.	color	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
com'l	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cryst.	crystal	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	vis.	viscosity
cs.	cases			VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum		
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
dbl.	double			w.w.	water white
denat.	denatured	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural		

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, gluconic, tech., 50%, bots	lb	23	31
dms	lb	14	—
kgs	lb	16	—
Glutamic, laevo, 99% fiber dms., 100 lb lots works	lb	2.30	2.40
25 lb lots	lb	2.45	—
Glycerophosphoric, 35% dms., works	lb	2.15	2.23
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).			
H, 100% basis, bbls., works	lb	73½	—
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys	lb	2.57	2.59
57%, cbys	lb	2.86	—
Hydrobromic, mecmcmal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E	lb	33	—
tech., 48%, cbys. dlvd E	lb	34	.36
Hydrochloric (see Acid muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works	lb	1.00	—
dilute, NF 2%, 5-lb bots	lb	.37	—
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. cyls. works	lb	19	19½
tanks, works	lb	16½	—
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works	lb	08½	09
70%, steel dms., works	lb	.143	148
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls	lb	08	09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila	lb	084	—
tanks Belle W. Va., 100% basis	lb	085	—
Hypophosphorus, purit., 50% cbys.	lb	1.30	1.32
USP, cbys	lb	78	—
J, bbls., works 100% basis	lb	2.50	2.83
L, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.25	—
Lactic edible 50%, bbls., 20 or more	lb.	.18½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.19	—
80%, bbls. 20 bbls. or more.	lb.	.285	333
plastic grade 50% bbls. 20 or more	lb	19¾	—
10 or less	lb	20¾	—
80%, bbls., 5 or less	lb	3495	3549
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs	5.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.20	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.95	—
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	11.85	—
NF, 85%, cbys	lb	.69	72
Laurent's, bbls	lb.	.60	.87
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms	lb.	.30	.30¾
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms	lb.	.2170	.2229
water-white, dms	lb.	.2470	.2529
Maleic, powd., dms	lb	30	31
Anhydride (see M).			
Malic, dms	lb.	45	—
Mandelic, NF, dms. 1,000-lb lots	lb.	1.85	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.90	2.10
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works	lb.	.76	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.76½	80
Molybdic, dms., 85-92% works	lb.	.88	—
Monochloroacetic, purified flake, 99%, dms	lb.	.22½	.24½
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls	lb.	.18 -	.21
Muriate, 18°, cbys., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.90 -	2.30
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.20 -	3.40
tanks, works	ton.	22.00	-23.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15 -	2.55
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.45 -	2.65
tanks, works	ton.	25.00 -	—
22°, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.65 -	2.80
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05 -	3.90
tanks, works	ton.	28.00	-30.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., frt. equald	lb	07¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	09¼	09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	12¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	14¼	15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.			
Myristic, dist., dms	lb.	.30½ -	—
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works	lb.	.13 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11 -	—
230-240 acidity, dms., works	lb	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19 -	—
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)			
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)			
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).			
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)			
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)			
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).			
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)			
Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)			
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)			
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).			
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias)			
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.97 -	—
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo		6.00	6.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide)			
Nitric 36° cbys. c.l. E. works	100 lbs	5.00	—
t.c.l., E. works	100 lbs	5.40	6.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works	100 lbs	5.50	—
t.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.90	6.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works	100 lbs	6.00	6.50
t.c.l., E works	100 lbs	6.40	7.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs	6.50	7.00
t.c.l., E works	100 lbs	6 90	7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., frt. equald	lb	11¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	13	13¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt equald	lb	15¼	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	.17	.18
Acid, nitric, CP, NF, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.			



Acid, Octoic—Alcohol, Phenylethyl

Acid, octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15½
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼- .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 3.85 - 4.00
technical, dms lb. 1.74 - —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 5.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.50
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¾- .13¾
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, ogs lb. 65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300 lb. bbls lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, natural, dms., works, lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.30 - 3.45
Pyroligneous, dms, incl., t.c.l., works, South gal. .31 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, crude, bbls lb. .28 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .33 - —
t.c.l. lb. .40 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls. lb. .34 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .42 - —
powder, bbls. lb. .47 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .49 - .53
Soybean oil, single, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .17½
double dist., dms lb. .17¼- .18½
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .18¾
single-pressed, bgs lb. .16½- .17¾
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .19¾- .21
Succinic, purified, crys., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.s., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.50
tanks, works ton. 14.40 -14.50
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.75
tanks, works ton. 17.75 -18.00
98%, tanks, works ton. 18.80 -19.00
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼ .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton 19.85 -20.00
acid sulphuric, CP, NF prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .14 - .15¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 .85
75-76%, dms lb. .86 .90
fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb 1.46 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.36 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .31½- —
smaller lots lb. .32 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .33 - —
small dms lb. .35 - .37
imported, kgs lb. .27 - .29
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb 1.60 - 1.80
tech., bbls. cbys. basis 100% lb 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .55 - .60
Root, bls lb. .48 - .52
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein dms. works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .41 - .60
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .30 - .40
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls lb. 1.28 - 1.30
powdered, 30 mesh, fib dms lb 1.65 - —
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms, works, lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (eggs), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.35 - 1.37
powd., bbls lb 1.39 - 1.41
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .75 - .80
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., t.c.l. lb. .65 - .70
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms, c.l., frt. alld, E. Miss lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld E. of Miss lb. .17¾- —
tanks, frt. alld, E. of Miss lb. .15 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms, t.c.l. dlvd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms, t.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .60 - .88
tech, dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- .28¾
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¾- .29¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - .27
synthetic, normal, dms, c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10¾- .11¾
t.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .09 - .10
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .27½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.20
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .60 - .87
t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .64 - .96
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .48 - .75
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Alcohol, denatured, proprietary, solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R. gal. .60 - .87½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .96½
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - .75½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .58½- .87
t.c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .96
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- .75
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .58 - .88
t.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - .76
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .57 - .86
t.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .95
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - .74
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .59 - .87
t.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - .75
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .60 - .87½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .96½
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - .75½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .94 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .98 - 1.03
tanks, same basis gal. .82 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .56½- .84
t.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .93
tanks, same basis gal. .44½- .72
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .61½- .91½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .65½- 1.00½
tanks, same basis gal. .47½- .79½
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .58 - .88½
t.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - .97½
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - .76½
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. 17.67 -17.97
t.c.l., same basis gal. 17.71 -18.06
tanks, same basis gal. 17.55 -17.85
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .57 - .87
t.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - .75
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.37 -18.87
t.c.l., same basis gal. 18.61 -18.96
tanks, same basis gal. 18.45 -18.75
Ethylbutyl, dms, c.l., works lb. .29½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .26¼- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .44 - .49
t.c.l., dlvd gal. .49 - .54
tanks, dlvd gal. .32 - .37
95%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .45½- .50½
t.c.l., dlvd gal. .50½- .55½
tanks, dlvd gal. .33½- .38½
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .47 - .52
t.c.l., dlvd gal. .52 - .57
tanks, dlvd gal. .35 - .40
Methyl (see Metnanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns lb. 1.30 - 1.60

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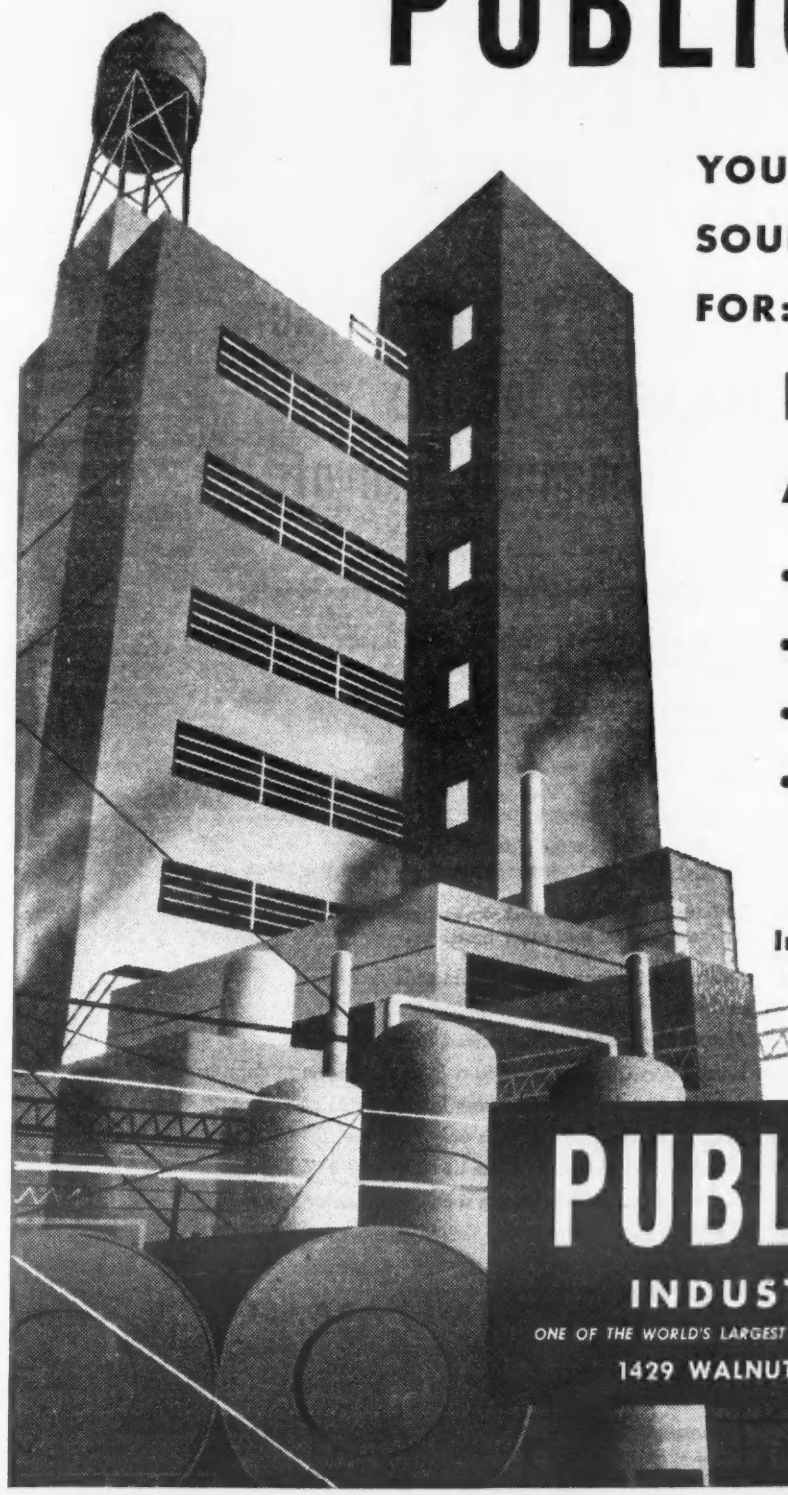
hol, polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls	lb	.65 -	.70
ype B, fiber-pack, same basis	lb	.60	.68
opyl, normal, dms, c.l., dlvd	lb	.10¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.11¾-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	.09 -	—
licyl (see Saligenin)			
trahydrofurfuryl ens, Waverly, N Y	lb	.47	—
dms., Niagara Falls, N Y	lb	.40½-	—
l.c.l., Waverly, N Y	lb	.42½-	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N Y	lb	.38	—
ndustrial grade, dms, c.l., Niagara Falls, N Y	lb	.29 -	—
l.c.l., Waverly, N Y	lb	.30½-	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N Y	lb	.26½-	—
l, 95% dms, works	lb	15	15
naturing grade dms	gal	1.33	1.48
in, 60% solut, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld	lb	1.06 -	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb	1.20 -	—
ris root ngs	lb	1.50	1.60
n, bbls., 60 dms	lb	.76	1.20
rin (see Red Alizarin)			
net root ngs	lb	.35	.40
hrin, 100% dms., 1 to 10 dm lots	lb	45.00	—
smaller lots, works	lb	50.00	55.00
ution, 20% dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb	9.00	—
10% dms., works	gal	37.73	—
% dms., works	gal	7.75	—
ice Jamaica (see Pimento)			
xican, ngs	lb	.21½	Nom.
bromide cnys, 5,000 lbs., works	lb	.99	—
smaller lots works	lb	1.05	1.10
chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.16¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.17½-	—
anks dlvd	lb	.15	—
arch, solid, dms., works	lb	.58	—
olution, 40%, dms., works	lb	279 -	.297
50%, dms., works	lb	446	—
, Cape, cs	lb	.22 -	.23
racao kgs	lb	.35	.36
cotrine kgs	lb	.35	.36
a, USP bbls, dms, kgs	lb	3.50 -	—
anaphthol, bbls., frt. alld	lb	.77 -	—
anaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld,	lb	.45 -	—
lanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, tin dms, works, frt. alld	lb	2.00	2.40
lanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld	lb	.37 -	—
picoline ret dms, c.l. works, frt. equald	lb	.29½-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.30 -	—
apinene tanks South works	gal	two prices	
aterpineol dms, t.c.l., dlvd f.o.b.	lb	.17	—
atocopherol, bots	kilo	350.00	—
etate, bots	kilo	330.00	—
ea root NF peeled bls	lb	.30	.40
n, ammonium, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs.		3.39 -	—
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs.		4.05	—
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs.		4.20	—
USP, burnt, bbls	lb	.20	.21
hydrous, bbls	lb	.07¾-	.08
tassium, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs.		4.05 -	—
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs.		4.30 -	—
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs.		4.45	—
USP, burnt, bbls	lb	.20 -	.21
hydrous bbls	lb	.07¾-	.08
tash-chrome, dms	lb	.17 -	—
da, bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs.		3.25 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.		4.25 -	5.00
nina, calcined, bgs, c.l., works	lb	.03½-	.05
ystalline (see Aluminum oxide).			
inum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb	.11 -	—
20% bbls., l.c.l. works	lb	.10 -	—
loride anhyd, com'l, dms., c.l., works	lb	.12 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.12½-	—
cryst, com'l, dms., c.l. works	lb	.0630-	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.0690-	—
NF, gran., dms., works	lb	.27 -	.28
solution 32°, cbys., c.l., works	lb	.03¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.04 -	—
uoride, tech, anhyd, bbls, c.l., works	lb	.10 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.11 -	.13
rmate, basic solution, cbys., c.l	lb	.09½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.10 -	—
drate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	ton	50.00	54.00
l.c.l., works	ton	72.00	86.00
light, bgs., dlvd	lb	.17 -	—
droxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib, dms., works	lb	.21¼-	—
contract, works	lb	.20¼-	—
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib, dms., works	lb	.18¼-	—
contract, works	lb	.17¼-	—
dried, USP XII, fib, dms., works	lb	.79½-	—
contract, works	lb	.76½-	—
powder, tech, (see Aluminum hydrate).			
urate, precip., bbls	lb	.38½-	—
noleate, solid, dms., frt. alld	lb	.39½	
tal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs.	lb	.17½-	.18½
pigs, 10,000 lbs.	lb	.16½-	.17½
phthenate, liquid, 1.7%, frt. alld,	lb	.24½-	.25
eate, dms precip	lb	.33¼-	—
ide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).			
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld	lb	.14 -	.15
kgs., ton, frt. alld	lb	.12½-	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb	.13 -	.18
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld	lb	.32 -	.33
kgs., frt. alld	lb	.31 -	—
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld	lb	.35 -	.37
kgs., frt. alld	lb	.34 -	—
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld,	lb	.51 -	.53
kgs, frt. alld	lb	.50 -	—
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver 2½c. per lb. higher.			
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd	lb	.36 -	.38
unclassified, dms., frt. alld,	lb	.16 -	.17
kgs., frt. alld	lb	.15 -	—
ste, lining, extra fine, dms	lb	.58 -	—
standard, dms	lb	.39¼-	—
wder, lining, extra fine, dms	lb	.96 -	—
standard, dms	lb	.64½-	—
rubber comp., dms	lb	.43½-	—
unpolished, standard, dms	lb	.44½-	—
varnish standard, dms	lb	.49 -	—

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb	.24 -	—
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.	lb	.32 -	—
l.c.l.	lb	.33 -	—
monobasic, ctns., c.l.	lb	.32 -	—
l.c.l.	lb	.33 -	—
tribasic, ctns., c.l.	lb	.32 -	—
l.c.l.	lb	.33 -	—
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.65 -	—
iron-free ngs c.l. works, frt equald	100 lbs	2.75	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs	3.15	—
NF gran dms works	lb	.27	.33
powd. dms. works	lb	.32	.33
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)			
Ambergris gray bots	oz.	8.00	10.00
Aminoazotoluene bbls	lb.	1.03 -	—
Aminomethylpropanol cns., dms., works	lb.	.60 -	—
Aminoethylethanolamine dms, c.l., works	lb	.42 -	—
t.c.l. works	lb	42½-	—
tanks works	lb	.40	—
Aminophylline USP 100 lb dms	lb	5.35	—
Aminopyrine USP bots dms	lb	6.00	6.15
Ammonia anhydrous fertilizer tanks works	ton	74.00	75.00
pure, cyls, extra zone 1	lb	.17	17½
2	lb	.19	19½
3	lb	.21	21½
4	lb	.16	19½
refrigeration tanks, works	ton	76.50	77.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l. works 100 lbs		3.10	—
t.c.l. works 100 lbs		3.50	—
tanks, works, anhyd basis	ton	80.00	81.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac)			
Sal gray bgs c.l. works, frt equald 100 lbs.		7.00 -	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		7.40 -	—
white gran ngs c.l. works 100 lbs		4.60 -	—
t.c.l. works 100 lbs		6.23 -	—

Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works, anhyd basis	ton	75.00	80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms	lb.	.39 -	.40
reagent, jars	lb.	.61 -	.63
Benzoate USP dms, kgs., 4,000 lbs. frt alld	lb	.80	—
smaller lots, frt alld	lb	.81	1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l. works	ton	302.00	—
ton lots works	ton	355.50	—
less ton lots works	ton	360.50	—
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 -	—
Bichromate bbls, work	lb.	.31	.36
Bifluoride dms dlvd	lb	18	18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls	lb.	.38 -	.39
dms.	lb.	.39 -	.42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher.			
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms	lb.	.20 -	.21
Chloride tech (see Ammoniac sal)			
USP gran, bbls, dms	lb	.18	.19
Citrate, dibasic bbls	lb	.75	—
dms	lb	.80	.85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).			
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)			
Hypophosphite NF dms	lb	2.40	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	3.81 -	3.91
Linoleate plastic, 60% dms., works	lb	40½-	—
kgs works	lb	42½-	—
25% dms frt alld	lb	21½-	—
tech, bbls, works	lb	.37	—
dms, works	lb	.39	—
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs	lb.	.85 -	—
metal grade kgs	lb	.90 -	—
tech grade bbls, kgs	lb	.80 -	—

Ammonium nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point	ton.	57.50 -	—
dom. ogs. western works	ton	58.00	—
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs. Hopewell Va	ton	46.00	—
Oleate dms precip	lb	23¼-	—
Oxalate fine gran, dms	lb	25	.31
Pentaborate gran, bbls., c.l. works	ton	212.00	—
ton lots, works	ton	265.50	—
less ton lots works	ton	270.50	—
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher			
Perchlorate kgs, works	lb	.50	.75
Persulphate kgs	lb	25½	28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.08 -	.08¼
t.c.l., works	lb	08½	—
dibasic NF V bbls, dms	lb	40	—
tech, bgs., c.l., works	lb	08	—
t.c.l. works	lb	08½	—
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	1.34 -	1.35
Silicofluoride dms, works	lb	12	.13
Sulphamate bbls, dms, works	lb	18	.20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens	ton.	32.00 -	37.00
converters bulk, works	ton	37.50 -	38.00
Sulphide liquid, 40-45% basis, 100% dms, c.l. works.	lb	10½	—
t.c.l. works	lb	15½-	—
tanks, dlvd or frt alld	lb	09	—
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)			
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l. works	lb.	.13 -	.14
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	.20



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ETHYL ALCOHOL

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ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOL AND SOLVENTS

1429 WALNUT ST., PHILA. 2, PA.

Ammonium Thioglycollate—Bismuth Subsalicylate

Ammonium thioglycollate, commercial, 100% basis, cbys	lb.	1.40	- 1.60
highly purified, same basis	lb	1.70	- 1.90
Thiosulphate cryst., jars works	lb	32	—
Amphetamine citrate dextro bots	lb	36.00	—
dextro-laevo, dms	lb	6.50	—
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic bots	lb	36.00	—
monobasic bots	lb	34.00	—
dextro-laevo, dms	lb	6.50	—
Phosphate dextro dibasic bots	lb	36.00	—
dextro-laevo, dibasic dms	lb	6.50	—
monobasic, dms	lb	6.00	—
Sulphate, dextro, dms	lb	36.00	—
dextro-laevo dms	lb	6.50	—
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.23	- —
ex pentane dms., c.l. frt alld			
E. of Miss R	lb	18	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	17	—
tanks, same basis	lb	15	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).			
Butyrate, dms	lb	90	1 00
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms	lb.	1.60	- 2.05
Nitrite USP bots	lb	1 75	1 83
Salicylate, cns., dms	lb.	.80	- .85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms	lb	95	1.25
Angelica root, dom. bls	lb	65	70
imported, bls	lb.	.45	- .50
Angostura bark, bls	lb.	.48	- .50
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.17	- .17½
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.18	- .18½
tanks, works, frt. alld	lb.	.16	- —
Salt, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28	- —
Anise, Argentine bgs	lb	No stocks.	
Chinese, star, bgs	lb.	.25	- .25½
Cyprus, bgs	lb	20	.20½
Czech, bgs	lb.	.15	- .15¼
Mexican, bgs	lb.	.15½	- .16
Syrian, bgs	lb	15	Nom
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.15	- .15¼
Anisic aldehyde, bots, dmr	lb	2.00	2.45
Annatto powder dms	lb.	24	.25
Seed, bgs	lb.	16	- .19
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works	lb	1.10	—
90%, bbls. works	lb	1.25	- —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.80	- .83
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)			
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines	lb.	.28½	- —
cases, c.l., mines	lb.	.29	- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.26	- —
Trichloride, pails, works	lb.	29	31
solution, cbys.	lb	29	30
Sulphide 62-64%, bgs. frt. alld., dlvd	lb	20	23
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)			
Antipyrene, USP, dms	lb	2.35	2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots	oz.	23.20	23.76
Archil extract bbls	lb	No stocks	
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb	15	16
Arecoline hydrobromide NF bots.	oz.	5.00	5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms.	kilo.	70.00	-80.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity)		15.00	16.25
Arnica, flowers, bls	lb.	.45	.50
root, bls	lb	1.45	—
Arrowroot, powd., bgs	lb.	.14	.16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls, prompt shipt	lb	.80	90
Sulphide, yellow, obls	lb	No stocks.	
Trioxide, USP dms	lb.	.40	42
White, powd. bbls., c.l., dlvd	lb	.05½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¼	.06¾
Asafetida, cs	lb	.32	35
powd., bbls. dms	lb.	.50	53
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous N Y.)			
Asbestos, Canadian, crude No 1, c.i (20 tons) mines	ton	940 00	960 00
No. 2, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	485 00	492 00
Run-of-mine, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	460 00	—
fiber, 3K, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	313 00	—
3R, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	267 00	—
3T, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	249 50	—
3Z, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	231 00	—
4K, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	124 50	—
4M, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	124 00	—
4T, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	111 50	141 00
4Z, c.l (20 tons), mines	ton	111 50	—
5D, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	88 00	—
5K, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	88 00	—
5M, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	84 00	—
5R, c.l (20 tons) mines	ton	78 50	79 00
6D c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton	58 00	59 00
7D, c.l (30 tons) mines	ton	52.00	52.50
7F, c.l (30 tons) mines	ton	49 00	49 50
7H, c.l (30 tons) mines	ton	41 50	42.00
7K, c.l (30 tons) mines	ton	35.00	35 50
7M, c.l (30 tons) mines	ton	30.50	31 00
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton	29.50	30.00
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	28 00	28 50
7RF, c.l (30 tons), mines	ton	30.50	31 00
7TF, c.l (30 tons) mines	ton	30.50	31.00
8S, c.l (30 tons) mines	ton	19.00	27 00

Prices quoted above are in U S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l lots

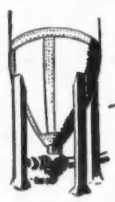
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks	tank wagon refinery	gal	09 —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon refinery		gal	09½ 10
Asphaltum, gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 270°-295° F, fusing point, bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines	ton	34.00	- —
seconds, 300°-390° F fusing point, not uniform bgs. Colo mines	ton	31 00	—
fet bgs. ton lots, gross weight Colo mines	ton	36 50	—
Manjak, No 10, crude dms., works	lb	06½	—
process form bgs. works	lb	05¼	15
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks tankwagon refinery	ton	22 00	—
80-100 penetration tanks, tank wagon refinery	ton	21 00	—
Atropine, USP, bots	oz.	9.75	-10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots	oz.	5.75	- 6.35

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units	vial	42	—
10,000 units	vial	80	—
50,000 units	vial	2.88	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs	lb	1.35	1 45
Barbasco root (see Cube root)			
Barberry, root bark, bgs	lb.	.40	- .45
tree bark, bgs	lb.	.40	- .45
Barbital USP dms	lb	4.50	—
Sodium, USP, dms	lb	4 77	—
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., tons and up, works	ton	80.00	85.00
smaller lots, works	ton	90.00	95.00
Chlorate, kgs. works	lb	25½	31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms	lb	17	18
tech., crystals bgs. c.l., works	ton	100.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	110.00	—
Chromate bgs (frt equald	lb	.15½	32
Dioxide, dms., works	lb.	.12	- —
Hydrate crystals bgs	lb	09	09
Hydroxide, anhyd. bbls., works	lb.	.19	—
Iodide bots	lb	5 12	—
Monoxide (see Oxide)			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
c.l. works	lb	13	—
Oxide, grd. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
c.l. works	lb	11½	—
Peroxide (see Dioxide)			
Stearate, etns., c.l.	lb.	.36	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.37	- .38
Sulphate tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe)			
X-ray, bbls.	lb	13	.15
Sulphide dms., c.l., works	ton	65 00	—
l.c.l. works	ton	70 00	—
Barium potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt alld	lb	.20	—
c.l. works	lb	21	—
tech. bgs. c.l. works, frt equald	ton	90 00	—
l.c.l. works	ton	100 00	—
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton	9 40	12 50
Barytes water-grd. paper bgs. c.l. St. Louis	ton	37.60	-37.85
l.c.l., same basis	ton	38.60	- —
ex whse. N. Y.	ton	53.45	-61.75
Southern off-color bgs. mines	ton	19 00	—
95 75% bgs. mines	ton	20 00	—
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)			
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.50	- .55
Root, bls	lb.	.40	.41
Bauxite bulk mines	ton	8.50	10 00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs. works	ton	12.00	—
Benzaldehyde NF dms	lb	68	—
tech. cbys. dms	lb	45	—
Benzal chloride cbys., works	lb	19	25
Benzene (see Benzol).			
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)			
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit	lb.	.01¾	—
l.c.l., works, unit	lb.	.02	- .02
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.02	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.02½	- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.02½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb	.03	- —
Benzidine base obls	lb	1 02	—
Benzocaine, dms	lb	3.25	3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Lackawanna, N. Y., Sparrows Point, Md	gal.	.27	- —
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.26	- —
Birmingham, Ala.; Chicago Dist.; Cleveland Dist.; Geneva, Utah; Johnstown, Pa.; Lorain, Ohio; Minequa, Colo.; Philadelphia, Pa.; St. Louis, Mo.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Woodward, Ala.; Wyandotte, Mich.; Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.25	- —
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.29	- —
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.25	- .30
Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.30	1.60
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald.	lb.	.18	.20
Benzoyl chloride cbys, dms., c.l., works, frt. eq	lb.	20½	21
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	21½	22
Peroxide pure, fib etns., works.	lb.	90	1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.60	- .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol benzyl)			
Benzoate USP, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.80	- —
Chloride tech. cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb	.19	18
l.c.l. same basis	lb	20	20
high grade 2c higher.			
Cinnamate cns	lb	3.00	4.00
Formate, cns	lb.	1.60	- 2.10
Propionate, bots	lb	1.35	- 1.65
Salicylate, bots	lb.	1.65	- 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots	lb	1.80	- 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots	lb	8.90	- 9.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	-35.25
Hydrochloride, bots	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Sulphate, cns	lb.	35 00	-36 25
Berberis root, bls	lb	35	40
Betagammapicoline dms., c.l. works	lb.	.21	- .21
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21½	- .22
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works	lb	90	—
Betanaphthol resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.77	- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.30½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32½	- —
Benzoate fib dms., works	lb	1.70	—
Salicylate dms	lb	5 00	—
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.90	—
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.25	—
smaller lots	lb	1 60	—
Betapicolin, 98%, dms., works	lb.	.95	- —
Beth root, bls	lb	45	50
Biotin, cryst	gram	10.00	—
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	3.97	Nom.
Citrate, USP VIII, jars	lb.	3.29	Nom.
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.20	Nom.
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.25	- —
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	1.87	Nom.
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	3.97	Nom.
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.02	Nom.
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms	lb.	4.70	Nom.
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	- —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.15	- —
Subiodide, fib. dms	lb.	4.92	Nom.
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb.	2.65	- —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	- —

ALCAN MAGNESIA "90"

a high grade magnesia for the manufacture of...



1 Magnesium oxychloride and oxysulphate type of flooring

2 Refined magnesia chemicals requiring a high magnesia content material

3 Magnesium bisulphite liquor for the pulp and paper industry

4 Magnesium metal

5 Insulation —
85% magnesia for pipe insulation
Periclase for high temperature electrical insulation

6 Basic refractories — both chrome-magnesia and periclase for metallurgical and other processes.

7 Fertilizer — for magnesia deficient soils

Alcan's Magnesia "90" is derived from the mineral brucite ($Mg(OH)_2$) which occurs in unusual form in deposits near Wakefield, Que. Although brucite exists elsewhere in commercial quantities, it is only from the Wakefield deposits that it can be recovered as a high grade magnesia concentrate having a unique granular structure.

Chemicals Division

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

1700 Sun Life Building, Montreal

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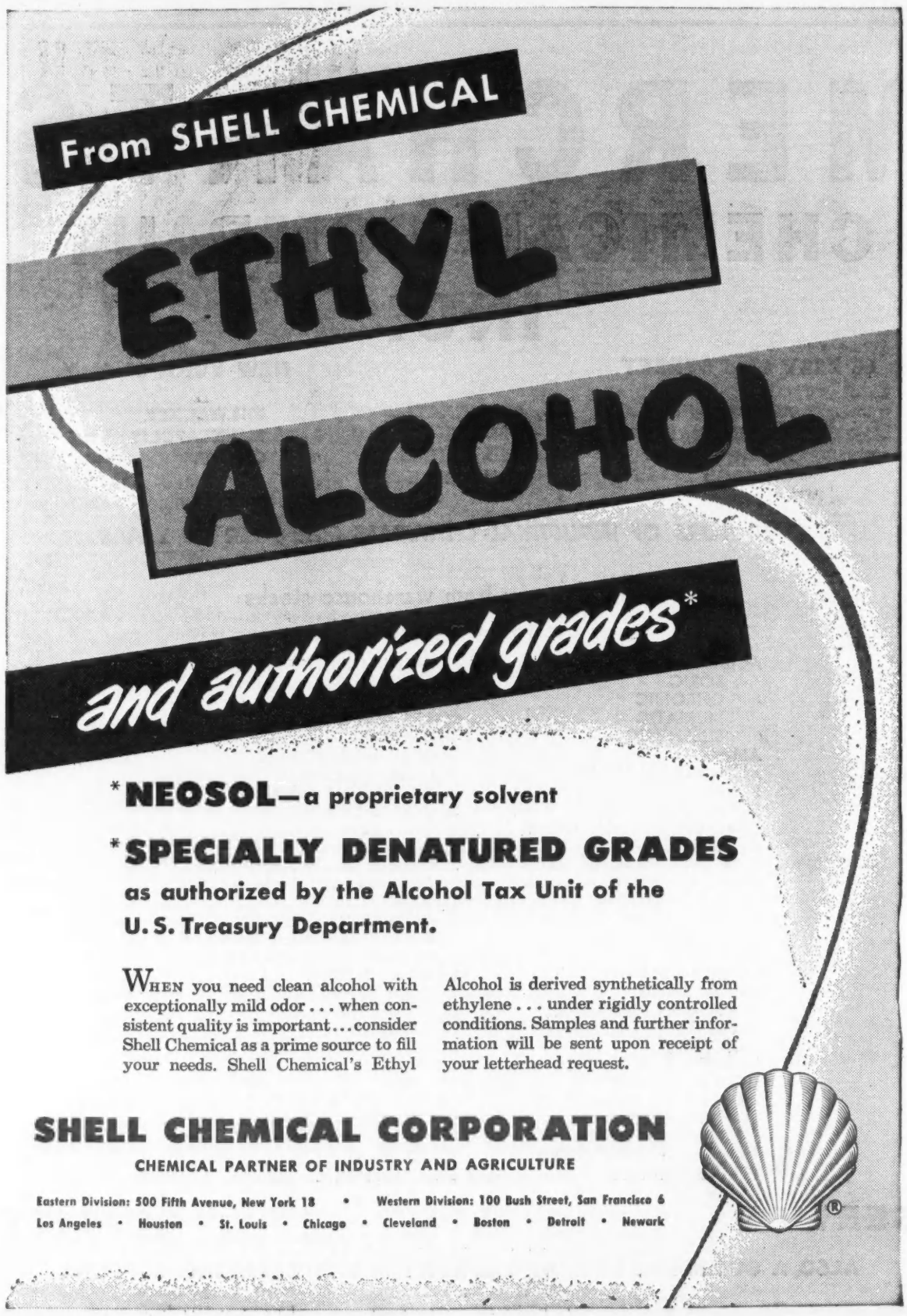
ALUMINUM IMPORT CORP. — New York Buenos Aires Sao Paulo

Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.82 • —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼ • —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point lb. .17 • .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ • .23¾
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0650 • —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0690 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .117 • .1175
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0832 • —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. dlvd. or whse lb. .13¾ • —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ • —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .09½ • —
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .05 • —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb. .09 • —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ • —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .07½ • —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740 • —
l.c.l., dlvd., or whse. lb. .12 • —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼ • —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 .30
Mineral, bgs. works lb. .0160 .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls. lb. .30 • .32
root, bls lb. .10 • .12
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls. lb. .65 • .75
Tree bark bls lb. .28 .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls. lb. .50 • .55
Blane fixe, dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 • —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton.90.00 • —
N. Y. whse ton.113.00 • —
bbls., c.l., works ton.90.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 • —
N. Y. whse ton. 118.00 • —
pulp, 66⅔% bbls. c.l., works, ton.69.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis ton.75.00 • —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 • —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 8.50 • —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 8.50 • —
soluble, bgs., cs lb. .15 • .16
l.c.l. lb. .16 • .18
Bloodroot, bls lb. .50 • .63
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N.C., E of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 • —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.05 • —
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .15 • .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .37 • .42
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 • —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 • —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .37 • .42
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 • .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 • —
tungstic lb. 4.00 • —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 • —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .37 • .42
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .37 • .42
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 • —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 • .26½
jobbing type, dry bbls., same basis lb. .14 • —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 • .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 • —
Tungstic, bbls lb. 3.75 • —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 • —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb 2.60 2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 • .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .09 • .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton 75.00 • —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.50.00 • 52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs. E. works ton.62.50 • —
Chicago, works ton.62.50 • —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., E. works ton.60.00 • —
Chicago, works ton.60.00 • —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs. E. works. ton.62.50 • —
Chicago, works ton.62.50 • —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves bls lb. .15 • .16
Borage flowers bls lb. .40 • .45
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.70.50 • —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.115.25 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.120.25 • —
bbls., c.l., works ton.90.50 • —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.135.25 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.140.25 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.64.00 • —
crystals 99½% bgs., c.l., works. ton.61.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.106.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 • —
bbls., c.l., works ton.81.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.126.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.57.25 • —
Borax, tech., granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.80.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 • —
bbls., c.l., works ton.55.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.100.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 • —
bulk, c.l. works ton.31.25 • —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.85.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.90.00 • —
bbls., c.l., works ton.60.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.105.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 • —
bulk, c.l. works ton.36.25 • —
Borax packed in kgs is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 .23
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.25 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23 • —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 • —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .30 • —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .23 • —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 • 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 • —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.35 • 5.75
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works. lb. .50 • .60
moulding, cns., dms., works. lb. .80 • 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. .95 1.10
radiator, cans dms. works lb. 60 .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. .30 • .35
Brown, iron oxide, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12¼ • —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .3015 • .3040
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 • —
powdered lb. .13 • —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ • .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ • .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ • .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾ • .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .05¼ • .06½
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05½ • .07½
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y lb. .06¼ • .08¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ • .08½
raw, American bgs., same basis. lb. .04¼ • .06½
Turkey type, bgs., same basis. lb. .06½ • .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 • —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .30 —
Bryonia root, bls lb. .29 .35
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .45 • .50
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .12 .14
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 .20
Berries, bgs lb. .80 .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 • .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .10½ • —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03½ • —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 • .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ • .29¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ • .30¾
tanks, same basis lb. .17 • .28
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .09½ • —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 • —
tanks, works lb .16 —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .41½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 • —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .41 —
Laurate, dms., works lb 42 —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 —
Oleate, refd., dms. l.c.l. works lb .52 —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 2.00 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .32 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ • —
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .49¾ • —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).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Cacao Butter—Cellulose Acetate

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb 5.00 - 5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP cryst. cms., 100 lbs or more lb. 4.75 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs or more lb 5.00 - —
Synthetic, USP cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms. 100 lbs or more lb 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots lb 6.70 Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb. 65 66
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .27 - .29
Calamus root, dom., bgs lb. .28 - .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
peeled, bls lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram. 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram. 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram. 2.30 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit. .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms. c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .13
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .80 - 1.00
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.121.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.52.00 -82.00
liquor, works basis 40%, tank cars ton 9.75 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
solid, 73-75% dms. c.l., works, same basis ton.22.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib., dms. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm.24.00 -28.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis. cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, ton lots and less, dms lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.10 - 4.12
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .37 - —
smaller quantities, works lb. .38 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .23¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .64 - .65
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.10 - 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 15 tons, wks. ton.105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton.115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton.125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .06¼- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms. frt. alld., works lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip. ctns., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - .36
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide luminous, tins, works lb. 1.25 - —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, dms. works lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .55 - .80
Calomel, USP, fine powd., dms. lb 1.97 - 1.98
reg. powd., dms lb. 1.82 - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 2.75 - 2.85
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - .55
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .85 - .93
Camphor, synthetic, tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, whse. lb. .38 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .41 - .51
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .74 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. .75 - .85
powd., bxs. lb. .90 - 1.05
Russian, bgs. lb 3.85 - 3.90
powd., bxs. lb. 4.00 4.10
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper lb. 4.00 - 6.50
from African pepper lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.05 1.20
Caraway, Dutch lb. .16½- .17
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .07¼- —
5-gal. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .08½- .08¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0440- —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, c.p., dms., works. lb. .10¾- —
NF, cbys lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .091 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .09¾- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .07¼- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs lb. 3.80 - 3.85
bold, cs lb. 3.65 - 3.70
medium, cs lb. 3.30 - 3.35
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
Ceylon, cs lb. 3.40 Nom.
Guatemala, cs lb. 3.45 Nom.
Indian, cs lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Mangalore, cs lb. 3.65 - 3.70
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Ceylon, bgs lb. 3.00 - 3.05
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No. 40, NF, quik, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .40 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. cn cn. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb. 7.86 - —
8,800 A units, per gram, tins, works milli. units. .18 - —
dms., works milli. units. .16 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .24 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .33
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
Casein dom., acid-precip. standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .38 - .39
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .39½- .41
imp. acid-precip., around 100 bgs or more, ex-dock lb. .34¾- .35
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex-dock lb. .36 - .37
Cashew nut, shell liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm. lo's. same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, longstick, bls lb. .29 - .30
broken lb. .20½- .21
shortstick, bls. lb. .20 - .20
China, Canton, Kwangsi, rolls, select, cs lb. .16 - .16
broken, bls lb. .15½- .16
Honan, Yunnan rolls, scraped, bls lb. .18 - .18
broken, bls lb. .17 - .17
unscraped, bls lb. .17 - .17
broken, bls lb. .16 - .16
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .38 - .39
medium, bls. lb. .47 - .48
thin, bls. lb. .50 Nom.
Cassia fistula, bskts lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.180.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.50 - —
Castoreum, natural, cns lb. 7.00 -30.00
artificial, cns. lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Catechol, CP, cryst, fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip leaves, bls lb. .70 - .75
Celery seed, French, bgs, afloat lb. .38 - .38
Indian, bgs. lb. .28½- .29
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - .38
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .51
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .49

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CARBON DIOXIDE (SOLID)
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
CHLORIDE OF LIME
CHLORINE
COPPER SULPHATE
EPSOM SALTS
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
FORMALDEHYDE
GLYCERINE
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
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NAPHTHALENE
ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
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PERCHLORETHYLENE
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
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SOAPS
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SODIUM BISULPHATE
SODIUM BISULPHITE
SODIUM BICHROMATE
SODIUM CHROMATE
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
SODIUM HYPOSULFITE
SODIUM METASILICATE
SODIUM NITRATE
SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE
SODIUM PERBORATE
SODIUM PHOSPHATES, All types
SODIUM SILICATE
SODIUM SULPHIDE
SODIUM SULPHATE
SODIUM SULPHITE
SODIUM SESQUICARBONATE
STEARATES
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TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
WETTING AGENTS
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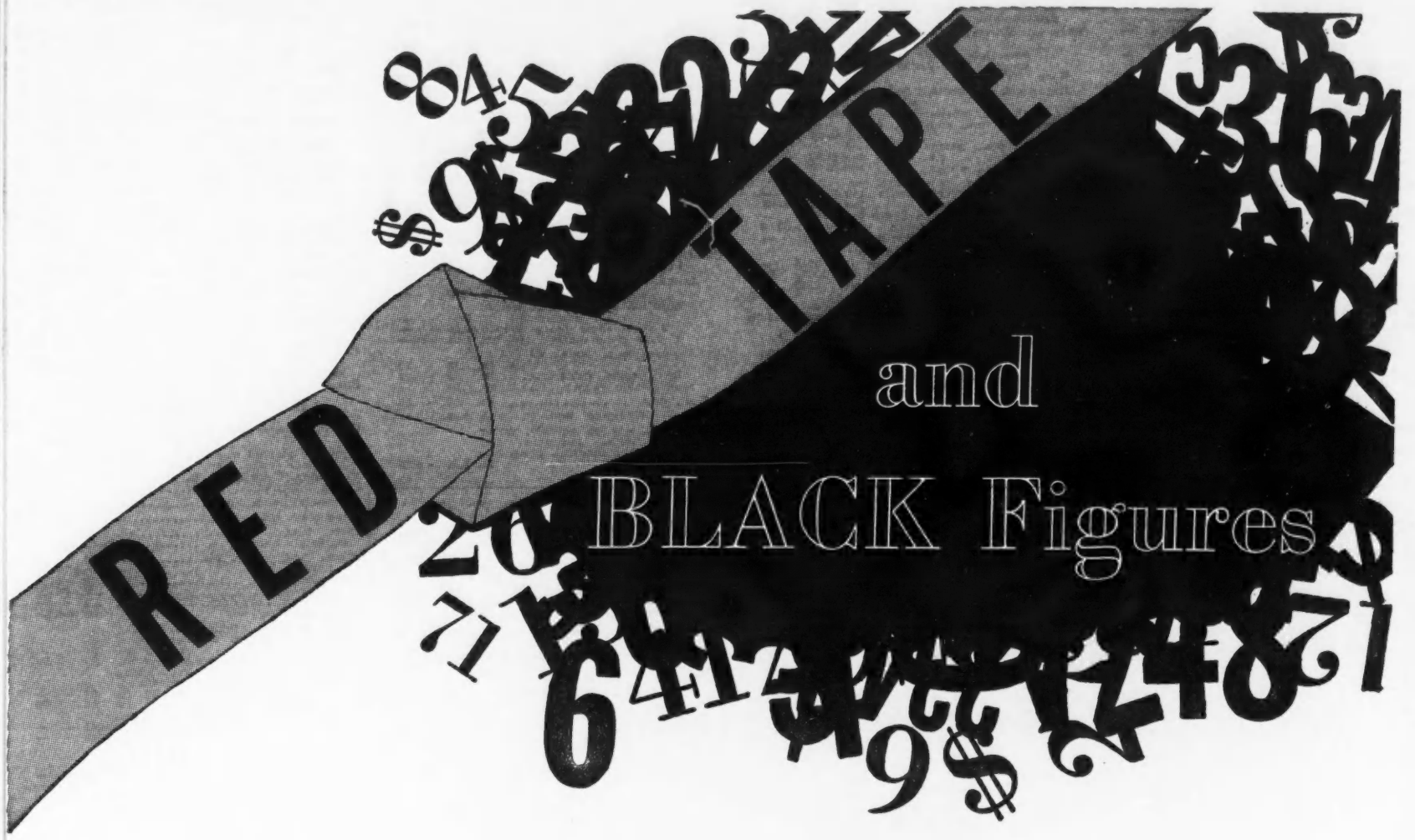

The other Monday morning we had our usual weekly powwow – all departmental heads present or accounted for. Of course the usual snake-in-the-grass had to raise its head just when things were going nicely – how to move orders faster through the plant. And of course, as usual, it was "lab and plant control" that got the blame. So, once again we rehearsed step by step the average twenty-odd (?) controls entering into the production of average products.

All were carefully studied. Could any of them be dropped? Or doubled up? Could re-routing save time? Then the subject of special controls for special products was hashed and re-hashed.

"In fact" said Mike, "Control 124-G-8 should be transferred from Special Group Control to Regular Group Control."

He was greeted by a chorus of boos. Why add more red tape? It's red tape that's tying us in knots!

Then from the back of the meeting a lone voice – "Yeah, but our red tape pays off in black figures for the customer!"

And there you have it! Sure control is red tape – but not *needless* red tape! Essentially good pharmaceutical manufacture must be control and when you start to skim it, the cream is off the milk!

Control is red tape, but red tape is insurance – it is safety. And its end result is the *better* product that started in this cradle of creative formulation. Your order may be a little slower "coming through," but the red tape will pay off in black figures for you in the long run.

GEORGE MILLER
PRESIDENT

P. S. I'll tell you what we have *eliminated successfully – production worries for a lot of companies. Now they're concentrating 100 per cent on sales, and* are they doing it!

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.
2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

Cellulose-Butyrate, Flake—Coriander Seed

Cellulose acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .54 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .55 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .50 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .51 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works.lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .53 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs and over, works lb. .52 - .55
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .53 - .56
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .57 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .58 - —
molding composition plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black dms. l.c.l. frt alld. lb. .56 61
regular black dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. 44 48
variegations dms., c.l., same basis lb. 61 66
Triacetate flake ctns works frt allwd on 100 lbs or more lb. 46 —
Cerium hydrate, dms. works lb 1.25 —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb 70 - .72
Oxide optical grade, bgs. under 100 lbs., works lb 2.25 —
kgs. 100-lb lots, works lb 1.85 —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l. works lb 02⅞ - .05½
l.c.l., ex whse lb 04 —
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton 32.50 - 40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 —

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs lb. .80 - .85
Roman, bls. lb. .80 - .85
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 51.80 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 49.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl. c.l., works ton 46.80 - 59.00
lump, bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works ton 41.80 - 45.50
bulk, c.l., works ton 38.80 - 43.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., ogs., c.l. works, South ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 40.00 - 50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton 40.00 —
l.c.l., works, South ton 40.00 - 50.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton 30.00 —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0415- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0440- .0450
tanks, works lb. .0345- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0970- .1055
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton 12.50 - 13.00
l.c.l., works ton 13.50 - 14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 9.50 - 10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.00 - 12.00
l.c.l. works ton 11.00 - 16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton 13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton 16.00 - —

China clay, imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton 19.00 - 40.00
powd., ogs., c.l., ex dock. net ton 35.00 - 45.00
l.c.l., ex whse net ton 45.00 - 60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloramine T, NF bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chloroanisidin, dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., frt. alld. lb. .12½- .13¼
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., NY lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., NY, stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l. divd. E lb. .18 - .20
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .16 —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, 4% oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, pails, tins lb. 3.75 - 4.25

Chloropicrin, com'l, bots. lb. 1.40 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld. lb. .91 - —
100-lbs., same basis lb. .93 - —
25-lbs., same basis lb. 1.18 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 8.50 - —
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 - —
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Chloride, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08 - —
cbys. lb. .09¾- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys. lb. .10¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chromium).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, USP, bots lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 7.65 - 9.29
Cinchona bark NF, red, quill, 20-inch, cs lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs lb. .40 - .45
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - .65
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30½- .42
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, chys., cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .35 - .36
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 5.35 - 6.10
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb 2.50 - 2.75
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.15
Civet, bots oz 4.00 -13.00
artificial, bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. .26 - .27
futures, bls lb. No offers
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .26 - .27
afloat lb. .26 - .27
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs. lb. .80 - .90
imported, ogs lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - .69
low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .56 - .66
tech., low and medium vis., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .23½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .13½- —
refd., resale bbls, c.l. ex-whse, gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks ex-whse gal. .14½- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls, dlvd lb. .93½- —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
Chloride, 24.5% Co, kgs., works, lb. .91¼- —
Hydrate, 60.3% Co, bbls lb. 2.13 - —
Linoleate paste, 6% Co, dms, lb. .57 - —
solid, 8½% Co, dms lb. .66½- —
8% Co, dms lb. .62½- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whse. lb. 1.80 - —
under 100 lbs., ex whse lb. 1.82 1.87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms, lb. .37¼- —
Nitrate, 20.4% Co, bbls lb. .78¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs lb 1.38 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.31¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms lb 22¾- —
Sulphate, bgs, 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.05 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .82 - .87
Codeine, NF, cns. 100 ozs oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns. 100 ozs oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz 79.00 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb .60 70
Seed, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .22½- —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .22 - .25
Colombo root, bls. lb. .13 - .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb .30 .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .18 - .28
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .75 - .85
Copper acetate cupric, bbls, works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works lb .29 .30
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. 20.90 -21.90
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .30½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .20¼- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .494 - .514
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .22½- .24½
Naphthenate, liquid 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
Nitrate, tech. cryst. bbls. works, lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls lb. .27 - —
solid 10% Cu, bbls lb. .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .29 - .35
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .30 - .35
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. 24¼ Nom.
Quinolate, fib, dms lb 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .41½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.90 - 9.15
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works, lb. .1440- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.40 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .336 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .346 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1440- .26
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Atlantic, Gulf ports ton 250.00 - —
Pacific ports ton 240.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Italian, bgs lb. No stocks
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .28 - .30

The Standard of Quality

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION — NICHOLS TRIANGLE BRAND REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. — CHEMICALS — 40 WALL ST. NEW YORK

COPPER SULPHATE

99+% PURE

ALSO Nickel Sulphate • Selenium

Tellurium • L-C Brand Zinc Sulphate

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PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
Electrolytic Refiners of Copper
40 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. 230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.24 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.67 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, Memphis ton 67.00 - —
Coumarin, NF, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powd., cans lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .28 - .29
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt adjusted gal. .18 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .36½- .40
l.c.l., same basis gal. .37½- .47
tanks, same basis gal. .23½- —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .168 - —
NF, beechwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.15 - 1.20
hardwood, bots, cbys lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .138 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .141 - —
207°C, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1410- —
tanks, same basis lb. .125 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .148 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .151 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .148 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .135 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l. works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .26 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs lb. .44 - .54
Culvers root, bbls lb. .50 - .60
Cumene, dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 - .56
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Morocco, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Syrian, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .06¾- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton 46.50 - —
ton 46.50 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton 2.25 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37½- —
tanks, works lb. .35½- —
Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb. cyls, works, cyl. 40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .30 - —

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2, 4-D, bbls., c.l. works, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .48
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .60
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - .66
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Dandelion root, bls lb. .50 - .55
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
lump, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49½- —
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .34 - .36
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .38
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 82% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton 44.15 - 55.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 45.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .11 - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa, bbls lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd lb. .42 - —
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms lb. 30.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
Chicago, c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.49 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.64 - —
Chicago, c.l. 100 lbs. 6.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.59 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.74 - —
Chicago, c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.34 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.49 - —
Chicago, c.l. 100 lbs. 6.69 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, domestic bgs lb. .09½- .10
imported, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Dextrose, USP dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .32½- —
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.75 - —

Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 -52.00
California ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast. ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .65 - —
Dibutoxethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- .30
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¾- .31
tanks, dlvd. lb. .28¼- .28½
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
tanks, works lb. .49½- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .49¾- —
Dicapryl pntnalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .53 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb 75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .047 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .055 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —

Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .40¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - —
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, tib dms., c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .26½- .27¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .28¾
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - .26
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - .52½
tanks, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .14½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55¼- —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .28 - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Diethyleneglycol monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .20½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .59¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo. 240.00 -300.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 12.50 -18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 -30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms lb. .85 - 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 7.50 - 8.00
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. No prices.
Oleate, dms. lb. .38 - —
Stearate, dms. No prices.
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .41 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .48 - —

Corn Sugar—Dihydrostreptomycin Hydrochloride

MONTROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE
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DDT Government Specifications
2, 4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)
MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dihydroxydichlorodiphenyl Methane—Dyes Coaltar General Use

Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms	lb.	.93	1.00
smaller containers	lb.	1.05	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12½	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.08¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05½	.06½
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.38¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.37	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.45¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.46¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.43½	—
Dilseed, natural bgs	lb.	.10½	.11
dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.13	.13½
Dimethyl chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
tanks, works	lb.	.51	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.23	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	69½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	70	—
tanks, works	lb.	.68	—
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, 25%-40% dms., cl., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37	.38
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.37½	.38½
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.32	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.23	—
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.43	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.45	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1 40	—
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.54	.57
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms	lb.	.18	—
purified, dms	lb.	.19½	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.16¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17¼	—
tanks, frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼	—
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.31	—
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.09½	—
refd., dms.	lb.	.19	—
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., work:	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb	.12	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.42	.43¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.44¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40½	.41½
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37½	.39¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38½	.40¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.36	.38
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms, ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.48	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms, incl. c.l., works, South	gal.	.35	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.36	—
N. Y. whse.	gal.	.46	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.20	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south	gal.	.35	—
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.46	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.52	—
Diphenyl, obls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	.20
Oxide perfume grade, cns., dms.	lb.	.43	.62
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	—
Diphenylamine, bbls	lb.	.27	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.39	—
smaller lots	lb	.40	—
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms.	lb.	3.25	3.50
Dipropyleneglycol, dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.95	—
Divi-divi 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton	68.00	—
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.26	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.60	.65
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb	.13	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.20	.24
imp., NF, cut, bls.	lb.	.25	.30
Dogwood bark, Jamaica	lb.	.09	.12
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	.45	.47
mass, cs.	lb.	.90	1.00
reeds, cs	lb.	1.75	2.00

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns.	lb.	35.25	35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns.	lb	4.55	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb	7.55	7.85
No. 2, cns.	lb	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns.	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns.	lb	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns.	lb	5.30	5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.50	11.05
No. 3, cns.	lb	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns.	lb	3.30	3.40
No. 5, cns.	lb	4.00	4.10
No 6, cns.	lb	4.00	4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns.	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns.	lb	5.70	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 9, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	2.25	—
No. 12, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 17, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns.	lb.	24.00	—
No. 19, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 21, cns.	lb.	4.70	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No 10, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 22, cns.	lb	9.15	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns.	lb.	13.55	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

20	Chrysodine G.	lb.	.59	—
27	Orange G.	lb.	.71	—
31	Amido naphthol red G.	lb.	.59	—
36	Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.76	—
40	Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.97	—
57	Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.90	—
79	Ponceau R.	lb.	.68	—
151	Orange II.	lb.	.44	—
165	Red lake C.	lb.	1.05	—
179	Azo rubine	lb.	.95	—
176	Red lake A	lb.	.80	—
180	Diamond blue 3B.	lb.	.84	—
185	Cochineal red A	lb.	.85	—
202	Chrome blue black R.	lb.	.62	—
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.72	—
208	Sulphon acid blue R.	lb.	.83	—
216	Acid alizarin red B.	lb.	.77	—
234	Resorcin brown	lb.	.82	—
246	Naphthol blue black	lb.	.78	—
278	Benzo fast red SBL	lb.	2.74	—
289	Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	1.00	—
299	Diamond black F	lb.	1.78	—
304	Nerol 2B	lb.	1.84	—
326	Benzo fast orange S.	lb.	1.45	—
332	Bismarck brown R.	lb.	.78	—
365	Chrysophenine	lb.	2.14	—
382	Diamine black BH	lb	1.51	—
401	Diamine black BH.	lb.	.58	—
406	Benzo blue 2B conc.	lb.	.98	—
419	Diamine fast red F.	lb.	1.05	—
420	Diamine brown M.	lb.	.82	—
448	Benzo purpurine 4B.	lb.	1.68	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.48	—
561	Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.78	—
581	Direct deep black EW extra.	lb.	.81	—
593	Diamine green B.	lb.	.60	—
598	Congo brown G.	lb.	1.20	—
620	Sun yellow	lb.	.84	—
639	Xylene light yellow.	lb.	1.77	—
640	Tartrazine	lb.	1.34	—
655	Auramine	lb.	1.69	—
657	Malachite green.	lb	1.93	—
662	Brilliant green.	lb	2.55	—
667	Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.27	—
671	Glaucine	lb.	1.54	—
680	Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	—
681	Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	—
698	Formyl violet S4B.	lb	1.51	—
720	Chrome azurol B.	lb	3.60	—
729	Victoria blue B.	lb	2.48	2.68
737	Wool green S.	lb	2.14	—
749	Rhodamine B	lb	3.85	—
814	Chloramine yellow.	lb	2.76	—
841	Safranine	lb	2.58	—
865	Nigrosine WSJ 75	lb.	.60	—
922	Methylene blue GXX.	lb	1.28	—
969	Hydron blue R	lb.	72	—
978	Sulphur black T extra.	lb.	.28¼	—
1027	Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	—
1034	Alizarin red S.	lb	2.30	—
1054	Alizarin saphiro B	lb	2.59	—
1078	Alizarin cyanine green.	lb.	2.61	—
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb	2.13	—
1086	Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb	1.96	—
	double paste	lb.	3.92	—
1099	Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.72	—
1101	Caledon jade green.	lb.	2.32	—
1106	Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.52	—
1113	Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.72	—
1150	Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	—
1151	Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
	double paste	lb.	3.29	—
1212	Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217	Helindon orange R, single paste	lb	1.57	—
p-4	Acid anthracine brown P G.	lb.	2.48	—
p-14	Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.25	—
p-24	Benzo fast black L.	lb.	1.94	—
p-80	Diazo orilliant scarlet ROA.	lb.	2.55	—
p-202	Zambesi black V.	lb.	.97	—
p-244	Celliton scarlet B.	lb.	1.25	—
p-313	Naphthol AS-SW.	lb.	2.74	—

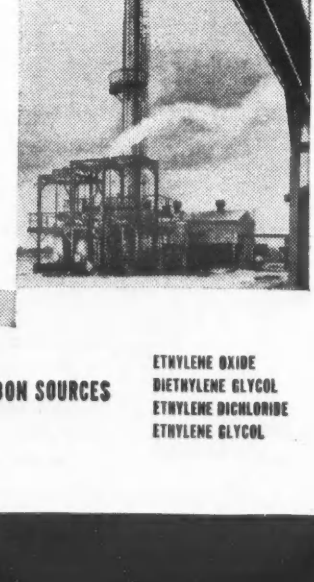
Jefferson Ethylene Dichloride

a widely useful solvent, extractant, chemical intermediate of exceptional quality

The extremely narrow boiling range of Jefferson Ethylene Dichloride indicates the high product quality that results from close production control.

Best known as a solvent with an unusually wide range of applications, high-purity Jefferson Ethylene Dichloride is also a versatile and safe extractant for edible oils, essential aromatic oils and drug principles. It is an important ingredient in fumigants, insecticides, cleansing agents, rubber cements and mastics, and is a valuable chemical intermediate.

From Jefferson's production facilities, Ethylene Dichloride is available in tank cars and 55 gallon drums. For your preliminary investigations, we will be glad to supply samples. Please make requests on your company letterhead.



Ethylene dichloride fractionating tower and purification unit at Jefferson plant, Port Neches, Texas

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.

711 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES

ETHYLENE OXIDE
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
- Black, blue, No. 550 lb. .72 - —
- Jet, No. 551 lb. .79 - —
- Brown, R. conc lb. 1.44 - —
- Orange R, brilliant lb. .80 - —
- Red 4 B. conc lb. 1.22 - —
- Yellow, C lb. 1.05 - —
- FN conc lb. 1.08 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble 100-lb dms., sellers' works
- Auramine, O lb. 1.69 - —
- Black basic, blue lb. 1.08 - —
- Jet lb. 1.08 - —
- Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.42 - —
- Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. 78 - —
- Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .55 - —
- Y extra lb. .59 - —
- Fuchsine, conc lb. 2.82 - —
- Green, malachite, conc lb. 1.93 - —
- Rhodamine, B lb. 3.97 - —
- Safranine Y conc lb. 2.66 - —
- Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.01 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble 100-lb dms. sellers' works
- Black acid blue B extra lb. 76 - —
- Orange, acid, Y, conc lb. .42 - —
- Rhodamine azo R, extra, conc.
- Rhodamine, R, extra, conc lb. 3.07 - —
- Scarlet croceine MOO lb. 1.33 - —
- Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .82 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 1.80 - —
- Methanil conc lb. 83 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .45 - .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.16 - 1.18
- Chinese, spot, bbls, duty paid lb. .90 Nom.
- tanners, bbls lb. .06½ .07

Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .40 - .50
Elecampane root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
- powd., bbls, bxs lb. 40 - .45
- select bndls lb. 55 .60

Emetine hydrochloride USP bots oz. 37.50 - 40.00
Ephedra herb, bls lb. .30 - .42
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - —
- nydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
- Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
- Sulphate cryst, tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
- powd, tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 - —

Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .36¾ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
- tanks, works lb. .35 - —

Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram .45 - —
Epsom salt, tech, bgs, c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.15 - —
- l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.15

USP, cryst, bgs, c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
- smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —

Ergot, NS, dms., tin-lined lb. 5.10 - 5.25
Eserine, bots oz. 45.00 - 50.00
- Salicylate, USP, bots oz. 33.00 - 34.00
- Sulphate, bots. oz. 32.00 - 36.00

Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
- Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
- tanks, works lb. .31 - —

Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
- Dichloroethyl, purif, dms., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
- technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
- tanks, works lb. .13½ - —

Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc, hospitals bot. 1.00 - —
- 75 cc hospitals bot. 1.56 - —

NF, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .30 - —
- anesthesia USP hospital cns. lb 75 .90
- Industrial, USP dms c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
- synthetic, dms., incl., dlvd. East. lb. .12 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —

Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06¼ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .07 - —
- tanks, dlvd. lb. 04½ - —

Nitrous, conc, bots, 100 lbs lb 1.03 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88% dms., c.l., frt. allid. lb. .11¾ - .18¾
- l.c.l., frt. allid lb. .12¾ - .19¾
- tanks, frt. allid lb. .10 - .17
- 95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. allid. lb. .12 - .19
- l.c.l., frt. allid lb. .13 - .20
- tanks, frt. allid lb. .10¼ - .17¼
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. allid lb. .12¼ - .19¼
- l.c.l., frt. allid lb. .13¼ - .20¼
- tanks, frt. allid lb. .10½ - .17½
- NF, dms., frt. allid lb. .25 - —
- synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. allid lb. .11¾ - —
- l.c.l., frt. allid lb. .12¾ - —
- tanks, frt. allid lb. .10 - —
- 95-98%, c.l., frt. allid lb. .12 - —
- l.c.l., frt. allid lb. .13 - —
- tanks, frt. allid lb. .10¼ - —
- 99%, dms., c.l., frt. allid lb. .12¼ - —
- l.c.l., frt. allid lb. .13¼ - —
- tanks, frt. allid lb. .10½ - —

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 47½ - —
- t.c.l. dlvd lb 48½ - —
- tanks, dlvd lb 46 - —

Acrylate, dms, c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 - —
- less than truckload, works lb. .49½ - —
- tanks, works lb 48 - —

Benzoate, dms lb. .70 - .75
Betaethoxypropionate, dms, works lb 70 —
Bromide, tech, 98% dms lb 39 41
Butyrate, bots gal. 5.10 - 6.00
- cns, works lb. .68 - .87
- dms, works lb 66 —

Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech, dms., c.l., frt. allid, E. lb. .16 - .18
- l.c.l. same basis lb. 18 - .20
- tanks, same basis lb. 13½ - —

USP, bbls., cyl lb .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns. lb 2.25 2.50
Formate, dms lb. .55 - .65
Iodide, bots., works lb 3.88 4.27
Lactate, dms., works lb. .42¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms, c.l. and truckload works lb. .50 - —
- less than truckload, works lb. .50½ - .60

Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous)
Oenanthate, dms lb. .95 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate)
- 40% available SiO_2, dms, works, lb. .55 - —

Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).

Ethylanilin, dms., frt, allid lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
- t.c.l. lb. .15 - —
- tanks lb. .13 - —

Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .31½ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
- tanks lb. .30 - —

Ethylcellulose, fib dms, 5,000 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
- smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .64

Ethylene dichloride, dms, c.l., works, frt, allid E of Rockies lb. .09½ - .10¾
- l.c.l., works, frt, allid E of Rockies lb. .10½ - .11¾
- tanks, frt, allid., E. Rockies lb. .08 - .09
- Prices West of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.

Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt, equald lb. .23¾ - .24¾
- l.c.l., frt, equald lb. .24¾ - .25¾
- tanks, frt, dlvd lb. .16¾ - .17¾

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms, c.l., works, lb. .42 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
- tanks, works lb. .40 - —

Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt allid, E lb. .16 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —

Diethylether, dms., t.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
- tanks, works lb. .18½ - —

Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
- tanks, works lb. .16½ - —

Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
- tanks, works lb. .14½ - —

Ethyleneglycol monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
- tanks, works lb. .18 - —

Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
- l.c.l., works lb .25 - —
- tanks, works lb. .23 - —

Monostearate, dms lb. .33 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt, allid., E. Miss lb. .33¾ - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .34¾ - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —

Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidine).
Ethylvanillin cns, 3 lbs or more lb 6.75 - —
- smaller lots lb 6.80 - 6.90

Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb 1.25 - 2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb 10 .14
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb., bls lb. .18 - .20

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 - 12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
- bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 - 20.00

Fennel seed, Czech., dark, bgs lb. .11½ - .12
- French, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
- Indian, bgs lb. .12½ - .13

Dyes, Coaltar, For Stains—Fluorspar

Fenugreek, domestic, bgs lb. No stocks.
- Indian, bgs lb. .11 .11½
- Moroccan, bgs lb. .06½ - .07
- Syrian, bgs lb. .07 - .07½

Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron-glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .11½ - —
- water-white, cs., works lb. .13½ - —

Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 31.50 - 32.50
- Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.35 - 2.60

Fishberries, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton. 135.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area ton. 127.50 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade bgs, c.s. mines ton. 47.50 - —
- l.c.l., mines ton 49 50 - —
- bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton 42 00 - —
- noncontract, c.l., mines ton 45.00 - —
- l.c.l. mines ton 47 00 - —

ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk c.l. mines, net ton. 37.00 - —
- powd., 90-92% ton. 41.00 - —

foundry grade, lump, 85-60%, ton. 34.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 37.00 - —
- 65%, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 36.00 - —
- 60%, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 34.00 - —
- less than 60% bulk c.l. mines ton. 32.00 - 34.00

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Whatever your iron compound requirements—MALLINCKRODT can "make the grade" in meeting your precise chemical and physical specifications.

FErric Ammonium Citrate
FErric Ammonium Sulfate
FErric Chloride
FErric Citrate
FErric Glycerophosphate
FErric Hypophosphite
FErric Oxide
FErric Phosphate
FErric Potassium Tartrate
FErric Pyrophosphate
FErric Subsulfate Powder
FErric Tartrate
FErrous Bromide
FErrous Carbonate
FErrous Chloride
FErrous Gluconate
FErrous Iodide
FErrous Lactate
FErrous Oxalate
FErrous Phosphate
FErrous Sulfate
FErrous Sulfide

Also Iron Reduced • Iron Albuminated • Iron Arsenated • Iron Peptonized

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UNIFORM, DEPENDABLE PURITY

Formaldehyde—Gum, Copal

Formaldehyde USP (uninhibited), dms., c.l. & works lb .0570 -
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0620- —
tanks, E. works lb. .0370- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0350- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York, N. J. Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited

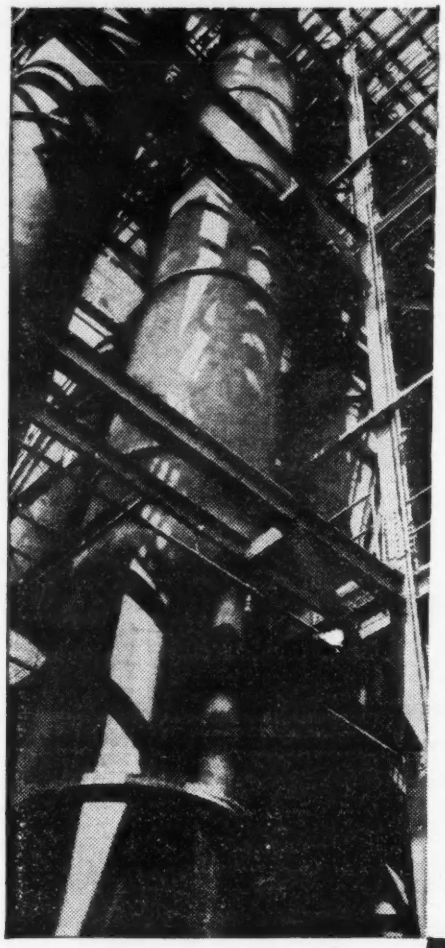
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .53 - .56
Fuller's earth dom. powd., bgs. c.l. Fla. Ga. mines ton 30.00 —
Tex., mines ton 27.00 —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton 2.00 4.00
imported, bgs. c.l. ton 30.00 40.00
Furfural, tech. dms., c.l., works lb .12 —
l.c.l., works lb .14 —
tanks, works lb .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .22 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l lb .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .28 - .40

G

G salt, bbls, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. No stocks.
Extract, bbls No stocks.
Gammapicoline 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks gal. .1075- —
Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks gal. .116 - —
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks gal. .11 - —
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .10625
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 83 octane, tanks gal. .1275- —
natural, 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .05125- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.15 —
Geisemium root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Gentian root, bls lb. .16 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .21 - .23
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb 2.60 3.00
prime lb 2.20 2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 2.60 3.00
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 7.75 9.50
from Jamaican root lb. 10.50 -14.00
Root, African, bls lb. .43 - .44
May-June shipment, bgs lb. .38 - .39
Cochin, bleached, bgs., futures, lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs lb. .50 - .51
Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .63½- .64
No. 2, bgs lb. .61 - .62
No. 3, bgs lb. .57 Nom.
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .50 Nom.
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .34 - .35
Ginseng root, cs lb. 12.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.00
Glue, bone, calcium type 24 milli-poise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .19½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
Over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - .27
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - .28
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .29
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .31
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .32
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .33
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .34
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .35
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .35
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .36
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .37
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .38½
Glue, hide, 461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .41
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .55- .60 Nom
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .50- .55 Nom
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39½- .47½
tanks, dlvd lb. .38½- .46½
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39¼- .47
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39¾- .47½
tanks, dlvd lb. .38¾- .46½
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- .49
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .49½
tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - .48½
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39¾- .47½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .40¼- .48
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39¼- .47
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .39½- .46½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .40½- .47½
tanks, dlvd lb. .38½- .46½
Glycine USP (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.50 -23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.50 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs lb 40 41
Goldenseal root, bls lb 3.25 - 3.50
powd., bxs lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz. 13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .46 - .55
Graphite, imported, amorph, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92%, powd., bgs. ex whse, lb. No prices.
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2, whse lb. No prices.
Grease, house, loose, dlvd lb. .06¾- —
White, choice, loose lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin)
Yellow, loose lb. .07 - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 4.50
Tungstic, kgs. works lb. 4.25 4.50
16-20% bbls. same basis lb. .38½ —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .32 - .33
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .33 - .34
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .34 - .35
16-20%, bbls., same basis, lb. .34½- .35½
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .35¼- .36¼
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .35¾- .36¾
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .36¾- .37¾
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .38½- .39½
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .41
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .22¼- .23¼
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .43¾- .44¾
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12½- —
6-10% bbls., same basis lb. .13¼- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¾- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .14½- —
17-19% bbls., same basis lb. .14¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .17¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .18½- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .19½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .24½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .26 - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .25¾- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .27¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .28½- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld. lb. .85 - .95
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - .40½
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb 3.00 - —
Tungstic bbls works lb 3.40 - —
Paris (see P)
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb 4.40 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald kgs lb 2.60 —
Grindella robusta herb, bls. lb. .24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs. lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs. lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls. lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, dms. lb 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb .12 - .13½
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .50 - .70
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs. lb. .17½- .19½
Manila, coba, B, bgs lb No prices.
C, bgs lb. .28 - .30
CBB, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
CNE, bgs. lb No prices.
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. .18 - .24
dust, bgs. lb. .07½- .09
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
WS, bgs. lb. No prices.



aliphatic

ACIDS AND ANHYDRIDES
Acetic Acid
Acetic Anhydride
n-Butyric Acid
Crotonic Acid
Beta Oxy Naphthoic Acid

ALCOHOLS
n-Butyl Alcohol
2-Ethylbutyl Alcohol
2-Ethylhexyl Alcohol

ALDEHYDES
Acetaldehyde
n-Butyraldehyde
Crotonaldehyde
Isobutyraldehyde

PLASTICIZERS
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
Di-(2-Ethylbutyl) Phthalate
Di-(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate
Di-(Methoxyethyl) Phthalate
Dimethyl Phthalate
Triacetin
Tributyrin

aromatic

AMINES
2, 5-Diethoxy Aniline
2, 5-Dimethoxy Aniline
Phenyl Diethanolamine
Phenyl Ethyl Ethanolamine
m-Tolyl Diethanolamine
o-Tolyl Propanolamine

AMINOPHENOLS
m-Aminophenol
p-Aminophenol
Tenamene 1

PHENOLS
1, 5-Dihydroxy Naphthalene
2, 5-Di-tert-Butyl Hydroquinone
Quinizarin
Tecquinol
Toluhydroquinone

PHENOL ETHERS
Hydroquinone Diethyl Ether
Hydroquinone Dimethyl Ether
Hydroquinone Di-n-Butyl Ether
Hydroquinone Mono Methyl Ether

MISCELLANEOUS
Acetanilide
p-Benzoquinone
2, 5-Di-tert-Butyl Quinone
Tenamene 2

EASTMAN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

SOLVENTS
Acetone
n-Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate
Isopropyl Acetate

MISCELLANEOUS
Isopropenyl Acetate
Triethyl Phosphate

cellulose products
Cellulose Acetate
Cellulose Acetate Butyrate
Oxidized Cellulose

inorganic
Iron Oxide
Tecmangam 65%
Zinc Thiocyanate

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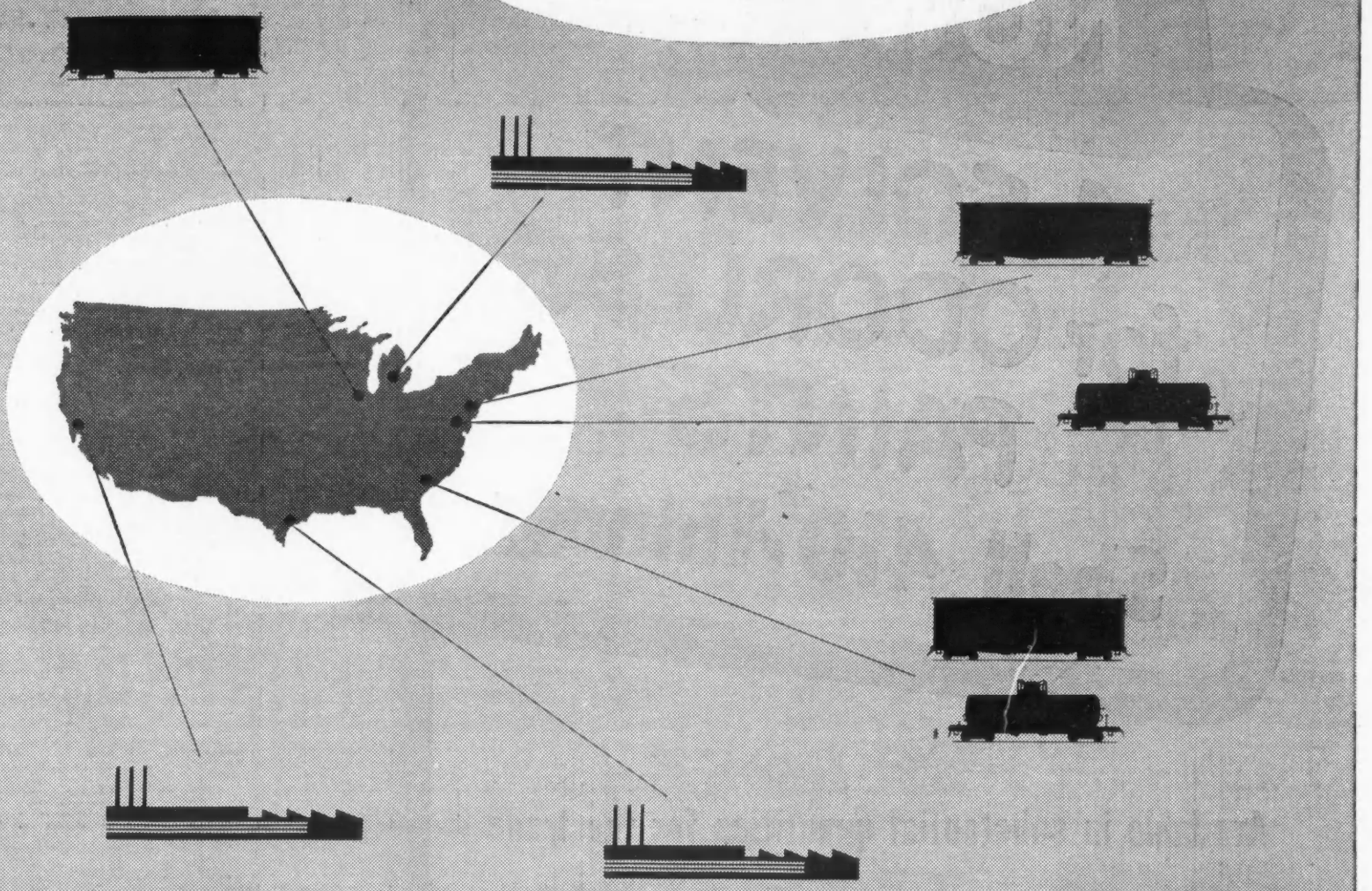
3. Caustic Soda Solid, Flake and Ground Flake terminal distributing facilities—Chicago, Ill., Charleston, S. C., and Port Newark, N. J.



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INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Gum, Copal, Philippine—Iron Resinate

Gum, copal, Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs lb. .28 - .30
seeds, bgs lb. .17 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .19 - .21
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .16 - .22
nubs, bgs lb. .26 - .32
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs lb. .12½- .14½
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .07 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .11¼- .14
unscraped, bgs lb. .09½- .12
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½- .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
Elemi, cns lb. .23 - .24
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N E. States, Minneapolis, N C. Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va lb. .12 - .12½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc lb. .12 - .12½
Euphorbium, cs lb. .35 - .40
Galbanum cs lb .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb 1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb .35 - .37
No 3, bgs lb .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 lb. .49 - .54
No. 2 lb. .45 - .46
No. 3 lb. .34 - .35

Gum, kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .32 - .34
Mastic, cs. lb 2.25 - 2.50
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. lb. .16 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
No. 2, cs. lb. 2.30 - 2.55
No. 3, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —

Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.16.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bags c.l., Harlem River, N. Y works ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green bls lb. .80 - 1.10
imp., black, whole bls lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs lb. .35 - .45
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., t.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., t.c.l lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., t.c.l lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., t.c.l lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red) bbls., t.c.l. lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs lb. .27 - .29
Heptane (industrial) Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .17 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .12½- .13½
Hesperidin methylchalcone, works lb.50.00 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine (tech., bgs. c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same oasis lb. .22½- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine)
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks. gal. .148 - —
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .17 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Hexylenegiycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 50 lbs up, frt. alld lb.17.00 - —
works lb.15.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld lb 18.00 —
works lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate USP bots kilo.375.00 —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, lib dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF oz 13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF bls lb 40 45
Horehound herb, bls lb. .18 - .20
Hydrangea root, bls lb 14 17
Hydrastine, bots oz.31.00 -37.00
Hydrochloride, NF oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots bot 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydroturamide dms lb. cns., works lb. .30 40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50 lb. cyl., works lb. .50½- .55¼
Peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. lb. .17½- .19½
33⅓%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- .25½
dms., c.l. same basis lb. 20½-
t.c.l., same basis lb. 21 - .23½
tanks lb 19¾ -
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone photographic, bbls., dms lb. 90 —
tech dms lb 70 —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 7.30 - 8.05
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots lb.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots oz.12.50 -13.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .56 —
No. 2, bbls, t.c.l lb .48 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .30 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb .25 - —
solid, No. 1 bxs., t.c.l lb .44 —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Leaves, bgs lb 45 50

I

Iceland moss, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb 2.14 2.16
synth., paste, bots lb .23 —
powd, bbls lb 1.03 —
Indol, CP, bots lb.17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd lb 4.90 —
tins, dlvd lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)
Iodine, crude, bgs lb. 1.52 —
resubl., USP, bots., jars lb 2.30 2.41
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin NF dms lb 5.90 —
Iodoform NF dms, bgs lb 4.45 4.60
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 6.10 -14.00
beta, cns. lb 8.65 -10.00
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 5.00 - 5.25
powd., bgs lb. 5.25 - 6.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .18 - .20
Iron acetate liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb .09 —
t.c.l., works lb 09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb 16 —
djns lb 17 —
Cacodylate, NF bots lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.75 —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs 5.00 6.00
t.c.l. bbls works 100 lbs 5.50 8.00
USP, dms., works lb. .07 - .08¼
solut., 42° Be. 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs 3.45 —
Citrate, gran, dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF dms lb. .83 .95
Glycerophosphate, N F. powd lb 4.25 4.35
Hypophosphite NF dms lb 2.80 —
Iodide, bgs lb 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq. 6% Fe, dms. frt alld lb 21¼ 21¾
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .53 - .55
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .78 - .91
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen)
Resinate 7.4% Fe, dms, frt. alld. lb. .23 - —

NOW!

A SOLVENT for ODORLESS PAINTS

Shell 410* Thinner

Available in substantial quantities for the trade

Repeated use of this type solvent in paints for stores, hospitals, hotels and homes has demonstrated that use by occupants *immediately after painting* is perfectly practicable . . . gone are objectionable odors that bring delays and complaints. A significant trend in this direction is already established in the industry.

We will be glad to send you additional information about Shell 410 Thinner. Samples for your evaluation will be sent upon receipt of your letterhead request.

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SHELL OIL COMPANY

50 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK

SHELL

Iron stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .36 - —
ton lots lb. .37 - —
less ton lots lb. .38 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 28.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 29.50 - —
ferrous, tech (see Copperas)
USP, cryst, bbls, dms lb .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb .80 .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb .55 - .58
brown, USP gran., dms lb .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms lb .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb .25½- .28½
Isoborneol, cns lb .84 .95
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb .77 - .97
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb .72 1.25
Methacrylate, dms., works lb .60 - —
Propionate cns lb No prices
Isobutyraldehyde dms., works lb 50 53
Isoeugenol, cns lb 3.50 - 3.55
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo with allo-isoleucine, dms., works lb 24.00 -35.00
Isopentane dms, works lb 45 .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb .22½- —
l.c.l., works lb .23 - —
tanks, works lb .21 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .10¾- .11¾
l.c.l., same basis lb .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb .09 - .10
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Monoisoproylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works lb .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb .40 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb .43 .45
powd., bbls., bxs lb .48 .50
Resin, NF, powd., bxs lb 6.20 6.60
Juniper berries, bgs lb .10 - .15
Tar, dms. lb .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb .70 - .80
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root, bls lb .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .8875- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .096 - —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .121 - .126
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .085 - .09
Okla.-Tex. 41-43 s.g. w.w. tanks gal. 085 .09
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .10 - .1025
Kola nuts, bgs lb .09 - .10
Kyanite, imp. low iron content, 10 mesh whse ton 85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton 95.00 -105.00

L

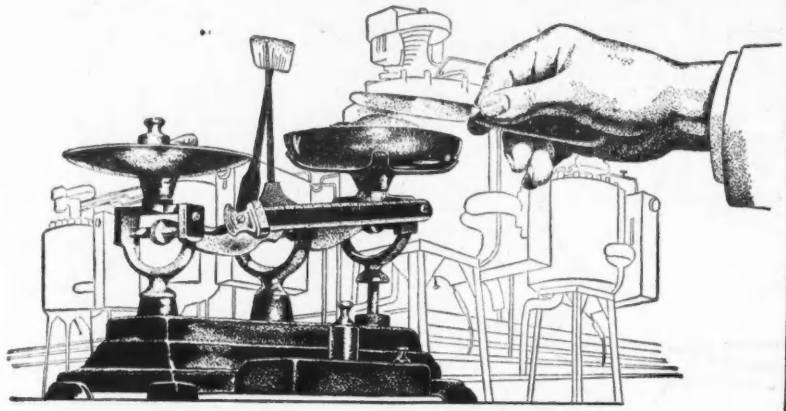
Lady slipper root, bls. lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .31 - .32
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .28 - .31
hydrous lb. .27 .29
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .146½- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb .20 .25
Laurel berries bls lb .25 .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb .09 - .09½
Turkish, bls. lb. .11 - .11½
Yugoslavian, bls. lb. .08½- .09
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .711 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb .55 .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb .60 .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .20 - —
gran., bbls lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb. .21 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .21¾- —
gran., powd., dms lb. .21¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40½- —
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on purchases totaling $75.00 or more to dest. East.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V. jars lb 3.30 - —
Linoleate liq. 13% Pb dms., frt. alld lb .29¼- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .16 - —
St. Louis lb. .1580- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .27½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28¼- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .29 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .20¾- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. lb. .20¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .29½- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb .28 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .40 - .41
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .37½- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .25½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .41¾- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .14¾- —
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .50¼- —
precip bbls. c.l. lb 36 —
ton lots lb 37 —
less ton lots lb 38 —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works lb. .24¼- —

Lead tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .13½- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .17¾- —
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾- .20¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- .21¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .18 .20
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms, works lb 28.00 -35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .40 .45
powd., bbls. lb. .55 —
Root, bls lb 08 .09
5-lb bundles, cs lb. .40 .45
powd, bbls lb .11 .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb .05¼- .06⅛
Lime, agricultural, bgs, works ton 13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime) lump pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton 10.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton 10.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 10.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y ton 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa ton 10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton 7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark ton 9.00 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Longview, Ala. ton. 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W Va ton 10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 7.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton 10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis ton 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 9.50 - —
York, Pa ton 10.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton 11.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 13.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y ton 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton 13.50 - —
Eagle, W Va. ton 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton 12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton 10.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton 13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich ton 6.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton 13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 8.50 - —
York, Pa ton 13.50 - —
Lime, spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Engle, W Va ton 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
York, Pa ton 13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone grd. bgs. works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, cns lb. 5.40 - 5.90
ex lignaloe wood, cns lb. 6.50 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, 90-92%, bots lb 5.50 6.00
96-98%, bots. lb 6.35 7.25
ex petitgrain bots lb 4.25 6.00
Lindane, 25%, cns., works lb 3.00 3.05
dms works lb 2.95 —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .23 - .28
without leaves bls lb .22 .28
Linseed meal, expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 60.50 - —
extracted, 34%, same basis ton. 59.50 - —
Litharge, com'l powd bbls c.l. ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.00 2.25
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .93 - —

Serving Industry... which Serves Mankind

TO MANUFACTURERS OF PHARMACEUTICALS

If you want further information on any of the extensive line of Monsanto fine chemicals for the pharmaceutical industry, please indicate your wishes on the coupon, or, write on your letterhead.



HEALTHIER HOURS

... LONGER LIVES

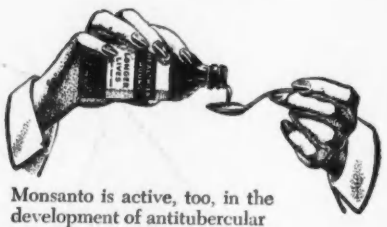
Healthier hours and longer lives don't just happen. They are created—the joint products of medical research and the ceaseless efforts of pharmaceutical manufacturers. These manufacturers, whose integrity is their greatest asset, must be extremely careful in their selection of fine pharmaceutical chemicals. Naturally, they look to Monsanto as a basic source of supply.

For nearly 50 years, Monsanto has been a manufacturer of fine chemicals. Saccharin, one of the original products, is of special value wherever sugar is ruled off the diet. It is a powerful sweetening agent with no food value whatever.

Acetophenetidin and acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) are two other Monsanto pharmaceuticals—widely used where relief from pain and fever is indicated.

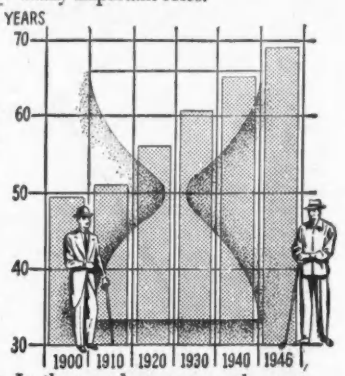
Caffeine is still another fine chemical made by Monsanto, world's largest manufacturer.

Monsanto is also a large-scale producer of pharmaceuticals having specific curative values. The sulfa drugs are important in this group—their applications are well known . . . In the field of antibiotics, Monsanto manufactures precursors for penicillin and intermediates for a synthetic antibiotic.



Monsanto is active, too, in the development of antitubercular agents which, at present, are in varying stages of clinical study . . . Additional Monsanto pharmaceuticals are the antihistamines—a corrective group, effective in the control of certain allergic conditions.

In the field of nutrition and medication, Monsanto phosphate products play many important roles.



In these and numerous other ways, Monsanto makes a contribution of basic chemicals which are manufactured into healthier hours and longer lives by America's reputable companies.

more information for manufacturers

Manufacturers and formulators of pharmaceutical products are invited to consider Monsanto as their source of dependable supply. Of added interest are Monsanto's custom-manufacturing facilities, which offer important economies and assure quality products. Return the coupon, or write Monsanto Chemical Company, 1739-J South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri. In Canada: Monsanto (Canada) Limited, Montreal and Vancouver.

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Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T, N.F.
Ferric Phosphates
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
para-Aminosalicylic Acid
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY
Organic Chemicals Division
1739-J South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri

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City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Lithium Citrate—Methyl Chloride

Lithium citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	1.05	- 1.40
Fluoride, bbls	lb.	1.80	- 2.00
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	14.00	-18.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms	lb.	.90	- 1.25
Salicylate, dms	lb.	1.62	- 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06½	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼	.07½
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08½	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	—
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls	lb.	.70	- .75
Lobelia herb, bls	lb.	.55	- .56
leaves, NF	lb.	.90	- .95
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works	oz.	34.00	-36.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.38½	—
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.36½	—
Logwood extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	—
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l.	lb.	.17	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	16½	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.33	- —
No. 2, bxs. l.c.l.	lb.	.31	- —
No. 3, bxs. l.c.l.	lb.	28½	—
No. 4, bxs. l.c.l.	lb.	28	- —
No. 5, bxs. l.c.l.	lb.	26½	—
No. 6, bxs. l.c.l.	lb.	44½	49¼
Lovage root, imported, bls	lb.	.75	- .80
Lupulin, tins	lb	1.95	2.00
Lycopodium, cs	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo bots	kilo.	145.00	-149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls	lb.	No prices.	
Banda, No. 1, bls., afloat	lb.	1.78	- 1.79
Siauw, No. 1, bls., afloat	lb.	1.50	- 1.55
West Indian, bls	lb.	1.40	- 1.45
broken, bls	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
Madder Dutch bgs	lb.	.29	- .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works	lb.	.32	- .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works	lb.	.31	- —
USP, light ctns	lb.	.34	- —
heavy, bbls	lb.	.36	- —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works	lb.	.20	- .30
Bromide, jars	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.09	- —
t.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10¼	- —
t.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼	- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11½	- —
t.c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10¾	- —
t.c.l. frt alld	lb	.11¾	- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¼	- —
t.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.12¼	- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12½	- —
t.c.l. frt alld	lb.	.13½	- —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.			
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.12¼	- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	45.00	- —
t.c.l., works	ton.	49.00	-51.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms., cns.	lb.	1.88	- 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms. works.	lb.	4.85	- 4.95
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.29	- .30
Hypophosphite, dms.	lb.	1.60	- —
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.46	- .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works.	lb.	.22¼	- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on c.l. basis	lb.	.39	- —
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.31	- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb.	1.00	- 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls.	lb.	.75	- —
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride bbls., works	lb.	.09	- .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.38	- .39
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.43	- —
100-lb. lots	lb.	.50	- —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif	ton.	67.50	- —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash	ton.	33.00	- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.30	- —
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	- —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.			
Malva flowers, black, bls	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Blue, bls.	lb.	.95	- 1.10
Leaves, bls	lb.	.38	- .40
Mandrake root, bls	lb.	.40	- .43
Manganese acetate, bbls.	lb.	.32	- —
Arsenate, bgs	lb.	.12	- .12½
Borate, tech., bbls	lb.	.23	- —
Carbonate, bbls., works	lb.	.21	- —
Chloride, anhyd., dms. works	lb.	.20	- .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works	ton.	78.00	- —
smaller lots, works	ton.	84.00	-94.00
Manganese gluconate, dms., cns.	lb.	1.86	- 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	4.15	- 4.60
Hydrate, bbls., works	lb.	.34	- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.00	- —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms.	lb.	.39¼	- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls.,	lb.	.41½	- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East	lb.	.30	- .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	22¾	- 23¼
Oleate, precip, bbls	lb.	33½	- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. precip., dms.	lb.	.21½	- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.38	- .39
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E	ton.	66.00	- —
t.c.l., dlvd. S. E	ton.	73.00	- —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd., S. E	lb.	.05¼	- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E	ton.	76.00	- —
t.c.l., dlvd. S. E	ton.	83.00	- —
Tallate, 6%, dms	lb.	.20¾	- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	No stocks.	
So. American, 30-32% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	52.50	-53.00
Manna, flake, large, cs	lb.	1.10	- 1.35
small, cs	lb.	85	- 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works	lb	40	- .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works	lb	85	- —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls	lb.	.14	Nom.
Bohemian, bls.	lb.	.34	- .34½
Chilean, bls., shipment	lb.	.35	- .36
French, bls., afloat	lb.	.45	- .46
Peruvian, bls	lb.	.38	- .39
Matico leaves, bls	lb.	.25	.33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works	lb.	.33	- —
500 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.33½	- —
less 500 lbs., works	lb.	.38½	- —
Menadione, USP, bots	gram	06½	- —
Menthol, natural, USP, bots	lb.	14.50	-14.60
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns.	lb	7.25	Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins	lb.	4.00	4.25
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.30	- —
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.32	- —
Mercaptobenzothiazylidisulphide bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld	lb.	.38	- —
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.40	- —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).			
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate)			
Bisulphate, dms.	lb.	2.13	2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).			
Cyanide, NF, crys., powd., fib. dms	lb	3.27	- 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms	lb	4.07	- —
yellow, NF, fib. dms	lb	4.22	- —
Metal (see Quicksilver)			
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide) USP, fib. dms.	lb	2.44	2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	- —
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.78	- 1.00
Metachloranilin, dms., works	lb.	.75	- —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.65	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.66	- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.97	- —
Metaparatsopropylphenol, dms., c.l	lb	.21	- —
t.c.l.	lb	.22	- —
tanks	lb	.20	- —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls	lb.	1.28	- 1.44
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.84	- —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.80	- —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.80	- —
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.79	- —
t.c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.80	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.68	- —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.			
Synthetic, zone 1, dms. c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.38	- —
t.c.l., frt alld	gal.	.41	- .43
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.26	—
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.43½	- .45
t.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.46½	—
tanks, frt. alld	gal	29½	.31
Synthetic methanol zones are. Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).			
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more	lb.	4.55	- —
feed grade, 98%, same basis	lb	3.00	- —
97%, same basis	lb.	2.97	- —
Methoxychlor, 50% sol., dealers, dms., cs., works	lb.	.65	- —
Methyl abietate non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1	lb.	.17	- —
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17½	- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1	lb.	.17¼	- —
t.c.l., same basis	lb	17¾	- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.			
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.53	- —
t.c.l., dlvd	lb	.54	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.51½	- —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W. ½c. higher			
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	lb.	.60	- —
t.c.l., same basis	gal	71	—
Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss 3c per gal higher			
Group B dms., incl. E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity	gal.	80	- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	gal.	.53	- —
frt. alld. W	gal.	.57	- —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld. E	gal.	.56½	- —
frt. alld. W	gal.	.60½	- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E	gal.	.43½	- —
frt. alld. W	gal.	47	—
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory to all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four			
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.50	- —
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½	- —
Alcohol (see Methanol)			
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	2.25	- 2.30
extra cns.	lb.	4.60	- 4.40
Benzoate, cns	lb.	.55	- 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns	lb.	69	- 71
cyls.	lb	60	78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works	lb.	.18	- —
tanks, multi-unit, works	lb.	.13½	- —
single-unit works	lb.	.11	- —
refrigerator mfrs. cyls. dlvd	lb.	.39	- .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd	lb.	.49	- —

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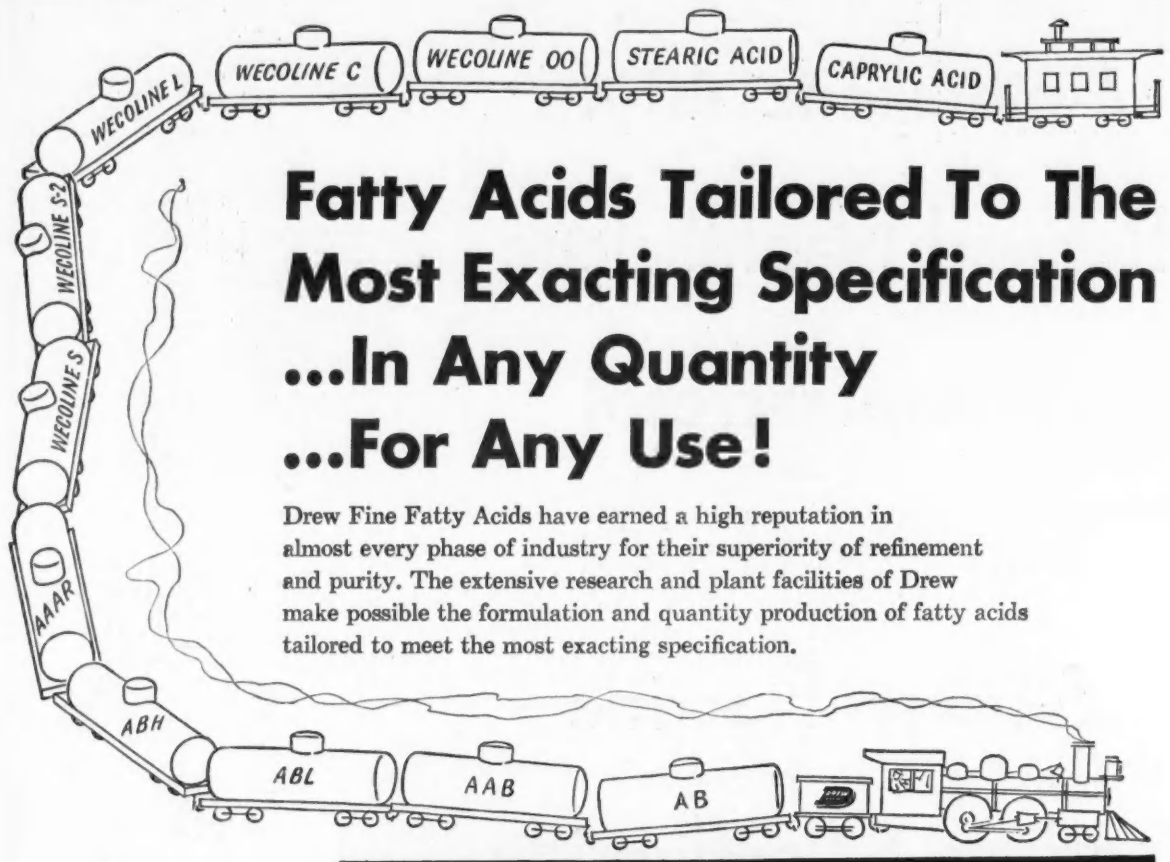
Methyl Cinnamate—Nitrocellulose, Ester Soluble

Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.43 - 1.75
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works lb 3.65 - 4.78
cbys., works lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Lactate, dms. t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .45 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 2.20
fib dms lb. 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bot. lb. 5.17 - 5.27
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .45 - —
cans, 50 lbs lb. .50 - —
Testosterone USP 100 gms gm 3.50 -
Methylheptin carbonate, bots lb.35.00 -40.00
Methylal refined 95% dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .12 - —
tanks works lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose special vis., 4,000 cps.), fib, ctns. c.l., works, lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .87
Methylcellulose, standard vis., (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .68 - .70
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs. same basis lb 3.02 3.22
Chloride indust. dms. c.l. dlvd E lb. .12 -
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾- .11¾
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .09 - .10
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Methylnapthyl ketone, cns lb 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.51 - —
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd lb. 1.71 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb. .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex whse., or frt alld., E lb. .06½- —
Mica, wet-grd., extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder skimmed, roller bbls., c.l lb. .10½- .10⅝
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .12¼- .12¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - .33
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .28½- .35½
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots lb. .23¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots lb. .27¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .15 Nom.
New Orleans, tanks gal. .15 Nom.



Fatty Acids Tailored To The Most Exacting Specification ...In Any Quantity ...For Any Use!

Drew Fine Fatty Acids have earned a high reputation in almost every phase of industry for their superiority of refinement and purity. The extensive research and plant facilities of Drew make possible the formulation and quantity production of fatty acids tailored to meet the most exacting specification.

COSMETICS
SOAPS
SHAMPOOS
DETERGENTS
SHAVING CREAMS
FOOD
PHARMACEUTICALS
TEXTILES
LEATHER
RUBBER
PAINTS
PLASTICS
PETROLEUM
PAPER
INSECTICIDES
PROTECTIVE COATINGS

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

PRODUCT	TYPE	Caproic (C6)	Caprylic (C8)	Capric (C10)	Lauric (C12)	Myristic (C14)	Palmitic (C16)	Stearic (C18)	Oleic (C18)	Linoleic (C18)	Linolenic (C18)	Others
AB	Double Distilled Coconut Fatty Acid		1.0%	3.0%	60.0%	18.0%	7.0%	1.0%	7.0%	3.0%		
AAB	85-90% Lauric Acid		2.0%	4.0%	90.0%	2.0%			2.0%			
ABL	70% Lauric Acid		1.5%	3.5%	70.0%	13.0%	8.0%	1.0%	3.0%			
ABH	Double Distilled Hydrogenated Coconut Fatty Acid		1.0%	3.0%	60.0%	18.0%	7.0%	8.0%	3.0%			
AAAR	Single Distilled Coconut Fatty Acids		1.0%	2.0%	45.0%	22.0%	11.0%	2.5%	11.0%	5.5%		
Caprylic Acid	Caprylic Acid—65% Caprylic Acid—80%	5.0% 5.0%	65.0% 80.0%	30.0% 15.0%								
Wecoline S	Double Distilled Soya Fatty Acid					TR.	9.5%	2.5%	32.0%	52.0%		4.0%
Wecoline S-2	Distilled Soya Fatty Acid					TR.	11.0%	3.0%	28.0%	51.0%	7.0%	
Wecoline L	Double Distilled Linseed Fatty Acid						6.5%	2.5%	18.0%	25.0%	47.0%	1.0%
Wecoline C	Cottonseed Fatty Acids					2.0%	21.0%	3.0%	32.0%	41.0%		1.0%
Wecoline 00	Double Distilled Oleic Fatty Acid						9.0%	2.0%	82.0%	7.0%		
Formula 1500	Stearic Acid					6.0%	20.0%	60.0%	14.0%			
Formula 1000	Stearic Acid					6.0%	20.0%	70.0%	4.0%			
Formula 200	Stearic Acid					6.0%	20.0%	70.0%	4.0%			
Formula 300	Stearic Acid					6.0%	21.0%	70.0%	3.0%			
Formula 400	Stearic Acid					6.0%	6.0%	85.0%	3.0%			
VRO	Regular—Mixed Vegetable Fatty Acids Special—Mixed Vegetable Fatty Acids		40% Coconut Oil Fatty Acids 50% Coconut Oil Fatty Acids				60% Mixed Acids 50% Mixed Acids					

For further information, write
TECHNICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
E. F. DREW & CO., INC.
15 EAST 26th STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON GREENVILLE, S. C.

DREW PRODUCTS

Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld., or dlvd lb. .08½- .09⅛
t.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- .10⅛
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .08
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - .28¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - .29¼
tanks, same basis lb. .25½- .26⅛
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .21¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monoethylorthotoluidine, bbls lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .24¼- .25¼
t.c.l., same basis lb. .25¼- .26¼
tanks, same basis lb. .22½- .23½
Monomethylamine, 25%-40% dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiaryhutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb 49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz.12.40 -12.60
Acetate, cns. oz 9.85 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 9.90
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 10.00
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.00
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .60½- —
t.c.l., works lb. 61 - —
tanks, works lb. .59 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. 65 - .75
Mullein flowers, cs lb 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.25.00 -30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 4.95 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.05 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.55 - —
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .0935- .0950
Dutch yellow, bgs., futures lb. .14 - .14⅛
English, yellow, bgs lb. .15 - .15⅛
Montana, brown, Sept.-Oct., bgs., source lb. .05 Nom.
Oriental, Sept.-Oct., bgs., source lb. .05 Nom.
yellow, Sept. Oct., bgs., source lb. .08½ Nom.
Washington, yellow, source, bgs. lb. .11 - .11⅛
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock. ton.46.00 -48.00
crushed, ex dock ton.72.00 - —
12, ex dock ton.38.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 78°, bgs., bbls., works, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0425- —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .0535- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0560- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0650- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0475- —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
imported, crude, 78°, 100-ton lots lb. .03¾- .04
refined, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .09⅛- —
smaller lots lb. .09¼- .10⅛
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton.18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.05 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .52½- .53⅛
Carbonate, bbls. dlvd lb. .57¼- .57¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .27 - .27⅛
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .49¾- .50¾
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .48 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .26½- .27⅛
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt adjusted kilo 11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt adjusted kilo.10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm.49.40 - —
tins, 10 lbs. dealers, frt. alld on cases of 6 tin.10.85 - —
Niketham ide, bots., cbys lb. 5.60 - 5.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., c.l lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
250-400, 600-1,000 secs. c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35

all PARAGON PRODUCTS are protected in drums equipped with Tri-Sure Closures

- Motor Oils
- Gasoline
- Diesel Lubes and Fuels
- Solvents
- Industrial Lubricants
- Anti-Freeze
- Gear Lubricants
- Specialties

LED BY Paralene 100% Pennsylvania Motor Oil, a varied line of petroleum products is shipped from the plant of the Paragon Oil Company, New York. And every drum of every Paragon product is equipped with Tri-Sure Closures*.

In 1932, Paragon adopted the Tri-Sure Closure to give their oils security from losses—and since that time, shipment after shipment has proved that Tri-Sure protection is *reliable* protection from leakage, seepage, pilferage and substitution.

The Tri-Sure flange is an integral part of the drumstock—as strong as the drum itself. Into the flange the plug is screwed securely. And crimped strongly over the flange is the heavy-gauge, leak-proof seal which cannot be removed unless it is deliberately destroyed.

This exclusive Tri-Sure construction—the soundest insurance against leakage and losses—is why Paragon and other companies who have been Tri-Sure users for years *continue* to specify "Tri-Sure Closures".

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off
CLOSURES

**The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by 28 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure Flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), Plugs and Seals have been used.*

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Nitrocellulose. Spirit Soluble—Oil. Olive

Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
8-6, 40-60 secs., c.l., same basis. lb .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra Drums extra, but returnable
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution tanks work. N ton.115.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works, ammo., ship't unit-ton. 3.90 4.00
Sewage sludge bulk works unit ton 3.25 + 40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd., E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. .27½- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese bgs. lb. .32 - —
Istrian bgs lb .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, 110's, cs lb. .68 - .70
shipment, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
West Indian, bgs. lb. .48 - .49
futures lb. .49 - .50
Nux vomica bls. lb .10 .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb 13 .14

O

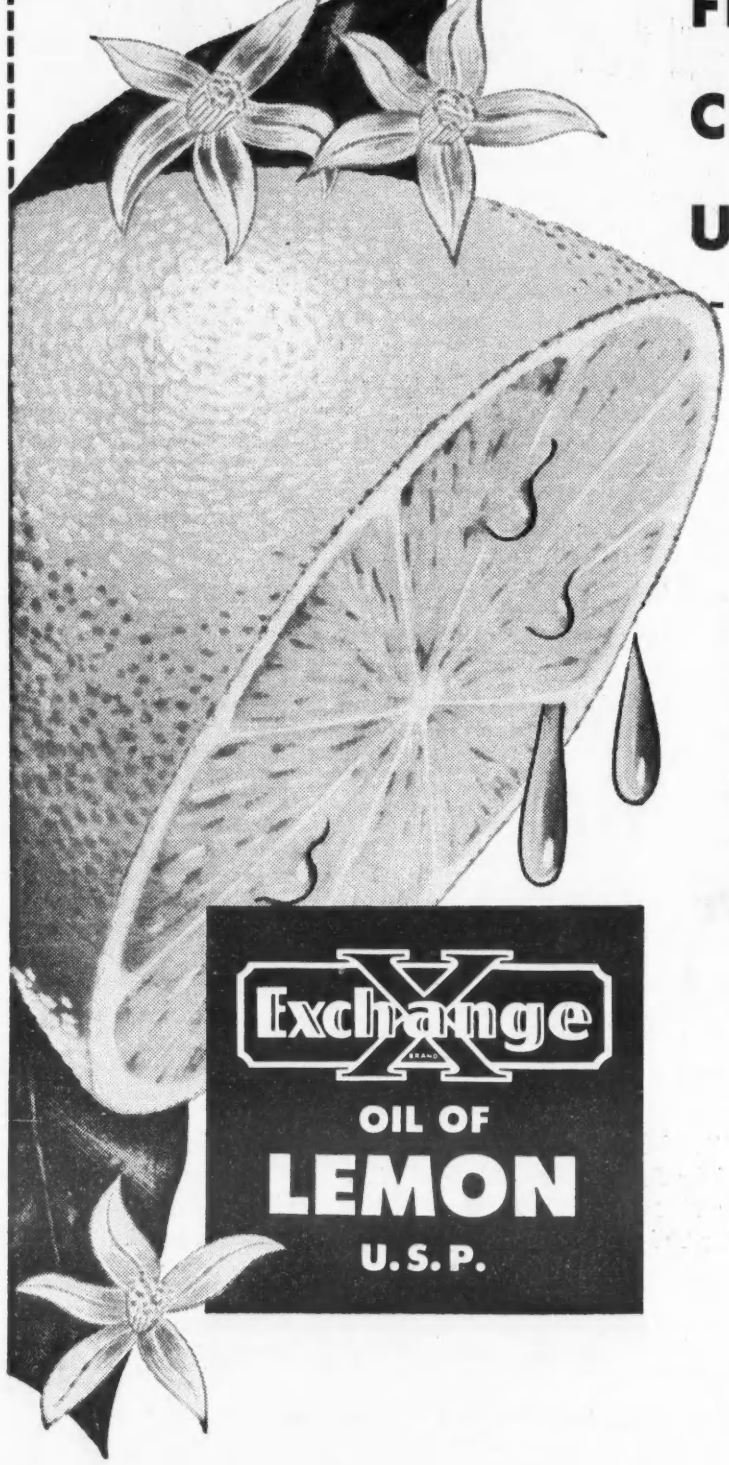
Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C. industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r. dayonne, N.J., tanks gal. .17 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb 83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns. lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A. bots lb 3.25 - 5.00
NF, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, dms., cns lb. .50 - .65
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Angelica root, bots lb.125.00 -155.00
seed, bots lb.95.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Apricot kernels, USP, dms lb. .42½- .58
Avocado, cns, dms lb 1.00 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .19½- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 1.25 - 1.50
55-60%, cns lb. 1.35 - 1.60
West Indian, 50-55% cns., dms lb. 1.07 - 1.55
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.50 - 3.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 5.25 - 6.50
Oil, birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.10 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 4.35 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil lb. 3.50 - 3.90
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms lb. 1.85 - 1.95
redistilled, USP, cns lb. 2.35 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .24 - .60
white, dms lb. .20 - .60
Cananga, native, cns lb. 4.30 - 5.00
rectified, cns. lb. 5.05 - 6.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb 3.70 4.10
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.55.00 -65.00
Cassia, USP, cns lb. 3.50 - 5.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2425- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2470- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2675- —
tanks lb. .2475- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
l.c.l. lb. .2550- —
tanks lb. .2375- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l lb. .2925- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2250- —
tanks lb. .2075- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .13½- .14
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .16½- .19
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .18¾ Nom.
No. 1, standard, dms., c.l. lb. .2225- —
l.c.l. lb. .2275- —
tanks lb. .21 - —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
l.c.l. lb. .2425- —
Cedarleaf, dms lb. 2.20 - 2.50
Cedarwood, cns lb. .35 - .50
dms. lb. .30 - .40
Celeryseed, bots lb.14.00 -17.50
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.250.00 -280.00
Oil, chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots lb.30.00 -60.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb. 1.30 - 1.85
Java, true, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.65
Java type, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.25
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .19 - —
Pac. Coast lb. .18 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- .25
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .26½- .27
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .10 Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.55 - 1.65
Coriander, USP, bots lb.21.00 -26.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .19 - —
foots, acid, 95% tanks dlvd. E lb. .07⅜- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd., E lb. .03 - —
refined, dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Costus, bots oz.21.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-east and Valley lb. .19¼- —
foots, acid 95% tanks dlvd. E lb. .06¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 - —
refined, dms., l.c.l. lb. .25½- —
tankcars lb. .24¼- —
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton, cns lb. 4.75 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, cns. lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots. lb. 4.50 - —
Cypress, bots. lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots lb. 6.35 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Eucalyptus, rectified, 80-85%, cns. lb. .80 - 1.25
70-75%, cns. lb. .70 - .88
Fennel, USP, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.25
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for centrating, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms (,000,000 units. .09 - —
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
25,000 to 35,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
40,000 to 55,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .10½- —
Market prices on crude fish-liver oil dependent upon conversion factor
prime, natural, or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. E x 1894.
100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 7.25 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.25.00 -32.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.29.50 -35.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots lb.23.00 -24.00
Grapefruit, dist., bots lb. 1.00 - 1.75
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .15¼- .15¾
extra, Winter, strained, dms. lb. .17½- .18
prime, burning, dms lb. .19 - .19½
Guaiacwood, cns lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
twice rectified lb. 3.50 - 7.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, cns lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Lavender flower, French, 30-32% ester, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.85
38-42% ester, cns lb. 3.85 - 5.65
40-42% ester, cns lb. 4.25 - 6.25
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 3.85 - 4.25
Messina lb. 3.85 - 6.00
terpeneless, bots. lb.32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 2.40 - 2.80
Lignaloe, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose)
wood, Mexican, cns lb. 3.60 - 3.85
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 6.00 7.00
West Indian, cns lb. 6.25 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.25 -13.75
terpeneless, hot lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms, c.l., Zone 3. lb. .1900- —
l.c.l. lb. .1950- .2000
tankcars lb. .1780- —
tankwagon lb. .1810- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.25 - 4.75
Mandarin, Floridian, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.75
Italian, cns lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .10¼ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1630- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1730- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1530- —
tanks lb. .1350- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb. .22½- .23⅛
synthetic, cns., dms lb 1.40 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .32 - —
20°, dms. lb. .30 - —
30°, dms. lb. .26 - —
Neroli, NF, French, bots oz.125.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots lb 85.00 -90.00
Niaouli, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.40 - 4.25
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .68 - .90
Oiticica, liquid, drums lb. .21½- .22
tankcars lb. .20½- —
Oleo, extra, dms lb. .19½ Nom.
Olibanum, bots lb. 5.25 - 7.05
extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 3.00 - 3.25
foots, dms. lb. .14½- .15

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR

CLARITY

UNIFORMITY



Yes, more than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil!

This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

Always specify it by the brand name when you order—Exchange Oil of Lemon. For complete satisfaction, accept no other brand.

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76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.

Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Oil, orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.75	- .90
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	1.25	- 1.50
Calif., cns	lb.	1.00	- 1.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.85	- 1.50
Messina, coppers	lb.	3.50	- 5.50
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.15
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	55.00	-105.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs	lb.	2.30	- 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms	lb.	.15¾	- —
tankcars			No stocks.
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	7.50	-10.50
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N Y	lb.		No prices.
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	11½	—
Patchouli, dms	lb.	22.00	-26.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)			
Peanut, crude tanks, Southeast	lb.	.21½	—
refined, l.c.l	lb.	.27	- —
tanks, New York	lb.	.25½	- —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., cns	lb.		No stocks.
imported, cns	lb.	5.15	- 5.75
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	6.00	- 6.70
redist., USP, dms	lb.	6.50	- 7.10
Persic USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)			
Perilla, crude, dms	lb		No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	2.15	- 2.55
Pimento berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.00	- 5.75
leaf, cns	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.72	- —
ex whse., N.Y.C	lb.	.85	- —
steam-dist., dms. ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl. l.c.l. ex whse., N.Y.C	lb.	.107	- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).			
Pipy petroleum dms. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.22½	Nom.
Red, saponified, dms	lb.	.17¾	- .19
tanks	lb.	.16¼	- —
single dist., dms	lb.	.18½	- .19¾
tanks	lb.	.17	- —
double dist., dms	lb.	.21	- .22¼
tanks	lb.	.19½	- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms	lb.		No stocks.
Rose, natural Bulgarian, bots	oz.	32.50	-60.00
Rosemary, Spanish tech., cns., dms	lb.	.80	- 1.50
USP, cns., dms	lb.	.80	- 1.30
Rue, bots	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.1825	- —
tanks	lb	.1550	Nom.
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	12.25	-19.00
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	8.00	- 9.75
Spanish, cns	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	12.00	-12.50
Sardine crude tanks Pac. coast	lb.	.10	- .10¼
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1630	- —
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1730	- —
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1530	- —
tanks	lb.	.1350	- —
Sassafras, artificial	lb.	.52	- .78
natural Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum)			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.95	- 2.10
Savin, cns	lb	2.75	3.00
Savory, cns	lb	8.00	—
Seal, 2% acid duty extra, dms	lb.		No stocks.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
Shingle stain, bbls, c.l., works,	gal.	.27	- —
l.c.l. works	gal.	.30	- —
tanks, works	gal	19	—
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	19.25	-32.50
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.16¼	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.08¼	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.03½	- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l	lb.	.2020	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.2080	- .2135
tanks	lb.	.19	- —
clarified, dms., c.l	lb.	.1910	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1970	- .2020
tanks	lb.	.18	- —
clarified, dms., c.l	lb.	.1815	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.1875	- .1925
edible, dms	lb.	.21¼	- .21½
tanks	lb.	.19½	- —
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	3.90	- 4.55
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1520	- .1570
tankcars	lb.	.1420	- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.14	- .1470
tankcars	lb.	.13	- —
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks	lb.		No prices.
semi-refined, tanks	lb		No prices.
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.75	- 8.00
Southern, cns	lb.	2.05	- 3.75
Tall, crude, tanks, works	ton.	40.00	- —
refined, dms, c.l. works	lb	.06	- —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06¼	- —
tanks, works	lb	.05	—
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.16½	- .17
Tansy, dms	lb.	7.75	- 9.00
Tar, pine, coml, dms., incl., c.l., works, South	lb.	.4875	- —
l.c.l., works, South	lb.	.5110	- —
whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.6550	- —
tanks, works, South	lb.	.3875	- —
rectified NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South	gal.	.60	- —
Tar acid (see P)			
Teaseed, dms.	lb.		No stocks.
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	1.60	- 2.45
white, cns	lb.	1.80	- 2.85
technical white cns	lb.	.40	5.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills	lb.	.24½	Nom.
imported, dms., c.l	lb.	.26½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.26¾	- .27
tanks	lb.	.25½	- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.21	- .35
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	24.00	-30.00
Haitian, cns	lb.	20.35	-22.00
Java, cns	lb.	22.00	-26.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms	lb.		No stocks.
Winter bleached, dms	lb		No stocks
Wheat germ 5-gal dms	gal.	10.00	-13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y	gal.	.48½	- .51
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.54½	- .60½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis.	gal.	.49½	- .52
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.55½	- .61½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.50½	- .53
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.58½	- .61
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.64½	- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.65½	- .67
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71½	- .76½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.68½	- .71½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½	- .81
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.71½	- .73½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77½	- .83
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	- .78½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.82	- .87
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns	lb.	7.15	-18.00
Southern, cns	lb.	3.80	-19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung)			
Wormseed, NF, cns	lb.	5.25	- 5.75
Wormwood, cns	lb.	6.75	- 7.25
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	12.00	-16.00
extra, bots	lb.	20.00	-21.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	12.25	-12.50

Olein, crude (see Oil, red).			
white, low titre, dms	lb.	.21	- .22¼
tankcars	lb.	.19½	- —
Oleostearin, bbls	lb.	.17	Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines	ton	7.00	9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works.	ton	10.00	-
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton	12.00	—
Opium, USP, cns	lb	19.20	-19.45
gran., USP, cns	lb	21.65	-21.90
powd., USP cns	lb	21.65	-21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls. frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	1.20	—
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd N of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Fenn. and N. C., E of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.25	- .29

Chrome orange prices are ½c higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c El Paso, Tex.; 2c Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Chrome dinitroanilin toner	lb	1.15	-
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.2210	- —
Molybdate	lb.	.40	- .42
Persian, bbls	lb	30	45
Orange flowers, bls	lb	40	45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb	13	15
Sweet, bls	lb.	.15	- .18
Oregano, Mexican, bgs	lb.	.16½	- .17
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.16½	- .17
Sicilian, bgs	lb.	.15½	- .16
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.16	- .20
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb	23	- .24
Verona, bls	lb.	.15	- .18
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.19	- .24

Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	33	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	31	- —
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb	80	- —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more	lb	60	- —
smaller lots	lb	70	- —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd	lb.	.66	- —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.29	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.178	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.181	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.165	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.168	- —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.168	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.171	- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.155	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.158	- —
24-29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.148	.158
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.151	- .161
tanks, same basis	lb.	.135	- .145
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E of Rockies	lb.	.09¼	- .10¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¼	- .11¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07¾	- .08¾
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).			
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l	lb	29	- —
l.c.l	lb	30	- —
tanks	lb	28	- —
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb	50	.53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb	.18	.19

Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb	.15	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13	- —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb	75	- —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works	lb.	.85	- —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.08	- —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works	lb	90	—
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.22	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20	- —
Orange orange crystals, bbls, l.c.l	lb	.33½	—
extract, liquid, bbls, l.c.l	lb	15½	—
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base).			
Ouabaine, USP, lots	gram	3.00	4.00
Ox gall, conc., gran., 6% dms., 5 lbs. and up	lb	2.50	—
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works	lb	4.25	—
smaller lots, works	lb	4.40	4.51

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75	lb.	5.75	- 6.25
Pancreatin, USP	lb	2.50	3.00
Panthenol, bots, works, frt. adjust	kilo	90.00	—
Papain, powd., NF, cs	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz	5.05	5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs	lb.	.29½	.30
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.39	.40
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.44	.50
Para-anisidin, dms, works	lb	80	—

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Odormasque P gives a pleasant, mellow odor to paints, solvents, mineral terps, kerosene, insecticides, and similar items. It's extremely economical to use!

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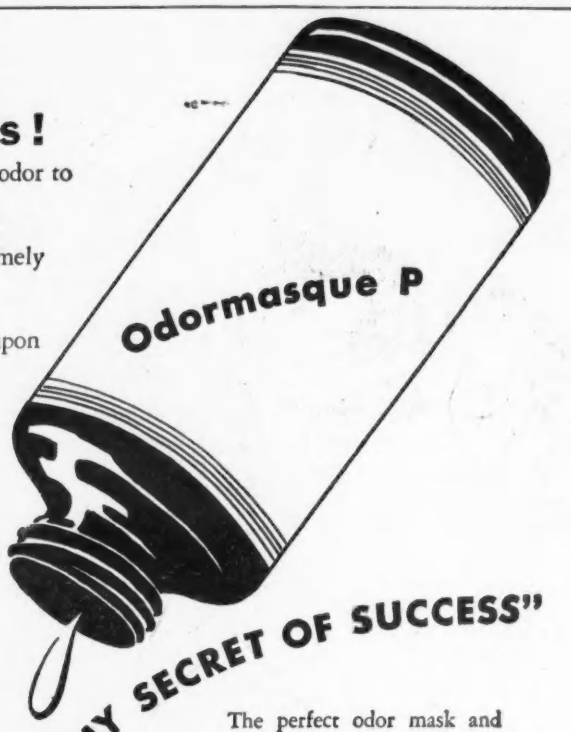

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Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde—Petroleum Mineral Spirits

Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	17.50	21.00
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt alld E. Miss	lb.	.70	—
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, frt. alld. dms	lb.	.70	—
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Paracymene, dms. works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50	—
smaller quantities	gal.	3.00	—
Paradibromobenzene, bgs. 500-lb lots.	lb.	.45	—
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	.13½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	.19
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	No prices.	
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.	
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	No prices.	
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0695	—
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0695	—
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0695	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., refy.	lb.	.0705	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0720	—

Paraffin prices in bgs and ctns. 7/10c per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c per lb higher.

Paraformaldehyde, 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., dlvd N.Y	lb.	.15½	.16¾
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16½	.16¾
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.17½	.17¾
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.19¼	.19½
94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.13	—
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis.	lb.	.14	—
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.15	—
less than 1,000 lbs., same			
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y basis	lb.	.0795	—
	lb.	.17	—
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12	—
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis.	lb.	.13	—
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.15	—

Quotations on 91-92%, flake paraformaldehyde in the New York metropolitan area are on a delivered basis, 2½c. per lb. higher than works prices.

Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13¼
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	—
USP, chys	lb.	.51	.53
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.43½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.46½	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.19	.20
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.42	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.31½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	—
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.05	—
technical, refined, dms., same basis	lb.	1.05	1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, tins, dealers	lb.	.72	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.61	—
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
ground, bxs	lb.	.40	.48
powder, bxs	lb.	.43	.50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.33	.37
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	.66
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	No stocks.	
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills	ton.	72.00	73.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.35	—
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.102	—
200,000 units	vl.	.151½	—
500,000 units	vl.	.28	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.52	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.00	—
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04	—
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.03½	—
Penicillin procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots	100,000 units.	.04½	—
sodium, unlabeled, vials	100,000 units	vl.	.10¾ —
200,000 units	vl.	.16	—
500,000 units	vl.	.30½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.57	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04½	—
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.45
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	.28
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.20¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	.33
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal	10¼	11⅛
Pepper, black, bgs	lb.	2.35	2.40
Sept. shipment, bgs	lb.	1.85	1.88
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.38	.39
Oct.-Nov. delivery, bgs	lb.	.36	.37
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.52	.53
Hontaka, bgs	lb.	.55	.56
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.39	.40
Mexican sports, bgs	lb.	.35	.36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source	lb.	No stocks.	
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb.	.36	.37
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.42	.43
Sudanese, small, bgs	lb.	.42	.43
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.26½	.27
White, afloat, bgs	lb.	3.70	Nom.
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.55	.60
imported, bls	lb.	80	.90
Pepsin, NF bulk containers	lb	3.90	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¼	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10½	—
Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	1.05	1.35
Petrolatum, USP, white, lily, dms.,	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05⅛	—
cream, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¼	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.05⅛	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05¾	—
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06⅜	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07⅝	—
snow, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06⅞	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07⅞	—
soft, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06⅝	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07⅜	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½	—
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.28	2.77½
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	3.57	—
Upper field	bbl.	4.00	—
Texas, East	bbl	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl	2.23	2.65
West	bbl	2.10	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	2.87½
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C. 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	44	—
35°-60° C. 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	44	—
40°-75° C. 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	44	—
90°-160° C. ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco	gal.	.57	—
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.40	1.60
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.05	2.10
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.35	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.18	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.20	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.13	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.02	—
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	2.05	2.10
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.18	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.18	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.23	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.175	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.03	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.095	.10
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0875	.0925
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.0775	—
No. 3	gal.	.07375	—
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.086	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.085	.09
No. 1, straw	gal.	.085	.09
No. 2, straw	gal.	.07875	.08625
range	gal.	.085	.0875
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1.	gal.	.095	.09625
No. 2	gal.	.095	.10
No. 3	gal.	.0925	.095
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.17	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	.12375
toluol-type tanks, refinery.	gal.	.11625	.11875
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142	—
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142	—
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.15	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.18½	—
Boston	gal.	.17	—
Buffalo	gal.	.17½	—
Newark	gal.	.16	—
New York	gal.	.16	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18	—
Providence	gal.	.17½	—
Rochester	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.20	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.18½	—

YOU get EXPERT ASSISTANCE with Esso Solvents

FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE—If you have a solvents problem, want further information on the specifications and characteristics of Esso Solvents, or need assistance with the use of solvents in your industry—write or call our office nearest you. Our well qualified technicians will be glad to assist you.

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- **ECONOMY**—closely controlled quality gives constant, efficient industrial processing, high-quality products.
- **CONTROLLED EVAPORATION**—available in a wide range of evaporation rates with precise characteristics to meet your requirements.
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- **VERSATILITY**—dependable quality for a wide range of uses.

Controlled high quality helps produce larger profits with versatile, dependable Esso Solvents.

ESSO PETROLEUM SOLVENTS

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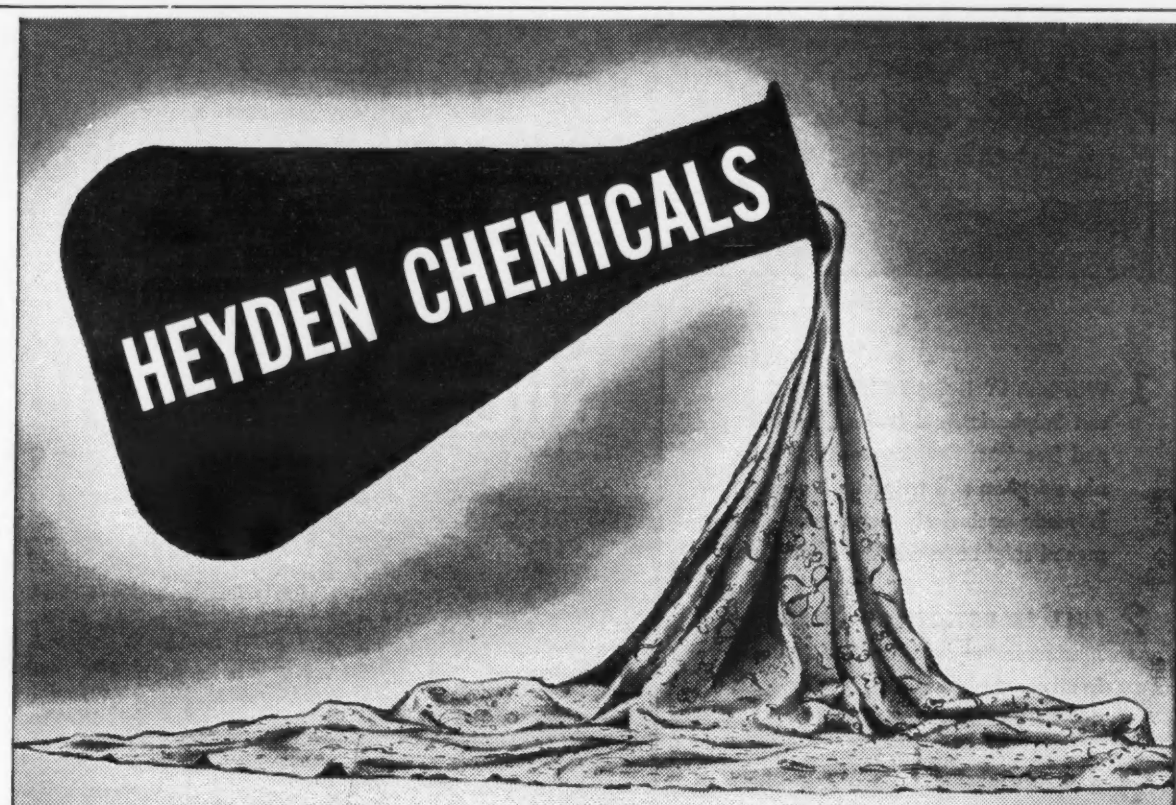
ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY—Boston, Mass.—New York, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Philadelphia, Pa.—Baltimore, Md.—Richmond, Va.—Charleston, West Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—Little Rock, Ark.—New Orleans, La.

Petroleum naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .15½- —
New York gal. .16 - —
Philadelphia gal. .15 - —
high-flash 140° F. group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal gal. .21½- .23
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .22 - .26
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C. m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .28½- —
26-27° C., m.a.p. tanks, same basis gal. .22 - .26½
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C. m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .28½
340-410 b.r., 27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .22 - .28½
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .22 - —
36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .22 - —
340-440 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .27¾- .29
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles, gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- .12125
tankwagon, Boston gal. .18½- —
Newark gal. .17½- —
New York gal. .17½- —
Philadelphia gal. .17 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast N. J. N. Y., gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .1225- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .195
East coast N. J. N. Y., tanks gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .17 - —
Newark gal. .16 - —
New York gal. .16 - —
Philadelphia gal. .14 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Syracuse gal. .20 - —
Sulphonate, 60-62% sulphonic content, ret. dms. c.l., works, lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
tanks, works lb. .14¼- —
50-55% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .12¼- —
Phenobarbital USP dms., 100 lbs. lb 4.00 4.25
Phenobarbital-sodium USP dms lb 4.00 4.10
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies, lb. .1650- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1725- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1475- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1650- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1725- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1475- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
tar distilled, dms. c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .46 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .48 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .50 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. lb. 2.45 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Phenylacetamide, 123-lb. dms., works, lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller dms lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 20.00 -37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - .36½
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.80
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 3.75 - 4.20
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 5.12 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms. works, lb. 13.75 -15.75
commercial fib dms., works lb. 5.50 - 7.00
tech., fib. dms., works lb. 9.65 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works lb. .20½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 35.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton 3.755 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.155 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.805 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.805 - —
77%-78% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.905 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Yellow cns lb. .30 37
dms. c.l lb .26 —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .13 - .16
Phosphorus pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works, lb. .23 - .29
dms., export lb .33½ .36
Trichloride, dms. c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- .19
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .18½
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls. works lb 1.10 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .08 - .10
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 - —
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .25 - .25½
Pinetar retort dms. incl., c.l., works, South lb. .4875- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .5110- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .6550- —
tanks, works, South lb. .3875- —
Pinkroot, bls lb 1.55 1.65
Piperidine, 95% wks. frt. equald. lb 1.65 —
98%, dms., same basis lb 1.75 —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bols kilo 12.50 -13.25
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. inc., works, South, 1 to 4 dms. 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
5 to 19 dms 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
20 or more dms 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
whse., N.Y.C., 1 to 4 dms 100 lbs. 8.92 - —
5 to 19 dms 100 lbs. 8.67 - —
20 or more dms 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
Pitch, coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 38.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .05 - .07
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works, lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican Texas)
Pine, dms., dms. inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soybean, dms. works lb 04½- 05
Tall, dms., works lb. .03 - .03½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz. 87.00 -90.00
Pokeroot, bls lb. .13 - .14
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin NF dms lb. 12.45 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .42 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .42 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs. frt alld. lb. .30 - .31
20,000-29,999 lbs. same basis lb. .31 - .31½
10,000-19,999 lbs. same basis lb. .31½- .32
200-9,999 lbs. same basis lb. .32 - .32½
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .31 - —
20,000-29,999 lbs. same basis lb. .31 - —
Polystyrene colors, standard, 10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .31½- —
200-9,999 lbs. same basis lb. .31½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - .28½
20,000-29,999 lbs. same basis lb. .28 - .29½
10,000-19,999 lbs. same basis lb. .29 - .30½
200-9,999 lbs. same basis lb. .29 - .30½
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
20,000-29,999 lbs same basis lb. .28 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs. same basis lb. .29 - —
200-9,999 lbs. same basis lb. .29 - —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c per lb higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. 68 - .70
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .85 - .90
Seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Czech, bgs lb. .17 Nom.
Dutch, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Polish, bgs lb. .16 Nom.
Turkish, bgs, afloat lb. .23½- .24
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
liquid, 45% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —



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FORMALDEHYDE

Formaldehyde Solution U.S.P. A clear, colorless liquid of the highest purity. For water repellents, glazes and resins. For crease-proofing, shrink-proofing and mildew prevention. Shipped in tank cars, tank trucks, drums, carboys and bottles.

FORMIC ACID

For dyeing of acid colors; wool treatment for shrink-proofing; emulsions for impregnating fabrics; as a sour to prevent yellowing; acid wash after sulfur coloring and dyeing. 85% and 90%. Shipped in 125 lb. carboys and 500 lb. drums.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE

U.S.P. Granular and Powder. Shipped in 100, 50 and 25 lb. fiber drums. Technical Granular and Powder. Shipped in 200 and 50 lb. barrels, and 100, 50 and 25 lb. fiber drums. For the preparation of water repellents; production of fast prints on textiles. Shipped in 200 and 150 lb. bbls.; 100, 50 and 25 lb. fiber drums.

CHLORINATED AROMATICS

Available in a wide variety of compounds for use as intermediates in dye manufacture.

• • •

Also Available: Sodium Formate, Resorcinol, Salicylic Acid and Chlorobenzenes.

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Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides
Chlorinated Aromatics • Chlorobenzenes • Creosotes • 2,4-D • Formaldehyde
Formic Acid • Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine
Medicinal Colloids • Methylene Disalicylic Acid • Paraformaldehyde
Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate
Quadrafos • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

Potash Caustic—Quinine Hydrobromide

Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis ... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —

Potassium abietate, dms. ... lb. .68 - —
Acetate, dms. ... lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms. ... lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., works ... lb. .13¼- .14¼
Potassium bichromate in drums, ½c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton.192.00 - —
ton lots, works ... ton.245.50 - —
less ton lots, works ... ton.250.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .49 - —
25-200-lb. lots ... lb. .61 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. ... lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms. ... lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs. ... lb. .25 - .29
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .089 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .0915-.1015

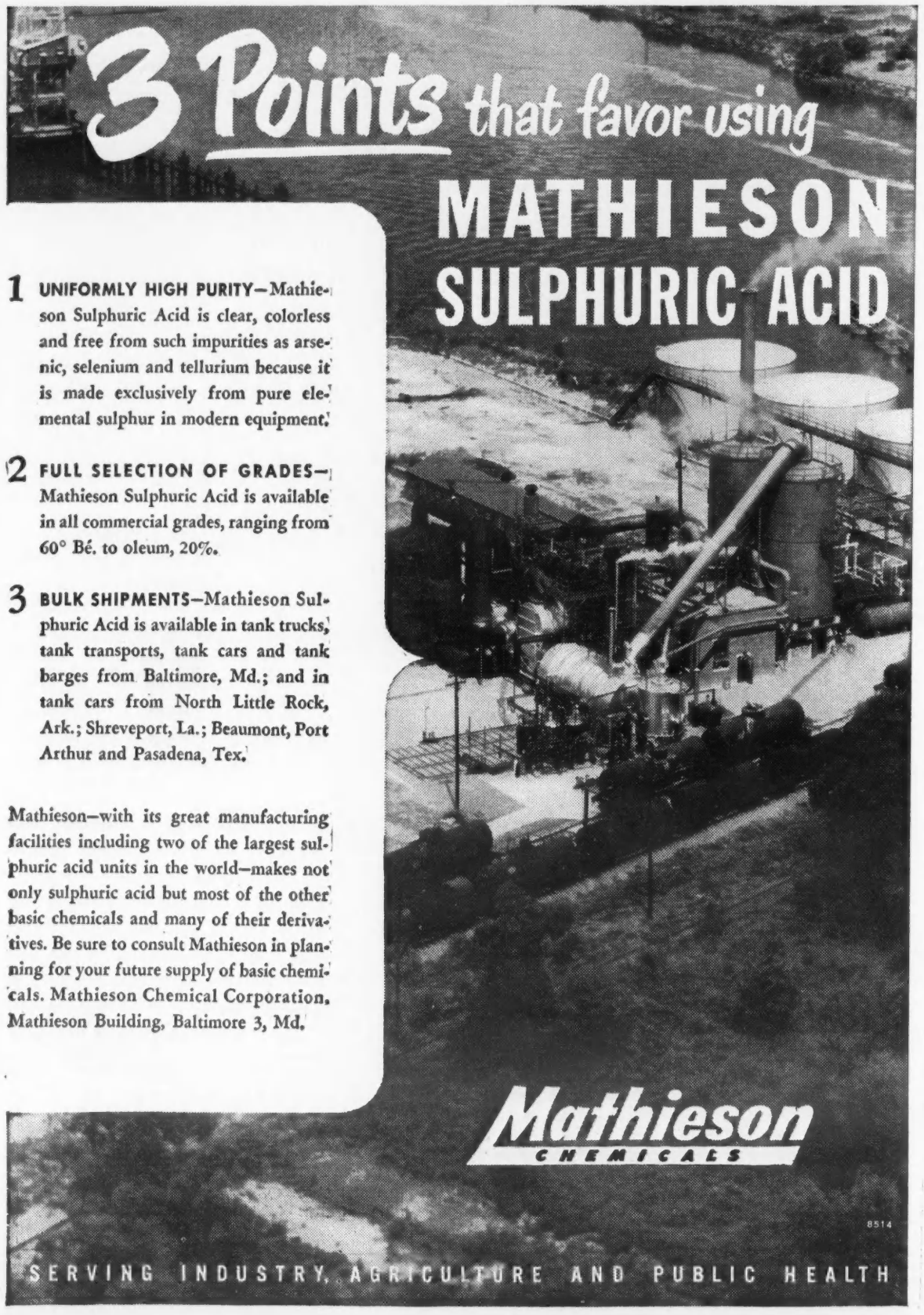
Potassium chlorate, powd., dms., c.l., works ... lb. .094 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .0965-.1065
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. .12 - —
NF, gran., dms. ... lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms. ... lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls. ... lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls ... lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms. ... lb. .37½- .38¼
powder, dms. ... lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms. works ... lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms. works ... lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. ... lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb 2.05 - 2.20
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms. ... lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets, jars ... lb. .33 - —
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, fib. dms lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, dms lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls ... lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. ... unit-ton. .40 - —
Trona, Cal. ... unit-ton. .48½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms. ... lb. .42 - .44
Perchlorate, dms., l.c.l. ... lb. .14 - .15
kgs., c.l., works ... lb. .13½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .21¾- .22¾
USP, dms., works ... lb. .23½- .24
ex whse ... lb. .29 - —

Potassium persulphate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., wks. lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs. ... lb. .60 - .63
yellow, bbls. ... lb. .21 - —
kegs ... lb. .26 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls. ... lb. .11 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 14.45 - —
l.c.l., ... 100 lbs. 14.95 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.30
l.c.l., 5 dms or more, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.05
30° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
40.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.50
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works ... 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
1-4 dms, works ... 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.65
Silicofluoride, bbls. works lb. .07 - .08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min., 90%, works ... ton.34.50 - —
NF, cryst., bbls. ... lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms ... lb. .18½- —
powder, dms ... lb. .16 - .16½
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. ... lb. .75 - .81
tech., works ... lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works ... lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works ... lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works ... lb. .12½- .12¾

Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MGO, works ton.15.20 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Potassium-titanium oxalate bbls., kgs lb. .65 - .70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone ... gm. 4.00 - —
Acetate ... gm. 4.00 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls. ... lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs. ... lb. .60 - .70
Prince's pine herb, bls. ... lb. .45 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
spot ... lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms. ... gm. 4.50 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. 28½- —
l.c.l., works ... lb. 29½- —
tanks, works lb 25 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. ... lb. .09¼- —
smaller containers ... lb. 12½- —
tanks ... lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ... lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. frt alld E ... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E ... lb. .16½- —
Propyleneglycol, NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots ... lb.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. ... lb. .17 Nom.
blonde, bgs ... lb. .23 - .24
husks, bgs ... lb. .65 - .66
Pulsatilla herb bls ... lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03⅝- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
smaller lots ... lb. .03⅞- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots ... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots ... lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs ... lb. .18 - .56
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb 11.00 -11.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 9.50 - —
regular base, dms. works. gal. 9.40 - —
(30 to 1 base, 3 grams, pyrethrins, per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works gal. 14.15 - —
regular base, dms., works. gal. 14.05 - —
flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .56 - .65
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., works, and frt. equald., c.l gal. 2.00 - 2.69
l.c.l ... gal. 2.00 - 2.72
redd., 2°, non ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79½- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .80 - .90
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports long-ton. 8.00 - —
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.00 -11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.12.00 -12.50
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.15.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.00 -12.50
rubber grade 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.10.00 -10.50
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots ... lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works ... lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works ... lb. .13 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works. lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works ... lb. .16 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs. works. lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works ... lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works ... lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls. ... lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .14¾- .15
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .08⅛
tanks, same basis ... lb. .07½- —
clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .09 - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l lb. .15½- —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08 5/16 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. ... lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs ... lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, 100 flask lots ... flask.80.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis ... flask.82.00 - —
Quince seed, bgs. ... lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns. ... oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns. ... oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns. ... oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs. ... oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP ... oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —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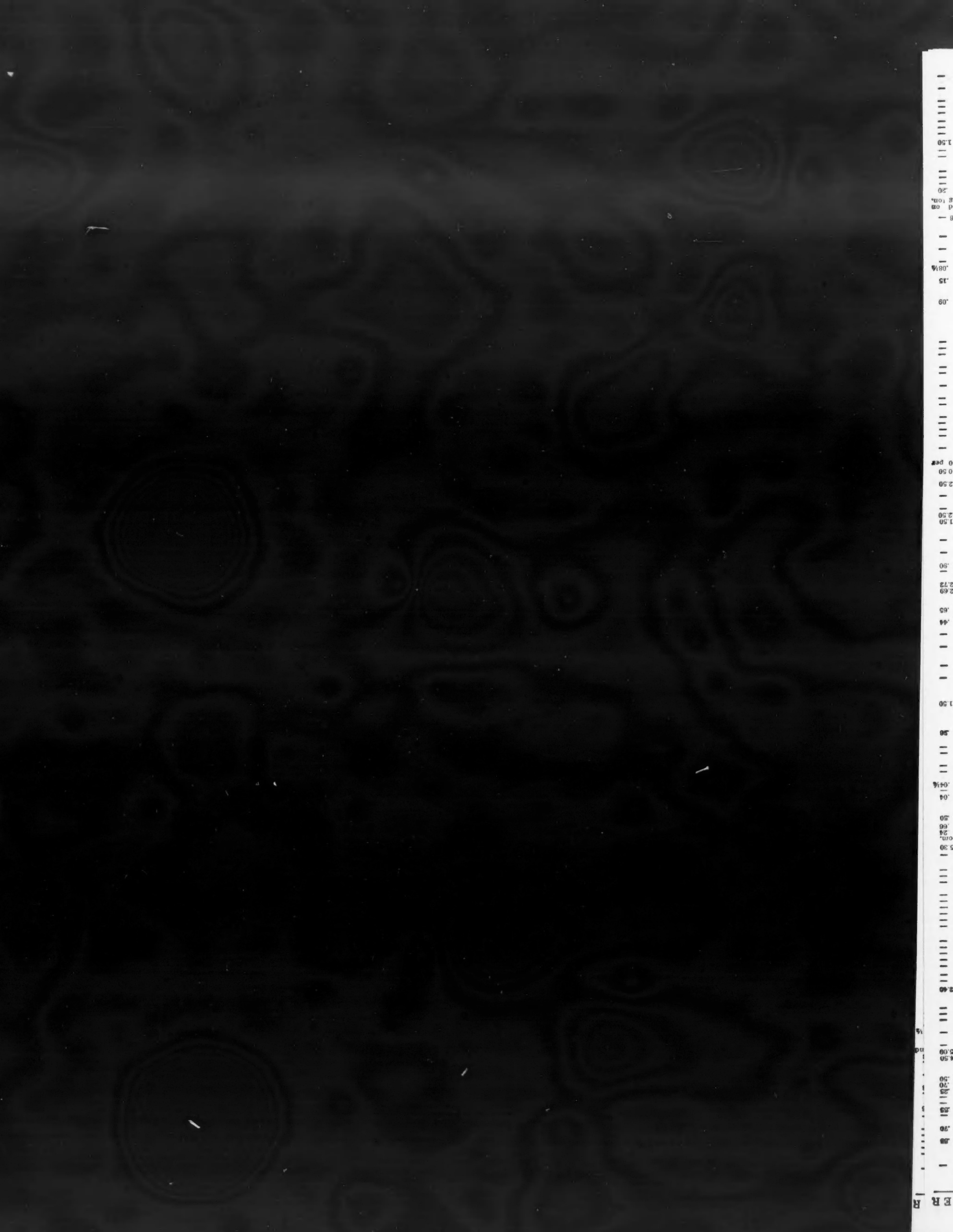

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

September ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1950

New Data Now Available On Low-Pressure Aerosols

Thousands of tests over a four-year period have been made with piperonyl butoxide in low-pressure aerosols, involving its relationship in combination with pyrethrum and the development of numerous formulations with or without chlorinated hydrocarbons. Some of the most recent results are included in a new booklet entitled "Low-Pressure Aerosol Insecticides."

Initially, piperonyl butoxide was used largely to increase the knockdown value of reduced amounts of pyrethrum. It is, therefore, perhaps less well known that the remarkable degree of synergism existing between piperonyl butoxide and pyrethrum is even greater in terms of mortality than in knockdown. Recognition of this latter characteristic by a growing number of manufacturers resulted in a series of studies in which laboratory tests were made with piperonyl butoxide and pyrethrins as sole toxicants.

The recent booklet outlines in some detail methods and formulas used, and includes six tables which furnish statistical data demonstrating that various combinations of piperonyl butoxide and pyrethrins may be used alone in aerosols for obtaining knockdown far superior to that of T.O.T.A. and a mortality that is fully equal to or better than that of T.O.T.A. Also, when piperonyl butoxide is added to an aerosol containing pyrethrins and DDT, the concentration of pyrethrins may be reduced to less than half without reducing knockdown at fifteen minute exposure.

In the formulas involving combinations of piperonyl butoxide and pyrethrins alone, it is possible, through the elimination of auxiliary solvents, to avoid undesirable odors, and because all the ingredients are liquid, there is no tendency toward crystallization of the insecticide and subsequent clogging of the nozzle. Data is given to show that the omission of heavy base oil from formulas containing only piperonyl butoxide and pyrethrum is highly desirable. Manufacturers interested in this data can obtain a copy of the booklet by writing the Editor, *U.S.I. Chemical News.*

New Electron Microscope

A new, simplified, table-model electron microscope only 30 inches high, requiring no stabilization circuits and controls, will provide magnifications up to 50,000 diameters by photographic enlargement and direct magnification in the instrument up to 6,000 diameters, according to the makers. Described as 20 times as powerful as optical microscopes, with a depth of focus 150 times as great, the new instrument has a simplified design making it safe for operation by high school students or unskilled lab personnel.

Specimens may be inserted in or removed from the evacuated column without breaking the vacuum, it is reported. Photographic plates reportedly may be changed without admitting more than a small amount of air to the column and pumping time between plates is reduced to only 90 seconds.

Use of an optical system employing permanent magnetic lenses instead of electromagnetic or electro static lenses gives unusual stability and eliminates need for voltage stabilizers, current regulators, power supplies, coil windings, and many controls.

First Alkyd Resin Designed Specifically As Sole Vehicle For Porch and Deck Finishes

AROPLAZ 1395 Surpasses Oleoresinous Varnishes in Durability And Wearing Qualities — Is Superior to Conventional Alkyds In Brushing Ease, Chemical- and Water-Resistance

To meet the paint industry's need for a single component vehicle for producing quality porch and deck paints, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., is now producing a new oxidizing, phenolic-modified, long oil, phthalic alkyd — AROPLAZ 1395-M70. U.S.I. is the first resin manufacturer to offer an alkyd resin specially designed for use as the sole vehicle for porch and deck finishes.

Paint Manufacturers' Dilemma

Up to the present, the large majority of commercial paints of this type have been based on oleoresinous or varnish vehicles. There are some paint products which are formulated with conventional alkyds in order to gain the exterior durability features that characterize alkyd performance, but they sacrifice the outstanding qualities ordinarily provided by oleoresinous varnishes, such as

good resistance to water and chemicals, sharp gloss, easy brushing, and fast drying to scuff-resistant hardness.

For this reason paint manufacturers have been faced, up to now, with a choice between inferior weatherability, etc., on the one hand, as obtained with varnish, and with unsatisfactory water-resistance plus hard brushing, etc., as obtained with alkyds, on the other.

Combines Advantages of Alkyds and Oleoresinous Vehicles

Recognizing this problem and the lack of a suitable resin with which the paint manu-

MORE

New Information on APF And Antibiotics for Feeds

Reprints of an article entitled "The Road Ahead with APF and Antibiotics," giving up-to-date information on their role in animal feeds, are available now. For free copies, write on company letterhead to the Editor, *U.S.I. Chemical News.*

Offer Comprehensive New Book On Industrial Materials Handling

A new book giving comprehensive treatment to industrial materials handling has just been published. It reportedly presents basic handling principles and outlines application and use of all types of equipment. Plant layout as it applies to handling is discussed, as well as cost analysis. Sections on time and motion, procedures for making materials handling surveys, and technical data and charts on typical handling problems — complete with formulas, calculations, and solutions — are said to be included.

ATTENTION

Users of Taxfree and Specially Denatured Alcohol

Now is the time for users of specially denatured alcohol to renew their basic permit (Treasury Department Form 1479) for 1951. It is also time for users of Taxfree alcohol to complete and file with the District Supervisor—Alcohol Tax Unit—their application (Form 1450) for renewal of their Taxfree Alcohol permit for 1951. If you require forms or any assistance in their preparation, please call your nearest U.S.I. office.

New Transfusion Aid

Ethylene *bis*-iminodiacetic acid, a sequestering agent, is said to slow down clotting of blood stored for transfusion but to increase clotting power within the body. This is described as the ideal combination of properties for transfusion patients.

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September ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1950

CONTINUED

Porch and Deck Finishes

facturer could solve it, U.S.I's resin laboratory developed AROPLAZ 1395 for this purpose. Now, for the first time, the paint manufacturer has available an alkyd vehicle as the single film-forming component for porch and deck finishes which combines the resistant, easy-brushing at high solids, and other advantages of oleoresinous spar varnishes with the outstanding durability and good grinding properties of an alkyd. Enamels based on AROPLAZ 1395-M70 exhibit fast drying, good leveling, high gloss, and good non-chalking characteristics. The resin color is good and is suitable for most exterior whites and all tints.

Other Uses

Although designed specifically for use in production of high quality porch and deck finishes, AROPLAZ 1395-M70 is also an outstanding vehicle for other exterior coatings, such as general purpose enamels, structural steel primers and topcoats, and clear spars. It readily passes a one-hundred per cent Kauri reduction test — a good indication of its high flexibility rating. This flexibility, combined with its fast drying (with sufficient hardness to permit traffic after overnight dry), makes AROPLAZ 1395-M70 an ideal floor finish vehicle, or all purpose spar. The clear resin, reduced with mineral spirits to brushing consistency and containing cobalt and lead driers, has been observed to show no skinning after 48 hours in a half filled container.

Practical abrasion, durability, and dirt-collection tests conducted by U.S.I. on interior and exterior applications have demonstrated the superiority of AROPLAZ 1395-M70 over a large number of commercial brand paints, as well as the best types of oleoresinous vehicles with which it was compared. It is anticipated that the new AROPLAZ 1395-M70 will start a general trend toward a higher level of performance in porch, deck and floor finishes.

Specifications—AROPLAZ 1395-M70

Non-Volatile	69-71%
Solvent	Mineral Spirits
Viscosity (G.H.)	Y-Z1
Acid No. of Non-Volatile	8-12
Color (Gardner Stds. '33)	9-11
Wt. per gallon @ 25° C.	7.9-8.0 lbs.

New Anti-Malarial Has Low Toxicity

A new, highly effective drug for the treatment of malaria is reported to have such a low toxicity that adults can take doses three times a day for five days, if necessary, although single doses appear to have more favorable results. Early animal tests of the new drug indicate that it is up to 25 times as effective as quinine.

New Industrial Products From Farm Research

A dozen new industrial opportunities resulting from agricultural research are described in a recent government review of the field. The opportunities, ranging from insulating board to grit-blasting materials, include a number of novel food developments, such as edible packaging, pre-peeled potatoes, and a new snack food that is made from rice.

Non-Secret AEC Reports Are Now Available

Non-secret reports of the Atomic Energy Commission are now available from the government, according to recent information. Between 50 and 100 reports are made public by the AEC each month, and a twice-monthly publication will inform the public of new reports available.

Up-to-Date Information On German Dye Manufacture

Translations of up-to-date instructions for manufacturing over 300 dyestuffs, produced by the I.G. Farbenindustrie, have just been published. The large selection of dyes includes Alizarines, Azo Salts, Benzo dyes, Celliton dyes, Chrome dyes, Congo, Diamine, Diazo, and Sudan dyestuffs, and many others.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information regarding the manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

Artificially soiled wool, for manufacturers and users of soaps and synthetic detergents, is available now. Artificial soil used is said to resemble closely the natural soil found in soiled woolen garments. **(No. 599)**

A strong, non-deteriorating, waterproof, glass-fiber-reinforced paper for general use is claimed to be hard to puncture or tear and to be considerably lighter, smoother, and more pliable than other reinforced papers. **(No. 600)**

A new carbon black is expected to produce tire treads having 25 to 50% better wear resistance and longer life than similar treads compounded with carbon black. **(No. 601)**

To reduce shine on men's suits caused by repeated pressing, a new press-cover fabric for dry cleaners, is made largely of asbestos blended with cotton and nylon. **(No. 602)**

A new one-coat hammer-effect finish for spraying on metal items at same pressure as regular enamels, produces a hammered effect with a smooth, lustrous appearance, it is claimed. **(No. 603)**

A tungsten carbide pencil for permanent marking of glassware comes to a definite point rather than an edge as do diamond tips. The pencil is also useful for scoring sheets, rods, and tubes of glass for breaking. **(No. 604)**

A new self-emulsifying solvent, used at room temperature to 140°F., is said to have fast wetting, rapid penetrating, and free rinsing properties. Used as a pre-soak, it quickly removes stubborn impacted compounds, drawing oils, sulfurized and chlorinated cutting oils, greases, and soaps, the makers state. **(No. 605)**

A color-measuring instrument that can discriminate between any two samples visually different from one another under ordinary viewing conditions is available. It measures color transmission densities in the blue, green, and red regions at 436, 546, and 646 millimicrons. Great sensitivity and high inherent stability are claimed. **(No. 606)**

A new organic chlorine sanitizing compound is described as stable, highly soluble (dissolves completely at normal working concentrations; no sediment is deposited, hence no stock solutions need be prepared), works in acid solution, is non-hygroscopic, and leaves no toxic residue, it is reported. **(No. 607)**

"Mothball" plastic, widely used in preserving U. S. air and naval equipment, is reported available for civilian use. It is said to form a waterproof roof surface and, when sprayed on buildings, to make a continuous plastic seal with none of the usual seams and overlaps. It is designed to be resistant to fire, mold, mildew, spray, salt, and many industrial acid fumes. **(No. 608)**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol (Isoamyl Alcohol)
Butanol (Normal-Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Propanol (Normal-Propyl Alcohol)
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof U.S.P., Absolute—200 Proof
Solox*—proprietary solvent—regular and anhydrous
ANTI-FREEZES
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U.S.I. Permanent Anti-Freeze
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Ansol* M
Ansol* PR
ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate—Commercial and High Test
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate—all grades
Normal-Propyl Acetate
OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate
PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
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Diethyl Phthalate
Diisooctyl Phthalate
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Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
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Ethyl Ether, Absolute—A.C.S.
ACETONE — A.C.S.
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Curbay B-G*
DL-Methionine
Riboflavin Concentrates
Special Liquid Curbay*
U.S.I. Animal Protein Factor Supplement
Vacatone* 40
RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
Arochem*—modified types
Arofene*—pure phenolics
Aroflat—for special flat finishes
Aroplaz*—alkyds and allied materials
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
Ester Gums—all types
Natural Resins—all standard grades
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CPR Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Piperonyl Butoxide
Piperonyl Cyclonene
Pyrenone* Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Pyrethrum Products: Liquid & Dust
Rotenone Products: Liquid & Dust
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Quinine hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.63	—
Phosphate, NF, cns. 100 ozs	oz.	.76	—
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.66	—
Sulphate, USP cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.56½	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns	lb.	.68	—
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾	.51¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼	.51¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—

R

R salt, paste, dry basis.. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.83	—
Raspberries, dried, bbls	lb	1.60	1.70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls. dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	1.45	2.25

Prices ½c. per lb higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita

Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	3.80	—
light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.65	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.75	—
medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.70	—
orange shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.30	—
Red, cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.45	—
light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.30	—
maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.55	1.65
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.40	—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.35	—
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.25	—

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).

Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).

Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—

Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y	lb.	.11¼	11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs	lb.	.11¾	.12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis	lb.	.05¼	.09¼
special, high color, all shades	lb.	.60	—
Lake C, toner alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.05	—
Lithol toner, bbls., works	lb.	.65½	.20
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works	lb.	.40	.43
toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.35	1.50
Red, maroon, cadmium, deep, bbls., works	lb.	1.20	—
regular, bbls., works	lb	1.10	—
Iron oxide bgs., l.c.l., works	lb	.04	—
MNPA toner, kgs., works	lb.	3.25	—

Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher

Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works	lb	2.00	—
smaller lots, works	lb	2.02	—
Metallic, bbls., works	lb.	.02½	.02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).			
Persian gulf, bgs. works	lb.	06¾	.07
Para toner, bbls	lb.	.80	—
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).			
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works	lb.	6.45	—
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.20	.25
Purple lake, kegs	lb.	1.35	—
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.25	.28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½	.05¾
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾	.06
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06½	—
grade 2, bbls., c.l. ex dock	lb.	.05¼	.05½
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½	.05¾
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06¼	—
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works	lb.	.96	1.30
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½	—
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.24½	.25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb.	.0350	—
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.0360	—
25% bgs., works	lb.	.0410	—
30% bgs., works	lb.	.0440	—
35% bgs., works	lb.	.0465	—
40%, bgs., works	lb.	.0490	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls	lb.	.32	—
Quicksilver, cans	lb.	2.27	—
Red KB base (see chloro(4)-2-toluidine).			
Red Precipitate NF powd. fib. dms	lb.	2.19	2.21
Red saunders wood, powd. bbls	lb.	.80	—

Rennin, NF	lb	6.50	—
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.71	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.72	—
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb	74	—
l.c.l., works	lb	75	—
USP cryst., dms., works	lb	2.50	—
powd., dms., works	lb	2.70	—
Monoacetate NF dms	lb	3.25	3.45
Rhatany root, bgs	lb.	15	.16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cns	lb.	42.00	-45.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs.	lb.	.80	- .85
powd., bbls	lb.	.85	- .90
India, whole, bgs	lb.	.40	- .45
powdered, bbls	lb.	.50	- .55
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd.	kilo.	125.00	—
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd.	kilo.	125.00	—
Rice bran concentrate, dms. Cedartown, Ga	lb.	79	—
Rochelle salt, USP gran. powd., dms., 5,000 lbs.	lb.	.28½	- .34
smaller lots	lb.	.29	- .34
Rose flowers, pale, bls	lb.	.40	- .45
Rosemary flowers, bls	lb.	1.55	1.65
Leaves, French, bls	lb.	.12	- .12½
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.07	- .07½
Spanish, bls	lb.	.07¼	- .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).			
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50	—
FF, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	—
K, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	—
M, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	—
N, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45	—
WG, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
WW, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
X, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.80	—
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works	lb.	20.00	—
tech., works	lb.	16.50	—
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	36.00	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	43.00	—
Rue herb, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib., dms	gram.	.02¼	- .03¼
smaller lots, fib., dms	gram.	.02¾	- .03¾
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works	lb.	.20	—

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	.70	—
activated ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.40	—
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots	lb	1.60	1.70
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.53	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls	lb.	.65	- .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls	lb	95	1.00
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	18.00	-18.50
Safrol, dms	lb	.85	1.10
Sage, Cyprus bales	lb.	.12	- .13
Dalmatian, bls	lb.	1.25	1.30
Greek, fancy, bls	lb.	No stocks.	
Spanish, bls. afloat	lb.	.13	- .13½
Syrian, bls	lb.	.16	- .16½
Sago flour, bgs	lb.	.07½	- .07¾
Saligenin, cns	lb.	14.00	-25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.00	—
fib. dms	lb	1.02	1.03
powdered salol 10c higher			
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	.98	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.19	1.22
paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	.88	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.09	1.12
Table, vacuum common, fine, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	98	1.08
l.c.l. dlvd	100 lbs.	1.20	1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	15.00	—
Saltpeter, cryst. bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	13.90	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.15	-14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	9.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.50	-11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	10.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.50	-12.00
NF, gran., dms	lb.	15¾	.17¾

Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs.,	lb.	.65	- .66
powd., dms.	lb.	.75	- 76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots	oz.	4.75	5.50
Santonin, NF cryst., powd., cns.	kilo.	No stocks.	
Saponin No 1 cns	lb.	2.45	—
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls	lb.	.30	- .40
Honduras bls	lb.	.40	- .45
Mexican, bls	lb.	.30	- .32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls	lb.	.35	- .40
select, bls	lb.	.50	- .55
Savory, French, bls	lb.	.11	- .11¼
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.10	- .10½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs	lb.	.26	- .35
Scammony resin, lump, cns	lb.	1.95	2.20
powd., cns.	lb.	2.05	- 2.30
Root, bgs	lb.	.11	.14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.73	—
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots	oz.	16.00	-17.00
Hydrochloride bots	oz	84.00	—
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs.	lb.	.26¾	—
smaller lots	lb.	.27¼	—
dms., 100 lbs. or less	lb.	.28¼	- .32½
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb lots	lb.	2.35	—
cs., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	2.25	—
Senega root, bls	lb.	2.20	- 2.50
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls	lb.	.16	- .18
sifting, bgs.	lb.	.16	- .18
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb.	.20	- .24
No. 2, bls	lb.	.16	- .20
No. 3, bls	lb.	.13	- .14
powdered, bls., bxs	lb.	.20	- .24
Pods, bls	lb	12	15
Serpentaria root, bls	lb.	3.25	- 3.30
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, natural, bgs.	lb.	.15½	- .16
hulled, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .18½
Nicaragua, hulled	lb.	.22	- .25
natural, bgs	lb.	.18½	- .19
Salvadorean	lb.	.13	Nom.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.51½	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.52	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.54	—
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.61½	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.62	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.64	—

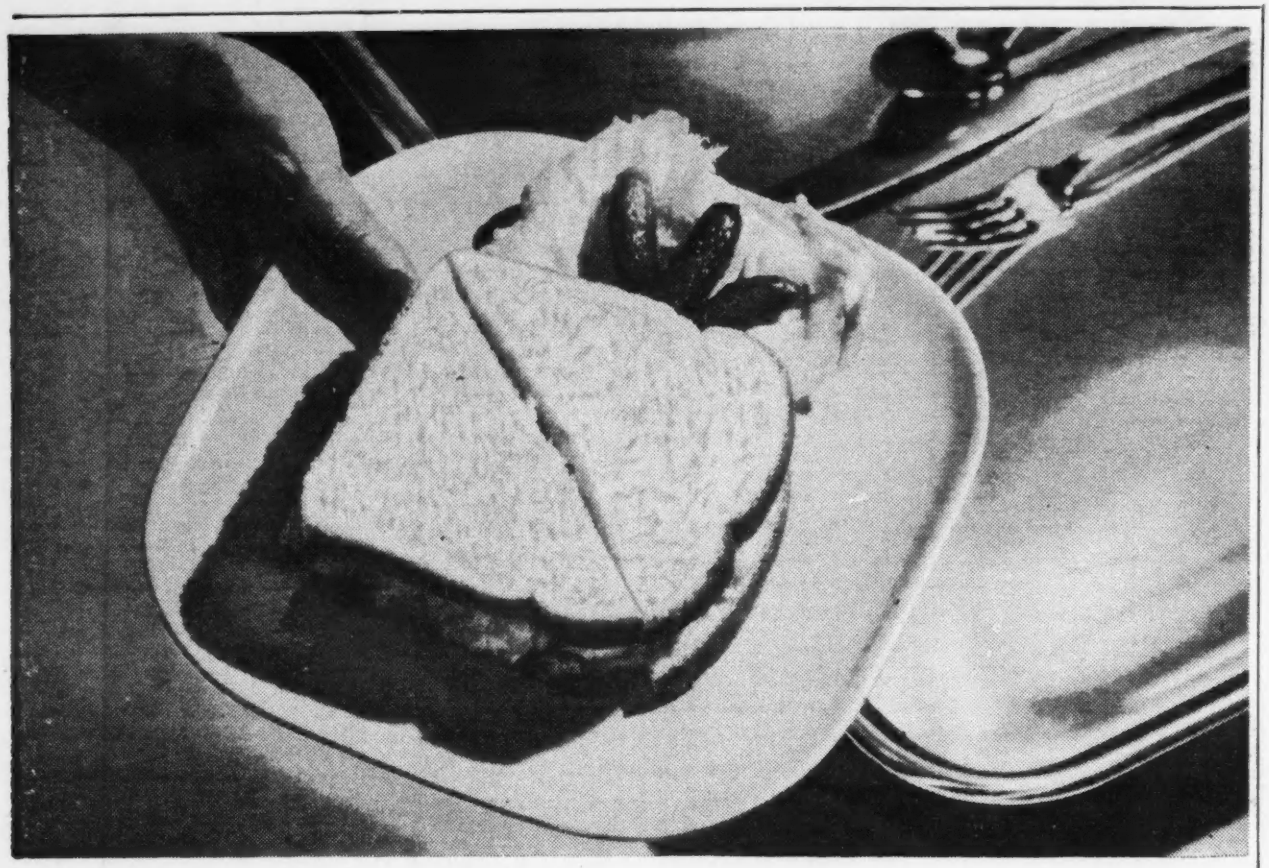
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.50	- .51
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.48	- .49
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.46	- .47
TN, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.44	- .45

Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill., works	ton.	20.00	-30.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	—
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	17.00	—
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	oz.	.72¾	—
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots.	oz.	.66¾	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.66¾	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.66¾	—
100-oz lots	oz.	.67½	—
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.46½	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.47¾	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.48½	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.48¾	—

USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.



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Nitric Acid . . . Another of General Chemical's Great Products serving "Behind the Scene" in Your Daily Life.

Silver, proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls lb. .30 - .35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs lb. .18 - .30
Smalt, black, ctns lb. .11½- —
Blue, ctns lb. .15½- —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls lb. .50 - .55
Soapbark, bls lb. .23 - .27
crushed, bls., bbls lb. .28 - .35
cut, bbls lb. .28 - .35
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .35
Soda ash dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 5.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 4.55 - 6.42
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.58 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.78 - —
Soda-lime, USP dms lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst. bbls., works lb. .16 - —
powder, bbls., works lb. .08 - .09
Alginate refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined bbls. works lb. .46 - —
NF white, powd. dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs. works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. No stocks.
solution, dms., works gal. .60 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., works lb. .09¾- .10¾
Sodium bichromate, in drums, ¾c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb 13½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb 7.00 - 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
powd., kgs. works lb. .09½- —
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms. works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. dms. works lb. .21 - .22
Chromate, dms., works lb. .11½- .12½
Citrate, anhyd., dms lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, anhyd., dms lb. .23 - .28
USP XIII, gran., dms lb. .28 .32
Sodium citrate USP XIII, powd. prices ½c. higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98% dms lb. .16 - .18
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12½
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 - .15½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. works lb .11 - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb. 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots lb. 11.00 - —
Formate, bgs. c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.53 - —
smaller quantities, dlvd lb. 1.54 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls lb 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75% cbys lb .96 - 1.06
Hydride, dms., works lb 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- .24½
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb .23 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, dms lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, photographic, bgs., 5,000-lb. lots, Metro. area 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 4.10 - —
pea, bgs. 100 lbs 3.90 - 4.85
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
(See Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP bots, dms lb. 2.47 - 2.59
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .19 - —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .24 - —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works. lb. .13 - .14

Sodium metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 118.00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works ton 184.50 —
Sodium metaborate in bbls. $20 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .18
Metanilate, bgs. (100% basis) lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 3.90 - 6.40
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.90 - —
l.c.l., bbls. works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Napthionate, bbls lb. .66 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 48.50 - —
bulk c.l., works lb 45.00 - —
imp. 100-lb. bgs. c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac whse ton 51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 48.00 - —
Nitrite, 99½% bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP, dms lb .21 —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 7.10
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4.25 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.65 - —
Sodium para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.30 6.25
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .22½- .24½
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .24
powd., bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .23
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- .19
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .38 .39
powd., dms. lb. .41 .42
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
cryst., bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
USP, dried, powd. bgs., dms. works lb. .19 .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).

Silver Proteinate—Sodium Sesquisilicate

Sodium prussiate, yellow, bgs. lb. .12½- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .61 - .63
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs 3.96 4.36
zone 3 100 lbs 4.25 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs 4.96 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E of Miss. R. and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S of 31° Fla.; also Me., N H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo (except St Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N C. S. C., Tenn and Tex N. of 31° and E of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 96°, Kan., Neb W of 98°; N D., Okla., S D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.45 —
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
tanks, works ton 16.00 -17.00

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... you get the ultimate in quality—the kind of quality you would expect from America's leading producer of alkalies. But in addition, you get the fast, dependable delivery service which can only come from a company having more than one plant ... and over 200 local stock points from coast to coast. You also get Solvay's exclusive Technical Service ... men specially trained in the textile industry.
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SODA ASH
SODIUM NITRITE
POTASSIUM CARBONATE
CAUSTIC POTASH
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE
CALCIUM CHLORIDE
NYTRON
Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleansers • Sodium Nitrite
Nytron • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Silicate—Sweet Basil

Sodium silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - 1.85
tanks, works ton.17.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
tanks, works ton.33.00 - —
solid, bgs., works ton.50.00 - —
Silicofluoride bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .049 - —
Stannate dms. works, frt. alld E. lb. .546 - .599
Stearate, USP, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .23 —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms lb. .14½- .16¼
tech. anhyd. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 2.00 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .17 .19
gran., bbls. lb. .17 .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 5.25
fused, bbls. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs 4.00 —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd., bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 2.50 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 3.75
regular powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 6.50 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 7.00 —
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.10 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.50 4.75
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - —

Sodium sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls. lb. .51 .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45% basis 100%, tanks, works ton.90 00 —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .63
tech. dms. works lb. 30
Thiosulphate tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP cryst. bbls lb 40 .42
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. 10¼ —
1 ton or less, works lb. 10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms. lb. .46 .55
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. East lb. 1.25 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 —
Sodium carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC
Sodium-Cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .22 22½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name)
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ —
l.c.l. works lb 17½ .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 —
less 1,000 lbs. same basis lb. .30 —

Solvent naphtha, coal tar, tanks, works gal. .28 - .31
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .28 - .31
Petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .28 - —
Bayonne gal. .32 - —
150° flash, tanks, same basis-gal. .28 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .30 - .31
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - .33
smaller lots, works lb. .35 - .38
tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .30 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .35 - .37
Sorbitol, cryst. pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms. ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .23¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. 15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur. ton.57.00 - —
50%, same basis ton.67.50 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, ctns oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65

Spikenard root, bls lb. .36 - .40
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs. lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.92 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 5.27 - —
l.c.l., 100 lbs. 6.07 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.03 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 5.38 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.18 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .07½- .07¾
Rice, bgs. lb. .10¾- .11
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0606- .0626
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP cs lb. 1.50 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
Seed, bgs lb. .20 .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .48 - —
Strontium bromide NF ens., dms., lb. .67 - —
Carbonate 90% dms lb. .15½- .16¼
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
Iodide, tars, 25 lbs lb 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. works lb 09¼- —
l.c.l. works lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls. works lb 42 .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate air-floated 90% 325 mesh bgs. works ton.56.70 66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms works lb 2.50 2.85
Strophanthin NF bots oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine NF powd. ens. 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP powd. ens., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, dms. c.l. works lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Styroyl acetate bots oz 2.50 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tech. bbls. l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide-sodium, dms lb 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.50 -11.00
powder lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP granules, free flowing, dms lb. 12.25 -12.75
powder lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9% not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.55 -11.05
powder, dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals lb. 8.80 - 9.30
powder lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing lb. 1.15 - 1.35
microcrystals lb. 1.30 - 1.50
powder lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd bots, tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing lb. 3.50 - 4.00
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.55
powder, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract long ton.18.00 - —
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton.22.00 -24.00
domestic and Canada long ton.19.50 - —
lump, 99½% pure, bgs. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
refined, cast, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
flour, com'l, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
roll, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Chloride, mono, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03 - —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. 0535- —
tanks, works lb. 045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - .36
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex-dock ton.65.00 Nom.
Extract, No. 1, bbls., 25% lb. .12½- —
No. 2, bbls., 25% lb. .11 - —
crystals, bbls lb. .44 - —
stainless, bbls lb. .14 - —
Leaf, 28% grd., bgs., ex-dock, ton.67.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto. unit-ton. .76 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .70 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .80 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, imported, bls lb. .90 - 1.00

North, South, East, West—across the nation from Atlantic to Pacific, Canadian border to Mexican—Metasap Stearates are rendering valuable service to industry in a variety of fields. For instance:

Paint Manufacturers find Metasap Aluminum and Zinc Stearates, with their wide range of gelling properties, the ideal answer to pigment suspension problems. They find these stearates ideal, also, for increasing the viscosity of vehicles—in order to impart body to flat paints whose pigment content cannot be raised; and for making primers and sanding sealers with excellent filling qualities.

Lacquer and Varnish Manufacturers find Metasap Aluminum and Zinc Stearates give exceptionally good flatting results.

Lubricant Manufacturers using Metasap Stearates find they can produce the *right* grease for *any* grease job—anhydrous greases of high stability that do not freeze, dissolve or evaporate, but assure efficient lubrication under the most exacting conditions.

Plastics Manufacturers find Metasap Calcium and Zinc Stearates, added to molding compounds, afford superior internal lubrication that results in improved preforms and finished products—plus increased output.

In the Rubber Industry, Metasap Zinc Stearate, applied to uncured and processed rubber stock, prevents sticking—and is an excellent mold lubricant.

In Textiles, Metasap Stearates provide water repellency for all types of fabrics.

In the Construction Field, Metasap Calcium Stearate aids in grinding, plasticizing and waterproofing materials such as mortar and concrete.

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Talc—Turmeric Root

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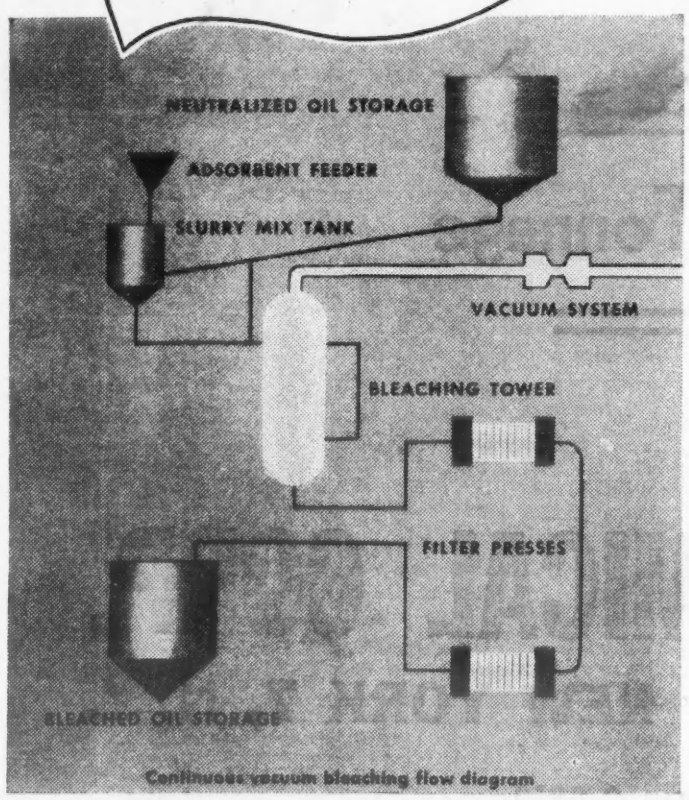
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton 26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -32.00
tmp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton 12.50 -35.00
Tallow, edible, dms., c.l. lb. .12 Nom.
inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
fancy, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .12¼- —
special, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .07 - .07½
50%, dms lb. .09½- .10
Tamarind, W. I. bbls lb. .10 - .15
kegs keg 10.00 - —
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% ammon, bulk unit-ton 8.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton 9.00 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
medium grades, bgs lb. .06¾- .07
low grades, bgs lb. .06 - .06¼
Java, bgs No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
Tar acid oil, 30-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton. 225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .75 - .80
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .47 - —
dms. lb. .48 - .52
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52 - .53
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .33 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms lb. .60½- .70½
prime, dms lb. .39 - .50
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.75 - —
Propionate, USP., 100 gms gm. 3.75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms lb. 5.25 - 5.32
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.40 - 4.45
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 3.30 - 3.35
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb dms lb. 5.50 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .40 - .42
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms. works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs. works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .16 - .16¼
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, kgs. lb. 3.50 - —
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.60 - 6.70
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms., works lb. .826 - .836
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bols., works lb. .68½- —
Metal lb. .99½- —
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .937 - .957
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .57½- .58½
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05¼- —
milled, ogs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05½- —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - .08¾
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55 gal. dms lb. .57 - .58
smaller pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs. works lb. 48 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .27 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .25 - —
Chicago dist gal. .28 - —
Cleveland district gal. .27¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .21 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .25 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .28 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .26½- —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .26 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .23½- —
Philadelphia, Pa lb. .28½- —
Pittsburgh district gal. .25 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .27 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. No prices.
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .28½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .28 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .25½- —
Petroleum, industrial 2°, tanks, works—
Albany, N. Y gal. .30 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .30 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .28 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .30 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .30 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .30 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .30 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine bls. lb 80 - 95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb 1.00 - 1.15
Surinam, cs. lb 1.00 - 1.15
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l lb. .20 - —
truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb .23 - —
less than tons, works lb. .26 - —
Totaquine, 100-oz. tots oz. .42 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .45 - .46
Tributyl citrate, dms. lb. 41 - 43
smaller containers lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½- —
smaller containers lb. 71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .78¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .77 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - .10
Prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10¼- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - .24¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25¼
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- .22¼
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
tanks lb. .40 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l works. lb. .36 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls, c.l., frt. equald lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, ogs. c.l. works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd. ogs. c.l. works lb. .016 - —
single-grd. ogs. c.l. works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate trihasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate trihasic).
Trypsin, 1:25 dms., works lb 2.30 - —
1:50 dms. works lb 4.25 - —
1:75, dms. works lb 5.50 - —
1:100 fib dms. works lb 5.50 - —
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib ctns. works kilo. 207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd. 99.9%, dms. works lb 4.50 - 4.75
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Haitian, bgs lb. .10¼- .10½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Madras, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½

Continuous Vacuum Bleaching proves FILTROL* better than ever!

"Low pH earths (such as Filtrol) respond better than high pH earths (such as natural clays) to vacuum bleaching, especially with respect to improved color removal and oil stability."

This is a quotation from independent research reported in a leading chemical publication. It demonstrates the superiority of Filtrol in the continuous vacuum bleaching of vegetable oils.

J.A.O.C.S. May and August, 1949



Continuous vacuum bleaching flow diagram

The continuous vacuum bleaching process is proven to have the following advantages over atmospheric operated kettle bleaching:

1. Free fatty acid rise in bleaching is eliminated.
2. A more stable oil to oxidation and flavor reversion.
3. Lower bleached oil colors.
4. A greater reduction in soap content in oil.
5. Use of less adsorbent.
6. Less subsequent catalyst poisoning in hydrogenation.
7. Better flavor stability of subsequently hydrogenated and deodorized oils.

Filtrol gives refiners greater profits, because 50% less Filtrol adsorbent gives equal color reduction, therefore refiners save and sell up to 50% of the valuable oil lost in the press cake.

Fewer press runs—minimum press cloth burning—less disposal also contribute real savings that can be converted to profits.

FILTROL CORPORATION
General offices: 727 West Seventh Street
Los Angeles 17, California
Plants: Vernon, Calif. and Jackson, Miss.

Filtrol

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF ADSORBENTS, CATALYSTS AND DESICCANTS

*T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

For any commercial application requiring a

Glassy Sodium Phosphate

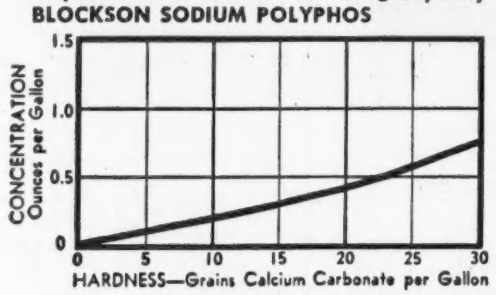
SPECIFY...

BLOCKSON SODIUM POLYPHOS*

(Sodium Hexametaphosphate)
(Sodium Tetraphosphate)

EMPIRICAL FORMULA: $Na_{12}P_{10}O_{31}$
COMPOSITION: 1.2 Na_2O: 1 P_2O_5
STRENGTH: P_2O_5 63.5% pH of 1% solution is 7.2
SOLUBILITY: 150 parts in 100 parts of water at 75° F.

Sequestration and Water Softening Capacity
BLOCKSON SODIUM POLYPHOS



★ **In Sodium Polyphos, Blockson provides a water soluble Glassy Sodium Phosphate of standardized composition in the middle of the glass forming range of Sodium Phosphates . . . for use in all commercial applications where Glassy Sodium Phosphates are indicated. Ground and lump sizes. Mail coupon for bulletin and sample.**

WATER SOFTENING—SEQUESTRATION—Precipitation of calcium and magnesium salts, which normally occurs with increased temperature or alkalinity, is inhibited when minute quantities of Sodium Polyphos are added to hard water. Larger additions prevent precipitation by *forming inert complexes** with the hardness elements. Precipitates already formed will re-dissolve. These complexes won't react with soap added to cleaning bath or formed by saponification of greases and oils by alkaline detergents. Sticky, fabric-enmeshing and equipment-clogging soap curds are avoided. THUS SODIUM POLYPHOS IS A VALUABLE ADJUNCT TO EVERY DETERGENT OPERATION.

*Also forms inert complexes with metallic ions of iron, copper, nickel, manganese and zinc.

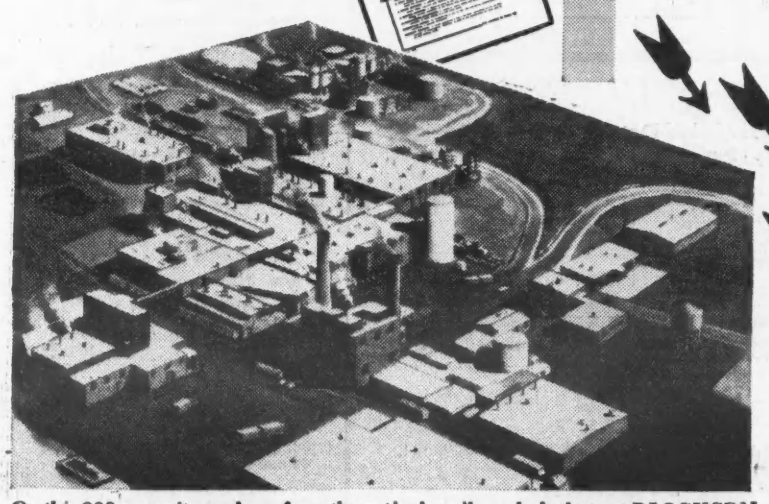
DISPERSION—Sodium Polyphos exhibits to a remarkable degree the property of increasing dispersion of finely divided solids in a liquid medium. Typical applications include: dispersion of clay for coating papers, reducing viscosity of muds for drilling oil wells, water suspension of organic pigments. These, and the listing below, may suggest experimental application to your own particular problem.

OTHER KNOWN USES—Industrial and municipal water treatment: for preventing scale formation, iron precipitation, and for corrosion control. Boiler compounds, dishwashing and detergent compounds, processing and dyeing of textiles, leather tanning, photographic film developing, flotation and desliming of minerals.

FOR FURTHER DATA AND SAMPLE MAIL COUPON

OTHER BLOCKSON CHEMICALS

- Sodium Tripolyphosphate Anhydrous
- Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate, Anhydrous
- Sodium Silicofluoride
- Sodium Fluoride
- Trisodium Phosphate, Crystalline
- Chlorinated Trisodium Phosphate
- Trisodium Phosphate, Monohydrate
- Disodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
- Disodium Phosphate, Crystalline
- Monosodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
- Monosodium Phosphate, Monohydrate
- Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
- Light Alumina Hydrate
- Gloss White
- Sulfuric Acid



On this 200-acre site, an hour from the nation's railway hub, the vast BLOCKSON organization is coordinated into a closely knit group under intimate executive supervision for prompt service to American industry, large and small.

BLOCKSON CHEMICALS

*Sodium Polyphos is a brand name

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL CO., Joliet, Illinois
Send bulletin on Blockson Sodium Polyphos
Include sample: ☐ Ground ☐ Lump Walnut ☐ Lump Pea

Name..... Title.....

Company..... Street.....

City..... Zone..... State.....

Turpentine—Wormwood Leaves

Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Sulphate, ret. dms., East ... gal. .47 - .56
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South ... gal. .40 - —
t.c.l. same basis ... gal. .41 - —
N. Y. whse ... gal. .53 - —
tanks, works South ... gal. .27½- —
steam dist., dms. incl., c.l., works ... gal. .50 - —
t.c.l. works South ... gal. .56 - —
ex whse., NYC ... gal. .68 - —
tanks, works ... gal. .37 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. ... gram 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms. ... lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs ... lb 2.85 - —
yellow, kgs. ... lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom. 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb .04½- —
t.c.l., works lb .05 - —
42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton 94.00 - —
bulk, distributors, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo. and west ton 116.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis Belle W Va ton 125.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis, t.f.o. 123.50 - —
37 grade, same basis ... ton 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. ... lb. .06 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .35 - .37
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb 22.50 - 27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton 78.00 Nom.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ... ton 54.00 -55.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP bgs., cns., works lb 7.00 - —
tech. dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.06
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins ... lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Mexican, cuts, tins ... lb 6.50 - 6.75
whole, tins ... lb 7.25 Nom.
Tahiti, cs. ... lb 2.75 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots ... lb. 4.05 - 4.15
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs. ... lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots ... lb 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots ... lb 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins ... lb 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .17 - —
5-gal. cns., works ... lb. .31 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .16 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., wks. lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works ... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .27 - —
Vinyl methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .27 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb 1.50 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units ... 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in neutral vegetable oil 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units ... 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more ... 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
lots of less than 500 million units ... 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more ... 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units ... 1,000,000 units. .21 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIII method of conversion, E x 1894.
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more ... 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units ... 1,000,000 units .21 - —
Over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more ... 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
less than 500 million units. ... 1,000,000 units. .22 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm ... 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm., frt. adjstd. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride)
B_2 (see Riboflavin)
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B_{12} vials, 25 100 and 500 milligram lots, milligram. .98½- —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver. Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

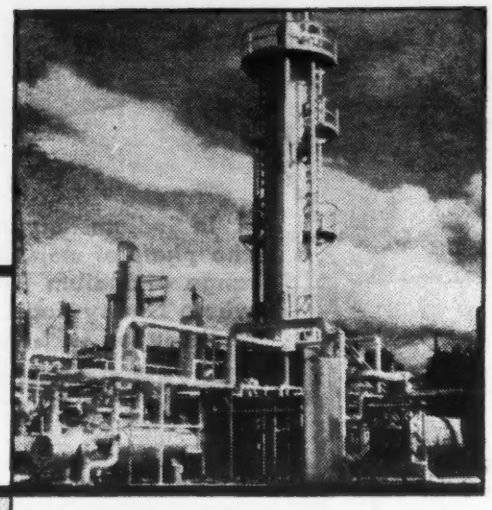
Wahoo root bark, bls. ... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls ... lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago ... lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis ... lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis ... lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton 67.50 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton 65.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .07½- .08
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .07½- —
S. Afr. 63% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .07½- —
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .44 - .45
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .71 - .73
slabs, bgs. ... lb. .70 - .72
crude, African, bgs. ... lb. .54 - .56
Brazilian, bgs. ... lb. .55 - .57
Cent. American, bgs. ... lb. .50 - .52
refined, yellow, bricks, cs. ... lb. .61 - .62
slabs, bgs. ... lb. .60 - .62
Candelilla, crude, bgs. ... lb. .60 - .65
refined, bgs ... lb. .65 - .70
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. No stocks.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. .87 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .84 - .86
refined, bgs., ton lots ... lb. .90 - .92
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots ... lb. 1.14 - 1.16
No. 2 ... lb. 1.12 - 1.14
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs. ... lb. .60 - .62
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½- —
amber, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., black, raw ... lb. .25 - .25½
refined ... lb. .31 - .32
imported Bohemian, bgs. ... lb. .15¾- .16
German, bgs ... lb. .17 - .18
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .88 - .90
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. ... lb. .27 - .30
cakes, cs. ... lb. .28 - .31
Sugar cane, crude, imp., bgs ... lb. No stocks.
refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .69 - .74
imp., bgs., N. Y. ... lb. .48 - .50
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. ... lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate USP powd., dms. 50 lbs lb 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works. ton 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots works ton 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots works ton 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton 24.00 -31.00
t.c.l. whse ton 25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton 18.00 -20.00
t.c.l. ton 25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls. ... lb. .15 - .16
rossed, bls ... lb. .17 - .18
Wild indigo root, bls ... lb .30 .31
Wild yam root, bls ... lb .16 .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. ... lb. .20 - .22
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk c.l., works. East ton 32.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis ton 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton 37.00 - —
basis ton 37.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis ton 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton 40.00 45.00
t.c.l., same basis ton 50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs. ... lb 13 14
Levant, bgs. ... lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Wormwood leaves, bls. ... lb .33 - .45

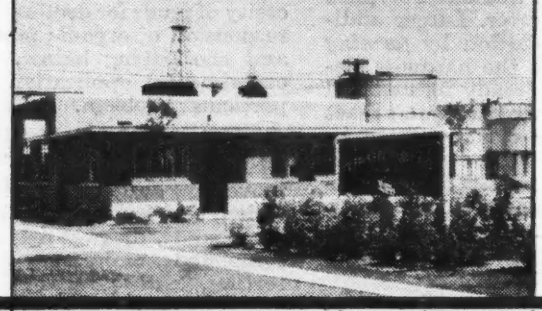
4 REASONS WHY

PETROLITE

IS YOUR BEST BUY IN MICROCRYSTALLINE WAX

1 **MANUFACTURE** The Petrolite Refinery is designed and operated for one objective only: to produce high quality microcrystalline wax. With Petrolite, superior wax is the end product, not a by-product.



2 

RESEARCH The Petrolite Wax Division maintains a research staff whose full time is devoted to the development of better microcrystalline waxes and problems of application.

3 **SPECIFICATIONS** Petrolite *Crown* specifications are designed to produce a series of microcrystalline waxes with a wide range of chemical and physical properties unsurpassed in the field of petroleum waxes.

Crown Wax	Melting Point °F	Pen. with 100 grams	Color N.P.A.	Acid Number	Sap. Number
200	190/195	10 max.	Brown-Black	Nil	Nil
500	190/195	10 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
700	190/195	5 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
1035	195/200	2 max.	2 to 2½	Nil	Nil
23	180/185	6 max.	6 max.	20-25	55-65
36	180/185	8 max.	8 max.	30-35	85-95

4 **ECONOMY** The chemical and physical properties of Petrolite waxes make them ideally suited for replacing or extending expensive vegetable waxes—at a substantial price advantage.

Technical Data, Samples and Price Lists are available on request—no obligation, of course.

Petrolite

PETROLITE *Crown* WAX

PETROLITE CORPORATION, LTD. · WAX DIVISION

30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK 4 ★ REFINERY: BOX 390, KILGORE, TEX.

1 PM50-3

X

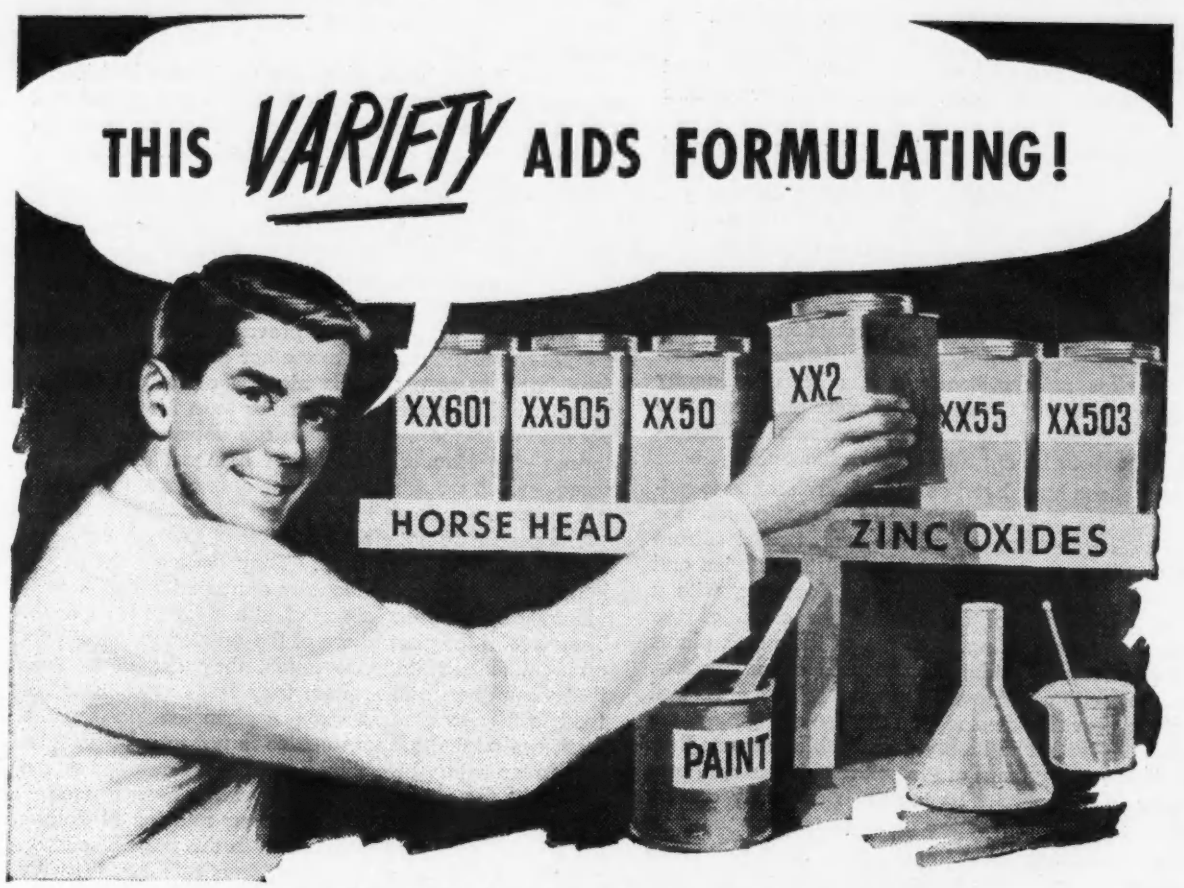
Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .36 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .193 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .153 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
Meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
i.c.l., same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .45 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .29 - —
Birmingham district gal. .26¼ - —
Chicago district gal. .29½ - —
Cleveland district gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .21 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .28 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .27 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .27 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .26 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .30 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. No prices.
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .26½ - —
Petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .30 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .30 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .28 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .30 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .30 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .30 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .30 - —

Y

Yara, yara, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units per gram 100-lb dms lb. .44 - .46
80 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .49 - .51
200 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .53 - .55
300 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .57 - .59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., i.c.l., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. 2.80 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. 1.02 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse 1c per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock apolis, Rock Island lb. .25 - .29
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome lb 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose bbls. same basis lb 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
i.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs. c.l. lb. .04½ - —
i.c.l. lb. .04¾ - —
Peruvian type bgs., c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works lb. .09½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher, American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ - .02¾
Zinc, bbls, same basis as chrome lb. .21 - .26
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .18 - .20
Yellow santhorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves bls lb .28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb. .30 - —
1,000 lbs to 36,000 lbs. works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots works lb .33 - —
Zinc acetate tech. bbls., dms lb. 26¼ - —
NF, dms. lb. .41 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
i.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms. lb. .36 - —
tech., rubber makers', bgs., works lb. .10¾ - .11¼
precipitated powd. dms. lb. .28 - —
Chloride, tech. fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
solution 50% dms., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
NF, gran., dms lb 42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works lb. .422 - .442
Dust, bbls, c.l. works lb .1225- —
dlvd. lb. .1250- —
i.c.l. works lb. .1260- .1325
Fluoride, bbls, works lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¼ - —
i.c.l. lb. .18¾ - .20¼
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.85 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid 9½% bbls lb 42½ - —
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .17½ - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld lb. .20¼ - —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., Amer. process, commercial, leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - .15½
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - .16½
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾ - .15½
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - .16½
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
USP, etns., c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼ - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Phenolsulphate, dms. lb. .36 - —
Resinate, fused, 4% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
precip., dms. frt alld lb. .22½ - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10, - .10½
Stearate, tech., USP, etns., c.l. lb. .36 - —
ton lots lb. .37 - —
less ton lots lb. .38 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.35
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
Zinc sulphate, powdered, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
i.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls, 40c. higher
USP, gran., dms lb. .23 - .23½
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. No prices.
i.c.l., dlvd lb. No prices.
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. No prices.
i.c.l., dlvd lb. No prices.
Luminescent pigment, dlvd lb. No prices.
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. No prices.
i.c.l., dlvd lb. No prices.
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Thionosulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .33 - 34
powd., bbls lb. .36 - 37
Undecylenate, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.35 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 -10.25
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt alld lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
i.c.l., same basis lb. .1220- .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works lb. .22½ - —
normal, dms., works lb. .44 - —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate)
Zirconium acetate 15% sol. ZrO_2, bbls, works lb. .21¼ - —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works lb. .30½ - —
Hydride cns, works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitrate, dms., works lb 1.75 - —
Oxide 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bags, works lb 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works lb. .44½ - —
1 ton or less works lb. .45 - .48
milled, electric-fused bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5 tons works lb. .59½ - —
1 ton or less works lb. .60 - .63
Oxychloride, cryst, etns., 5 tons, works lb. .29½ - —
Silicate, granular bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03¼ - .03¾
10 tons works lb. .03½ - .04
5 tons, works lb. .04 - —
1 ton or less works bl. .04¼ - .04¾
milled, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04¾ - —
5 tons, works lb. .05¼ - —
1 ton or less works lb .05¾ - .06¾
refined, bgs. c.l. works lb. .11 - —
works lb. .11 - —
5 tons, works lb. .11½ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12 - .16
Sulphate, cryst, etns., c.l., works. lb. .37½ - —
5 tons, works lb. .38 - —
1 ton or less, works lb 38½ - .39



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XX-50	Spicules and multi-facets	Medium large	Medium
XX-55	Spicules, jacks and multi-facets	Medium	Wide
XX-503	Rounds	Large	Narrow
XX-505	Spicules and multi-facets	Medium large	Medium
XX-601	Acicular	Medium large	Medium

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Volume 158 September 11, 1950 Number 11

Alkali Strike Spreads

Another producer of soda alkalies was shut down last week by a strike of the mine workers' union which dictates to most of the labor in the heavy chemical industry. This latest strike puts 80 percent of the nation's production out of operation, with the exception of limited work on soda ash alone by supervisory employees of one of the struck companies. Its effect will not be so drastic on the general supply of chlorine as on that of soda ash and caustic soda, because most of the company's production was retained for its own use.

In connection with the third alkali strike it is said that the company's contract with the union contains a no-strike clause. Available information does not disclose what, if any, reason has been given for the disregard of that pact. The mine workers' unions are well known for their ability to find—or to make—loopholes in their contracts.

The new curtailment of alkali production makes the situation with respect of those widely important industrial materials most critical. It has been nationally detrimental for several weeks. Its worsening cannot be withstood. Production in a number of important industries will have to be cut almost to extinction.

Various ideas have been voiced with reference to getting some very necessary relief in the alkali-chlorine situation. These have included governmental seizure of the plants or commandeering of all inventories and other supplies, imported, as well as domestic, with a view of getting better distribution for essential use and checking profiteering. Seizure of the struck plants is not generally considered advisable or practicable. There is a feeling that, even though it might work well enough to provide some relief from the stringency, the eventualities would be highly undesirable because they would follow the pattern of the soft coal industry. There is a general uncertainty as to where authority can be found for the commandeering of supplies.

It is difficult to see how the situation could get worse without disaster for the national economy. With the cutting off of another 20 percent of the supply of essential materials, the general situation must get worse. What, then, is to be done about it? Apparently there is no directly applicable remedy in law, in equity, or, most important, in ethics, and no means of relief whatsoever that would not place the nation's supply of necessary chemicals under the same inconsiderate, "public-be-damned" dictation that controls soft coal. That, of course, is unthinkable. So, a new policy of economic therapy is imperative. A national emergency exists. The national legislature should meet its every demand immediately. But, it is to be expected that, as customary, higher costs and higher prices will be the outcome.

Cost of Government

Some two weeks ago, the General Services Administrator ordered all government agencies, other than those of defense, to "live off their fat." The omnibus appropriations bill, signed by the President September 6, contains a directive that appropriations for the executive branch be reduced, at least, $550,000,000. The President said that that represented "a failure by the Congress to exercise its proper responsibility."

This is not the first time that congress has passed the buck to the President with reference to effecting economies in governmental spending. It will be recalled that on the latest preceding occasion, about a year ago, the presidential reaction did get as much of constitutional functioning by congress as a cut in the payroll of the military agencies. The thought was, of course, as was then common, that enlistments would be cut. When, instead, the cutting was applied to civilian employees and backfired against the congressional perquisite of putting constituents in public jobs, the howling about "You can't do that to us" was depressingly mournful.

And so it has been when the vociferous legislative advocates of governmental economies are pulled out of their billion-dollar generalities and asked to designate definite cuts: the buck is passed to the executive branch.

Most heads of executive offices could cut their expenses materially. Many of them would if they did not know that the home congressman would descend upon them with all the added wrath of civil service in every instance of the discharging of a dispensable job-holder. Of course, envy is no less prevalent among departmental chiefs than it is in any other group. It is a common habit to measure the bigness of a boss by the number of his subordinates, rather than the size or importance of his job. And there are departmental regulations—the Hoover commission has put a finger on some—which actually require the employment of supernumeraries.

The people do not elect the chiefs of executive departmental offices of any rank. They do elect the legislators, who are constitutionally entrusted with the providing and appropriating of the national revenue. Therefore, if the people are of the opinion that the government is spending too much, they should impress that view upon those whom they have selected to attend to the matter, and make it plain that passing the buck or dodging responsibilities is not in keeping with the duties with which they have been entrusted or the dignity of the office to which they have been elected.

The government is still spending millions of dollars for which there is no justification in the principles upon which it was founded. It is doing this because the people do not have it stopped.

There are two axioms in the philosophy of popular government which never get the consideration they deserve. One is that a people has the kind of a government it wants. The other is that public sentiment makes government policy. The common concepts are in reverse in both instances. Until, by education or something, that error is corrected, government will, in this country, cost whatever those who need votes believe must be paid for them—and the buck will be passed to the other fellow.

For the Bookshelf

THE NATIONAL FORMULARY, Ninth Edition; National Formulary IX; N.F. IX. Prepared by the Committee on National Formulary, under the supervision of the council, by authority of the American Pharmaceutical Association. Official from November 1, 1950. Cloth; xxxvi+877 pages. Washington: The American Pharmaceutical Association. $8.

With each new edition, the National Formulary comes more and more to resemble the United States Pharmacopeia in scope and format, and the 1950 edition does not differ from the contemporary U.S.P. XIV nearly so much as usual in the color of binding. The two are rather close in size also, U.S.P. XIV having 667 pages of monographs· N.F. IX having 562.

The similarity is a natural consequence of correlated purposes. But, it gives additional emphasis to the belief that the two official pharmacal compendiums should be complementary in content, rather than collateral. The National Formulary now contains about 720 items, about evenly divided between basic materials and galenical preparations and simple dosage forms. In that respect, the latest pharmacopeia is a bit more of a formulary, having about 55 percent of dosage forms.

One hundred sixty two items official in the eighth edition of the National Formulary were deleted in the course of the latest revision. As with this year's pharmacopeia, it is difficult to understand some of the dismissals, and still more difficult to see why some galenicals, cherry syrup, for example, were transferred to the pharmacopeia. There is more logic in similar transfers of other items, such as lactic acid. But, why the shifting? The two books are of equal legal status.

There are almost as many new items in N.F. IX as there were deletions from the N.F. VIII scope. Of the 155 additions, 111 had been deleted from the pharmacopeia in compiling the fourteenth edition. Once again, it is pertinent—perhaps, impertinent—to ask the why of the shifting policy.

Whatever the policy, the product, in both instances is one of high merit. The National Formulary is somewhat more of use than the pharmacopeia in the practice of pharmacy and about equally useful in pharmaceutical manufacturing. Both compendiums testify to a markedly progressive materia medica, in the development of which the practice of pharmacy steadily diminishes in importance. That, of course, is not a condition to which the N.F. or the U.S.P. fundamentally contributes, and both books are therefor of undeniably high informative value. The National Formulary is distributed by the Mack Publishing Company, Easton, Pa.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

farmers are to receive the fertilizers they require this fall and next spring, goods must be moved early and must be moved quickly. Each member of the industry will perform a service to farmers and will be acting in his own interest as well if he will spread that story far and wide.

Korean Resources Valuable

Some little-known facts about the Korean peninsula have recently been dusted off by the National Geographic Society, which serve to emphasize some of reasoning behind the Communist attack. The peninsula would seem from these facts to hold a very high place in the long-range Communist strategy in the Orient.

Korea has valuable deposits of some 200 minerals and ores. While about five-sixths of the mining production is in North Korea, several of the most important metals are found in quantity only in the South. For example, Southern Korea has produced all the cobalt and manganese, more than half the tungsten, and nearly all the molybdenum, a steel-hardening ingredient known to be in short supply behind the iron curtain. Before World War II, Korea produced about one-third of the world's graphite.

Russia's interest in Korea, particularly the northern part, has been evident for more than half a century. It is significant that as long ago as 1896 Tsarist Russia and Japan engaged in some political maneuvering which had as its aim a possible division of Korea along the 38th parallel.

Ports, as well as mineral riches, make Korea a desirable prize from the Communist viewpoint. The peninsula has ten major all-weather ports, twenty-nine secondary ones, and an additional 139 offshore anchorages. The sea outlets also are important to commercial fisheries, an industry in which Korea ranked third among the nations of the world in 1939.

Tax Centralization Grows

The Hoover Commission is urging an overhauling of the whole tax structure—national, state, and local—to cope with the problem of duplication and even triplication of taxes. It is also proposing that all government functions and activities be studied to determine which can best be operated by the various levels of government singly and which require joint handling.

The adoption of these suggestions doesn't seem likely, since everybody's attention now is focused on the Korean war, but something along these lines seems imperative in the not too distant future in the light of the findings of the commission that, while federal grants-in-aid already make up about 40 percent of all money spent by local governments and 15 percent of the money spent by states, the ratios are steadily increasing; and as grants-in-aid increase, the federal government must broaden its tax base to get the money.

This makes it more difficult for state and local governments to get their revenues; hence pressure is stimulated for still more grants-in-aid. The overall effect is that federal agencies are being greatly expanded and national taxes increased.

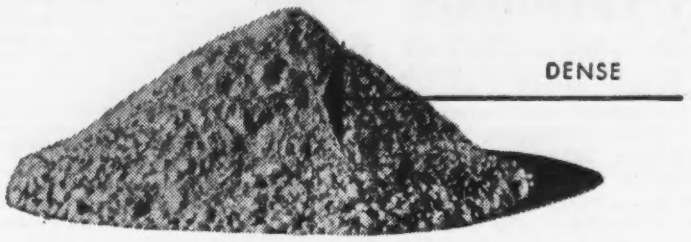
Farmers' Financial Status

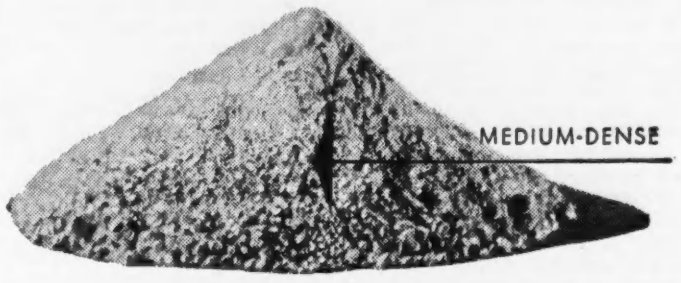
The Korean war has begun to be reflected in the farm-income prospects for this year. An interim reappraisal of the outlook for farm income during the remainder of 1950 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates that both gross and net incomes for the year as a whole will be down less than had been anticipated.

Cash receipts from farm marketings during the first half of the year, estimated at 9 percent less than in the first half of 1949, were about in line with expectations. However, with higher prices during July and August, cash receipts in those months were equal to, or perhaps a little higher than, receipts in July and August of last year. As the remaining months of 1950 are likely to compare just as favorably with last year, total cash receipts this year may equal $27,500,000,000, or only 2 percent under the 1949 total. Gross farm income, including government payments, the value of home consumption, and the rental value of dwellings, in addition to cash receipts from marketings, is now estimated at $31,500,000,000, also about 2 percent less than in 1949.

But not all of the improved prospects for gross farm income will be reflected in net incomes. Farmers' expenses of production are also rising, contrary to earlier expectations, perhaps by a half-billion dollars from the 1949 total of $18,000,000,000. And farmers' realized net incomes this year may total about $.3,000,000,000, compared with approximately $14,000,000,000 last year.

These estimates are tentative and are published in the light of recent and rapid changes in price and demand conditions. They will be superseded by a more detailed reappraisal next month.





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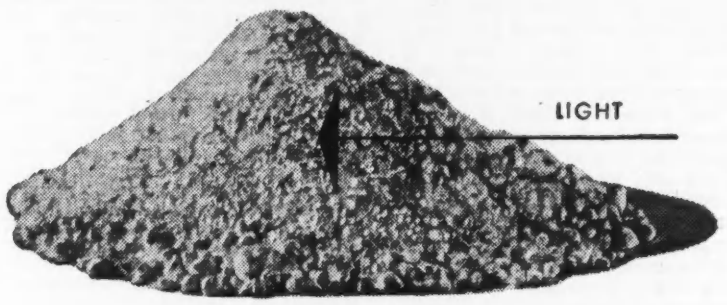

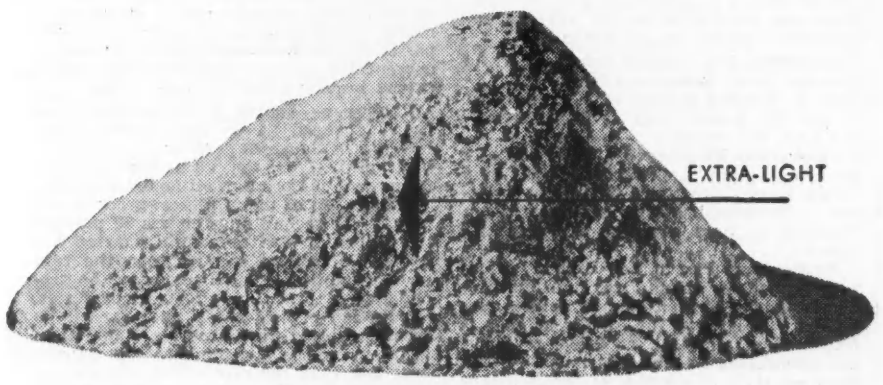

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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical index advanced to 228.1 last week from 225.5 in the preceding period. The price advances included ammonium phosphate commercial, lead, arsenate, quicksilver, sodium antimoniate, sodium phosphate dibasic anhydrous, tripoly phosphate, chromic acid, copper sulphate and metallic zinc. Advances in antimony sulphide and trichloride are expected as a result of the recent increase in the price of tihe metal. One of the producers of carbon tetrachloride has announced higher prices immediately on spot to distributors and to contract customers on October 1. Owing to increased costs of basic material, freights and containers, sodium silicate prices will be advanced October 1. The price declines were confined to the tin salts and included tin chloride, crystals, oxide, sulphate, tetrachloride and sodium stannate. The lower prices were all the result of a decline in metallic tin early last week.

Closing of another alkali plant at Wyandotte, Michigan, estimated by some to be the second largest producer of soda ash, has created a chaotic condition for supplies of soda ash and caustic soda. Around 80 percent of the nation's production of soda ash is temporarily shut off. The industry has never faced such a situation and it seems apparent that something is going to break shortly one way or the other. If the supply situation was critical before it is super-critical now and the various consuming industries are up against a tough proposition. This Wyandotte plant also made and consumed chlorine and was an important factor in the production of caustic soda. Announcement was made by one of the strikebound plants of advances in caustic soda, soda ash, chlorine and white sal ammoniac effective October 1 with increased producing costs given as the reason. There has not been any ammonium bicarbonate produced in three months although odd lots have been occasionally imported to help out consumers. One of the sodium nitrite plants has been closed since June 12 and another has been unable to get enough soda ash to maintain anything like normal capacity, meanwhile resellers are asking handsome premiums in the open market.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 106.2 percent for the week ending September 2, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 107.0 in the preceding week and 89.3 for the corresponding week in 1949.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Passing of the agricultural season has lifted some pressure for shipments, although it is stated that an active buying movement has developed supposedly for stockpiling. The outlook favors a continuance of this demand and production so far has met requirements without much difficulty.

Ammoniac, Sal—Higher prices for white granular have been announced for October 1. Carlots in bags will be priced at $5 per 100 pounds and at $5.25 in barrels f.o.b. the works.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—With the only producing plant strikebound since June 12, the supply situation has remained critical. Occasional small lots have been imported to help ease the stringent situation.

Ammonium Phosphate—Higher prices were named for commercial by some producers, others did not change former quotations. The range for carlots in bags is 8c. to 8¼c. and l.c.l. at 8.40c. to 8.68c. per pound, both f.o.b. the works. Supply situation tight as a result of the stringent conditions in phosphorus.

Antimony Sulphide—Prices have not been advanced to date for this chemical or trichloride regardless of the increase in antimony metal. It is stated, however, that suppliers are taking orders at price at time of shipment.

Bauxite—The new bauxite transfer station near Port-of-Spain has been in full operation since March. The two large towers are unloading bauxite at the rate of five hundred to six hundred tons per hour, while the loading boom is working at a rate of from one thousand five hundred to one thousand six hundred tons per hour. It is hoped that this station, which cost approximately $7,000,000, will be discharging seven hundred and fifty tons per hour and loading ships at the rate of two thousand tons per hour within the next few months.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ammonium phosphate, commercial, ¼c. per lb.
Chromic acid, 1 c. per lb.
Copper sulphate crystals, 55c. per 100 lbs.
monohydrate, $1.10 per 100 lbs.
tribasic, 1.1c. per lb.
Lead arsenate, 1½c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $2 per flask.
Sodium antimoniate, 2¾c. per lb.
phosphate dibasic, anhyd., 15c. per 100 lbs.
tripoly, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Zinc, prime western, 2½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Sodium stannate, 1.80c. per lb.
Tin chloride, 2½c. per lb.
crystals, 1½c. per lb.
oxide, 4c. per lb.
sulphate, 2.3c. per lb.
tetrachloride, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Sept. 9, 1949
228.1	225.5	225.5	216.4	222.4

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Sept. 9, 1949
122.3	122.3	122.2	121.8	121.8

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Calcium Chloride—Between the continuance of a strike at an important plant and the scarcity of chlorine, production has been curtailed sufficiently to create a tight market for this chemical. Producers' inventories have been greatly reduced by the movement for Summer dust control and the inquiry for Winter ice control has already started.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Market supply situation definitely tight with prospects of becoming tighter owing to the critical conditions prevailing in chlorine. Shipments are being allocated to regular consumers voluntarily by producers. One of the producers has advanced the price ¼c. per pound to distributors effective on spot immediately and on contract October 1.

Chlorine—Remained in critically short supply with demand far in excess of current production. Unlike soda ash and caustic soda, chlorine was exceedingly tight before the alkali strike started. All of the consuming industries have been hard hit by the prolonged shortage and at present there is no sign of easement in sight. One producer has announced an advance in price effective October 1. The new range for single unit tankcars is $2.70 per 100 pounds and up to $4.75 for multiple units. Details on page 4 of this issue.

Copper Sulphate — Crystals have been advanced to $8.65 per 100 pounds in carlots and $8.90 to $9.15 for less, monohydrated to $14.40 all works. Tribasic to dealers 33.6c. per pound carlots and 34.6c. for less freight allowed. Florida is still calling for the powdered grades which are definitely short at present. Crystals were available for late September and it looked as though the supply might improve next month. The pressure for agriculture has passed but an abnormally heavy demand is current for industry and there is a good export inquiry from South America.

Fluorspar—Washed gravel grades have been advanced $1 to $2 per ton. The breakdown shows 70 percent or more, carlots, bulk $37 per ton, 65 percent $36 and 60 percent $34 per ton, all f.o.b. the mines.

Production of metallurgical-grade fluorspar in the second quarter was 38 percent more than in the preceding quarter but it was 46 percent smaller than the rate of consumption in steel plants in the second quarter, the Bureau of Mines states. Production of acid-grade fluorspar in the second quarter was 35 percent more than in the preceding quarter but it was 14 percent less than the rate of consumption in hydrofluoric-acid plants in the second quarter. Consumption of fluorspar was 107,988 tons in the second quarter, compared with 100,941 tons (revised figure) in the previous quarter. Stocks of fluorspar at consumers' plants (93,509 tons) on June 30 were 4 percent less than those on March 31 and stocks at mines (30,409 tons) were 23 percent smaller.

Hydrogen Chloride—L.c.l. lots are moving at prices ranging from 50½c. to 55½c. per pound in 50 pound cylinders f.o.b. the works.

Nickel Sulphate — Consuming inquiry has shown no indication of easement, in fact some producers say the demand is broadening. It was stated that the Korean war started a stockpiling movement that has steadily gained momentum. Current production is not sufficient to meet

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

requirements and stocks are being voluntarily allocated by producers.

Potash, Caustic—No improvement in the supply situation last week. Cutback production has seriously affected the stock situation and supply plants operating are confining shipments entirely to contract consumers.

Potassium Carbonate—Practically in the same position as caustic potash. The glass specialty plants, particularly those who make television tubes, have been hit hard by the prolonged shortage and no relief is expected until activities are resumed at a strikebound plant.

Potassium Chlorate—Supply position has tightened appreciably with producers not in a position to consider new business calling for anything like prompt shipment. Output is down owing to the difficu ty in securing chlorine.

Potassium Perchlorate—Producers' inventories have been exhausted and production has been seriously curtailed by the chlorine scarcity. Domestic material is not being offered at present.

Soda Ash—Another important plant at Wyandotte, Mich., closed down on account of labor difficulties last Wednesday morning. According to estimates 80 to 85 percent of the nation's alkali production is now stopped by labor disputes and the supply shortage is more critical than at any time on record. Announcement has been made of an advance in prices on October 1, by the largest producer. The new schedule shows light ash in bulk, carlots, at $1.20 per 100 pounds, and $1.50 in bags; dense ash, $1.30 in bulk and $1.60 in bags, works. Details on page 4 of this issue.

French production of soda ash in 1949 averaged 49,000 metric tons monthly. This is well above prewar figures, but a substantial decrease from the all-time high of 69,000 tons monthly in 1948.

Soda, Caustic—Production has been cut back by the closing down of another important plant in the Midwest and the supply situation has been seriously affected. Increased operating costs have caused one of the largest producers to advance prices. The new schedule which becomes effective October 1 names solid at $3.35 per 100 pounds in drums, carlots, and $3.75 for flakes. Liquid, basis 76 percent, $2.55 for 100 pounds, in tankcars, and rayon 50 percent grade at $2.65. Details on page 4 of this issue.

Sodium Antimoniate—Prices have been advanced 2¾c. per pound, based on the increased cost of antimony metal. Carlots are now priced at 26c. per pound and smaller quantities at 27c., both f.o.b. the works.

Sodium Chlorate—Definitely in tight supply with production heavily under contract and the shortage of soda ash and chlorine holding output down. Producers not in a position to consider new business at the present time.

Sodium Phosphate Dibasic—Anhydrous is priced higher at $6.90 per 100 pounds in carlots and at $7.30 for smaller quantities, f.o.b. the works. Shipments being voluntarily allocated.

Sodium Phosphate, Tripoly — Priced higher at $7.40 per 100 pounds in carlots and $7.80 in less, f.o.b. the works. Serious shortage of phosphorous and soda ash is keeping production of all sodium phosphates down.

Sodium Stannate—Market lower under the influence of the metal. Producers name 54.6c. to 59.9c. per pound, freight allowed East. Stocks scarce with production heavily committed for the next two months.

Tin Salts—Establishment of lower prices for metallic tin early in the week caused a decline throughout the list of tin salts. The breakdown shows tin chloride stannous anhydrous at 82.6c. to 83.6c. per pound; crystals, hydrous, 68½c.; oxide, $1.01 to $1.02; sulphate, stannous, 93.76c. to 95.76c., and tetrachloride, anhydrous, 57½c. to 58½c. per pound, all prices f.o.b. the works. Production heavily under contract through November.

Zinc Sulphate—Market firm backed by the strong position of the metal and a steady consuming inquiry. Aside from Florida, the agricultural demand has relaxed but there is a good call from manufacturers of stearates. It was stated that the rayon mills are mostly covered by yearly contracts that expire in November. Stocks are not excessive but appear to be meeting requirements without too much difficulty.

Acids

Chromic—Maintenance of heavy demand from platers combined with cutback production on account of the scarcity of sodium bichromate has created an exceedingly tight supply situation. The market has been advanced 1½c. per pound establishing the carlot price at 27c. per

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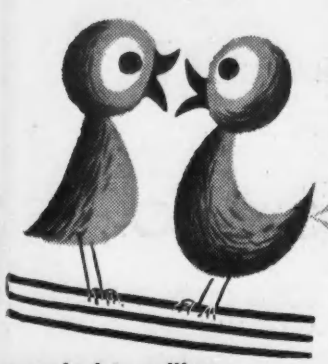

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pound and the l.c.l. at 27½c. to 28½c. works, these prices are effective today and reflect increased producing costs.

Formic—Production has been unable to level off requirements and shipments are considerably behind contract schedules. Producers are also faced with a shortage of carboys resulting from the current scarcity of soda ash.

Muriatic—Firm at the late advance with the supply tight and more demand than producers can readily satisfy. In producing quarters it was stated that no easement is in sight for September.

Naphthenic — While no price changes have been named, the market position is firm with producers voluntarily allocating stocks to their regular consumers.

Nitric—About the only acid that has been kept in balance. Demand is active but so far has not exceeded current production.

Oxalic—Available stocks have tightened sharply with production being over-taxed at present by an active miscellaneous inquiry. Shipments are running from 2 weeks to 2 months behind contract schedules.

Sulphuric—Market position definitely tight under the maintenance of an exceedingly heavy demand covering a multitude of industries ranging from agriculture to pigments. Price situation strong but revealing no new changes.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Output of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters increased 5 percent to 13,029 short tons in May, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total aluminum-base scrap consumption also gained, largely through increased use of plant scrap which reached the highest level in 17 months. In May smelters reported using larger tonnages of new alloy sheet and clips, dross and skimmings, new cast scrap, and old castings and forgings for the production of secondary ingot. Consumption of scrap classified as new 2S and 3S sheet and clips and old pistons (clean) were at unusually high levels. Inventories of both plant and obsolete scrap were reduced during May.

Copper—Strong with demand active and offerings for September-October shipments limited. Another producer has advanced the price of electrolytic to 24½c. per pound, but all of the suppliers have not come up to that level to date. The market quotation is split at 22½c. to 24½c. per pound for electrolytic delivered Valley and Midwestern bases.

Lead—Firm at the late advance with buying interest continuing active. Stocks for spot or nearby shipment remained tight with most of October said to be under contract. The common grade was priced at 16c. per pound New York and at 15.80c. St. Louis.

Quicksilver — Priced higher under an active demand and a tightening of spot offerings. Small lots were held at $85 per flask with some suppliers refusing to take orders for more than 10 flasks. Round lots were not offered although it was stated that $82 would meet with consideration. Arrivals of 9,700 flasks were recorded last week, 5,000 from Spain and 4,700 from Italy.

Imports of quicksilver in the second quarter of 1950 were 4,618 flasks, only one-third of those in the first three months of the year and less than one-fifth of the all-time peak quarterly average in 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. Domestic production was unchanged from the first quarter, or at the lowest annual rate since 1922. Consumption dropped slightly in the April-June quarter and approximated the quarterly average for 1949. A substantial drop occurred in consumers' and dealers' stocks. The quotation for June was at the lowest monthly level since September, 1935.

Exports of mercury totaled 64 flasks in April-June, 1950, compared with 66 flasks in the first quarter. Of the total in April-June, 29 flasks were shipped to Canada and Newfoundland and not more than 15 flasks to any other destination. Re-exports totaled 70 flasks, compared with 172 in the first quarter. Of the second-quarter total, Brazil took 33 flasks.

San Francisco—A strengthening of the market is reported here with metal quoted from $83 to $84 per flask. Inquiry is active with demand present for substantial amounts of quicksilver which producers are unable to meet and metal is extremely tight on small lots.

Silver—Held firm under steady buying but demand was not sufficient to lift prices. The New York market was quoted

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at 72¾c. per ounce which price has remained since early in May.

Tin—Upward tending has been dampened by the recent announcement by the government to sell 10,000 tons of off grade metal. The decline in prices early in the week to 96c. was offset by irregular recoveries influenced mostly by the action of the London and Singapore markets. The prevailing price at the close was 99½c. per pound for grade A.

Tungsten — Domestic production and shipments of tungsten concentrates (reduced to an equivalent of 60 percent WO_3) in the second quarter of 1950 were 1,109 and 1,112 short tons, respectively, an increase of 24 percent in output over the preceding quarter but a decrease of 2 percent in shipments, according to the Bureau of Mines. Producers' stocks (60 percent WO_3 basis) were 635 tons on June 30 compared with 638 tons on March 31. California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, and North Carolina reported larger outputs in the second quarter, but the gains were greater in California and North Carolina.

Zinc—Market responded to an active demand in the face of short stocks. Galvanizers were prominent in the buying movement. Prime western was advanced 2½c. per pound late in the week, establishing the market at 17½c. per pound East St. Louis basis.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries during the period September 1 to 7 by the Economic Cooperation Administration were the following:—

To Austria—$600,000 for copper from Latin America.

To Belgium-Luxembourg—$500,000 for tinplate from the United States; $150,000 for nonmetallic minerals from Canada; $2,000,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To Denmark—$20,000 for crude drugs, leaves, herbs and roots from the United States.

To France—$5,000,000 for petroleum from the Middle East.

To Germany—$300,000 for bones, hide cuttings and trimmings, $950,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, $130,000 for beeswax and pearl essence, $70,000 for licithin, $50,000 for vegetable tallow and waxes, and $1,950,000 for miscellaneous nonferrous metals from the United States; $5,500,000 for petroleum from the Middle East and Latin America; $750,000 for hides and skins and $500,000 for zinc from Latin America.

To Netherlands—$42,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Latin America.

Pennsalt Appoints Murphy Head of Wyandotte Output

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has appointed Francis E. Murphy production supervisor of the company's Wyandotte, Mich., works. In his new post he will direct all of Pennsalt's chemical plant operations at Wyandotte.

Mr. Murphy joined the Pennsalt organization in 1943 as assistant to the manager of research and development. In 1945 he was transferred to the company's Whitemarsh research laboratories as director of development and two years later came into the manufacturing division as assistant production manager. He later became supervisor of process controls, the position he held before his recent appointment.

Columbia Chemical Getting New Liquid Chlorine Barges

Dravo Corporation, Pittsburgh, will construct a new 175-foot barge especially designed for transporting liquid chlorine, for the Columbia Chemicals Division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, it was announced last week.

The barge will contain six cargo tanks for chlorine. It is similar to eight others built by Dravo for the same company three years ago. The eight original barges were the first ones ever designed and built specifically for transporting liquid chlorine.

Potdevin Offers Feed Gluer

Potdevin Machine Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., is currently offering a continuous type automatic feed gluing machine. The entire unit, feeder and gluing machine, is permanently mounted on a portable stand. The operator can control the speed at which sheets are fed, or controls can be permanently set to feed the sheets at predetermined intervals. The machine feeds any weight of paper up to five-ply index. The machine is furnished in 12-inch, 21-inch or 27-inch widths.

Gen'l Dyestuff to Handle Antara Line of Detergents

General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, has announced that, effective October 1, it will take over the sales of the detergents, emulsifiers and chemical specialities, including carbonyl iron powder, which heretofore have been handled by the Antara Products Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

On and after the start of the fourth quarter, General Dyestuff will consist of the Dyestuff Division, handling sales of General Aniline dyestuffs which will continue to operate without change in personnel or policy, and the Antara Products Division handling all other non-dyestuff products mentioned. The move, according to General Aniline, was made to coordinate sales of the parent company.

Bay Chemical Co. Moves

Bay Chemical Company, a division of Morton Salt Company, has moved its main office from New Orleans, La., to Chicago, Ill. The new address is 120 South LaSalle street, Chicago 3.

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Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, 5,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7194, September 25.

Acetone, 14,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 28-024-51-135; 20,000 gallons, invitation 28-024-51-136.

Barrier cream, skin protective, 3,500 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7185, September 25.

Boric Acid, 11,784 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-328, date undecided.

Calcium hypochloride, 110,000 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency (New York 3) invitation 245, September 29.

Carbon remover, 67,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 125, September 18; 90,000 gallons, invitation 126, September 18.

Cement, linoleum, 3,600 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-51,562, September 29.

Chassis coating, 42,625 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 123, September 18; 44,000 gallons, invitation 124, September 18.

Chemicals, drugs & reagents: Salicin, 192 bottles, selenite-F, 72 pounds, urease test medium, 384 ¼-pound bottles, violet red bile agar, 72 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 159, September 19; diethylstilbestrol tablets and epinephrine injections, invitation 177, September 13; paraldehyde, 4,992 ¼-pound bottles, phenol, 8,308 pounds, potassium bicarbonate, 3,024 ¼-pound bottles, and potassium sulphate, 1,248 ¼-pound bottles, invitation 187, September 18; glacial acetic acid, 4,320 bottles, camphor, 432 bottles, castor oil, 600 cans, paraldehyde, 14,208 bottles, potassium bicarbonate, 1,520 bottles, sulphuric acid, 6,408 bottles, tolu balsam, 192 bottles, zinc sulphate, 648 bottles, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-19, September 15.

Cleaner, typewriter, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7184, September 21; painted surface, flake or powder, 19,000 pounds, invitation 7188, September 22; rifle bore, 140,064 containers, 46,262 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 131, September 18; 80,028 gallons, invitation 122, September 18.

Corn starch, USP, 8,352 one-pound boxes, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 157, September 12.

Desiccant, 283,000 ounces and 200,000 five-ounce bags, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7195, September 26.

Detergent, soapless, dairy, 1,000 pounds, Federal Correctional Institution (La Tuna, Texas) invitation 13-4170, September 2.

Distilled water, 5,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7198, September 25.

Drier, paint, 2,500 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-51,518, September 27; enamel, invitation NY-1301, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1330, bids September 14.

Freon, 10,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation Z-11,467, September 18.

Glue, 1,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, EWSP, Dayton 1, Ohio) invitation 096-113, September 18.

Grease solvent, 3,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, EWSP, Dayton 1, Ohio) invitation 096-113, September 18.

Hydrochloric acid, 114,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 28-024-51-131, September 19; 209,412 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-267, date undecided.

Mercury, 10,006 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 157, September 12.

Milkpowder, 270,000 powder, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation S-78, September 28.

Oil absorbant, 360,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7189, September 22; for floors, 70,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Springfield, Mass.) invitation 21, September 25.

Oil, engine preservative, 303,750 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 127, September 18; 345,000 gallons, invitation 128, September 18.

Paint & allied products: paint, 1,350 gallons, varnish, 2,750 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-51-521, September 21; lacquer, enamel, 3,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 87, September 12; paint, exterior oil, 2,800 gallons, Panama Canal (Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) schedule 9715, September 13; enamel, exterior, 1,297 gallons, Federal Supply Service (New York 13) invitation NY-W-24013, September 15.

Paint remover, Civil Aeronautics Administration (W. Atlanta, Ga.) invitation 21-41, September 15.

Paint stripping compound, 1,040,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 28-024-51-113, September 15; 1,200,000 pounds, invitation 28-024-51-114, September 15.

Pentachlorophenol, wood preservative, 5,035 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-303, date undecided.

Pickling compound, acid, 60,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 134, September 19; 66,000 gallons, invitation 133, September 19.

Pigment: aluminum, 5,500 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-51.521, September 21; white lead in oil, 16,000 pounds, Panama Canal (Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) schedule 9715, September 13.

Potassium bicarbonate, 10,700 pounds (Army Chemical Center, Md.) invitation 164, September 13.

Protective compound, strippable, 37,571 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-304, date undecided, 146,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan, Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 109, September 14; 160,000 pounds, invitation 110, September 14.

Salt, regeneration of water softeners, 40 tons, Federal Correctional Institution (La Tuna, Texas) invitation 13-4168, September 19; rock, 40 tons, Veterans Administration Hospital (Huntington 1, W. Va.) invitation 27, September 13.

Sealant, fuel tank, 3,001 pints, U. S. Air Force (Tinker Base, Oklahoma City) invitation 74, September 15.

Soap, laundry, 16 drums, Federal Supply Service (San Francisco 2) invitation R-SF-953, September 25; white floating, 100 cases, invitation R1SF-486, September 15; 50 cases, invitation R-SF-264, September 15; scouring powder, 50 cases, invitation R1SF-881, September 20.

Soda ash, 45,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Denver) invitation 124, September 14.

Soda, lime, 1,300 five-pound bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 157, September 12.

Sodium bisulphite, purified, dry, 3,100 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-328, date undecided.

Sodium metaphosphate, 31,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-328, date undecided.

Spices: black pepper, 8,432, one-pound cans, Quartermaster Procurement Agency (New York 3) invitation 266, September 12; ground, 320,000 pounds, invitation 256, September 12; cinnamon, 240 containers, chili, powdered, 480 containers, Quartermaster (Box 3225, Pier 21, Seattle 14) invitation 11, September 18; black pepper, 420 pounds, Federal Supply Service (San Francisco 2) invitation R1SF-362, September 20; cloves, whole, 480 pounds, and ground, 480 pounds, ground black pepper, 7,200 pounds, capsicum, 1,400 pounds, paprika, 2,700 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation S-76, September 26.

Sulphuric acid, 20,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 28-024-51-129, September 19; 20,000 gallons, invitation 28-024-51-130, September 19; 397,500 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-307, date undecided.

Talc, USP, 18,144 one-pound cans, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 157, September 12.

Textile preservative, fire, water, mildew and weather resistant, 20,000 gallons, Marine Corps (Quartermaster General, Navy Building, Washington 25) invitation 165, September 26.

Trisodium phosphate, 160,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 7193, September 26.

Wax, floor, 3,240 gallons, Federal Supply Service (New York 13) invitation NY-W-24014, September 15; unspecified quantities, invitations NY-1303, 1349, September 14; water emulsion, 80 drums, Federal Supply Service (Cleveland, Ohio) invitation CL-378-51, September 20.

Weed killer, 3,850 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (New Orleans) invitation CIVENG-38, September 15.

Trade Briefs

McGean Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has moved to larger offices in the Midland Building.

Iron & Steel products, Inc., Chicago, announced last week that, effective September 1, W. E. Corr, Norfolk, Va., is no longer associated with the company.

Canadian Industries, Ltd., has announced plans to install a sixth "Cellophane" casting machine at it Consolidated Works at Shawinigan Falls, Que., Can.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Higher prices have been established for lead arsenate. The advance is a reflection of increased producing costs occasioned by the recent upward revision in metallic lead quotations. Both BHC and DDT have remained tight and firm. The shortage of basic material for these insecticides has inspired considerable future buying and several producers cannot see any easement in the supply with the passing of the active season. Calcium arsenate stocks are low and consumption this season is said to be larger than in other recent years. Chlordane supplies have met requirements and the present market is in good shape.

Increased purchases by the stock-feed trade caused price advances in dried blood and tankage. Bone meal displayed a firmer tone but buying interest was not sufficient to lift prices. Hoof meal was quiet with the fertilizer trade showing no apparent interest. There was no unusual activity in fish meal. Good catches of menhaden have increased production and prices while sustained were not too firm. It looked as though some fair business could have been placed in castor pomace if producers were in a position to release additional offerings.

Ammonium nitrate remained heavily sold ahead and supplies of domestic and Canadian were definitely tight. There were no surplus stocks of ammonia sulphate and the market held a strong position. Normal superphosphate continued relatively quiet although inquiry from the Midwest was slanting toward expansion. Cyanamid is heavily committed for future shipment with the current movement destined to southern tobacco areas. There was no shortage of sodium nitrate and no price changes to add color to the market.

A tally of tax tag sales and fertilizer shipments in nine southern and three midwestern states reveals that the equivalent tonnage of fertilizer covered by these figures in July was about 6 percent higher than in the same month of last year. These figures, which are compiled by the National Fertilizer Association, show that in the southern states for which data are available, sales were 16 percent above those of July, 1949, while the midwest states registered a drop of approximately 1½ percent.

Canadian exports of fertilizers dropped substantially in value in the first five months of 1950 from those in the corresponding months of 1949. Totals were $18,236,000 and $20,408,000, respectively, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Exports in this group had been advancing until recently, however.

Two Solvay-soda companies in Japan increased their experimental production of ammonium-chloride fertilizer in May, 1950, for field trials on a broader scale. Output was 282 metric tons. This is the first manufacture of ammonium chloride which the Japanese Government has included in the fertilizer category.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Both Canadian and domestic production has been heavily sold on contract for the 1950-1951 season. Canadian nitrate as previously stated will be advanced to $63 per ton on September 15, an increase of $5.50 per ton. Settlement of the Canadian railroad strike should release material from one of the plants that had shipments tied up by the lack of transportation. Market position tight and firm.

Ammonium Sulphate—Moving steadily against domestic contracts with no indication of a surplus at any point. Export inquiry, so far as new business is concerned, has continued relatively quiet since the turn of the month. The market position is firm with prices unchanged at the former range.

Bone Meal—Market steady under an improved demand stemming almost entirely from the stock-feed trade. Raw is priced at $62.50 per ton in carlots and steamed at $60 f.o.b. domestic works.

Castor Pomace—Producers have been shipping material to contract consumers on the basis of $32.50 per ton in bags carlots works. So far this month contracts have readily absorbed output and no additional offerings have reached the open market.

Cyanamid—Production has been heavily sold for the coming season and the market position is definitely tight with no change in the price situation. Contract shipments are now being channeled South to the tobacco growing areas.

Dried Blood—Local prices responded easily to improved buying for the account of feeders. New York sales were reported at $8.50 per unit of ammonia, an advance of 50c. Chicago was unchanged at $8.50.

Fish Meal—Menhaden was offered at $135 per ton Baltimore area with buyers reluctant to pay this figure. Good catches have increased production while the feed demand has been rather slow.

Hoof Meal—Market quiet owing to absence of important buying for fertilizer use. Chicago named $7 per unit of ammonia for prompt shipment.

Tankage—Priced higher with feed demand more active. Sales reported in New York at $8.50 per unit of ammonia and at $9 Chicago.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Finding a steady seasonal outlet through contract channels with stocks meeting domestic requirements without difficulty. It was stated that Italy is making an inquiry for around 50,000 tons and it is expected that Japan will be in the market shortly for a much larger quantity.

Superphosphate—Maintained a steady position with normal commanding more attention for shipment to midwestern points. Supplies meeting requirements with many of the small mixers closed down until crops are gathered. Triple has continued tight with prospects of increased production in the not far distant future.

Potashes

Heavy demand for contract shipments continues to feature the market. Production is maintained at capacity and no serious transportation shortages have developed. Occasional boxcar shortages have caused slight temporary delays but these are not unusual when the grain harvest is being moved to elevators. According to reports, Russian potash is available with importers reluctant to handle this material at present. A fair increase in production is said to be taking place in West Germany.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles,—No general improvement was noted in the market last week. While organic materials received added interest, but little activity, the inorganic lines continued to grow tighter. The fish meal market was sharply weaker with trading spotty and slow.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonia nitrate, $69.94 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $70.93 per ton, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonia phosphate, $65.15 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $89.65 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material. Ammonia sulphate, $49 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material same bagged. $2.50 discount for bulk. Blood meal, $6.50-$6.75 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $70 per ton nominal for imported, steamed, 1/30 meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $70 per ton for domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Fish meal, $123.50-$130 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $123.95 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Nitrate of soda, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. $48 per ton for bulk. Potash muriate, 48½c. per unit bulk, f.o.b. Trona basis. Potash sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 84c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $23.20 per ton for bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles area. $2.50 extra for bags. Triple, $68.50-$72 per ton for bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles. Tankage, wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5-$5.50 per unit of ammonia at producing plant.

Pesticides

BHC—Continued in heavy demand and expected to remain active over the remainder of the year. Production is behind requirements and the present disposition is to purchase ahead as far as next year's wants. There is no easement in sight for either benzol or chlorine and output is being aggravated by current

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dried blood, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
Lead arsenate, 1½c. per lb.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Sept. 9, 1949
82.2	82.2	82.2	81.6	81.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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shortages. The situation in DDT is similar to BHC with the tight condition of chlorine holding production down.

Calcium Arsenate—Demand from the cotton South kept fully up to production this season, the tight supply condition of some of the newer synthetics augmenting the demand for this older type of material. Two years ago, several in the trade expected that the introduction of new synthetics in the cotton areas would render calcium arsenate obsolete. May exports totaled 55,000 pounds including 50,000 pounds to Mexico.

Household Insecticides—Stocks were sufficient to meet requirements without difficulty. May exports amounted to 1,012,000 pounds, the lowest for any of the first five months. The principal destinations were Indonesia 236,000 pounds, Cuba 139,000 and Canada 135,000 pounds.

Lead Arsenate—Prices are higher at 26½c. for three-pound bags in carlots and 27½c. per pound for less. One-pound bags in carlots are priced at 39½c. per pound and at 40½c. for less. All prices are works, freight allowed on 96 pounds or over. The upward revision is the result of higher producing costs occasioned by the advance in metallic lead.

Nicotine Sulphate—May exports were down to 13,000 pounds, compared with 26,000 in the preceding month.

Pyrethrum—Importations for the month of May totaled 739,000 pounds, about 300,000 pounds less than in April but receipts for the first five months of this year are about a third higher than for the corresponding period in 1949. Belgian Congo accounted for 97 percent of May, 1950, arrivals. Exports for pyrethrum extract in May amounted to 11,000 pounds with Greece the destination for the largest shipments. April exports amounted to 48,000 pounds.

Sulphur

June production of native sulphur amounted to 487,845 long tons, according to reports from producers to the Bureau of Mines. This was a new high for production in a single month and brought the total output for the first six months of 1950 to 2,543,443 long tons. May production was 475,694 long tons and output in June last year was 399,025 long tons. Producers stocks on June 30 were 2,956,333 long tons, compared with 2,875,893 on May 31 and 3,168,312 on June 30, 1949.

Agricultural Chemicals Industry and Farm Needs

—Continued from page 5

U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.; Harold Noble, S. B. Penick & Co.; John Paul Jones, Stauffer Chemical Company, all New York, and Messrs. Hart, Mohr and Hitchner.

Cooperation of USDA and Industry

The close, effective cooperation with the insecticide industry will continue as in the past, Avery S. Hoyt, Chief of USDA's bureau of entomology and plant quarantine told members of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association in a statement read by Dr. S. A. Rohms, also of the department.

"It is only through working together to a common end that both government and industry can adequately serve the public in developing better, more economical, and safe measures for combatting the host of insect enemies that take a constant and relentless toll of crops, livestock, timber, and stored products," he told the group.

"Although insecticidal chemicals are only one of the several measures commonly used to combat harmful pests, they serve as the major and most useful means available to the public for preventing or reducing the tremendous losses insects are capable of causing. Many of the new materials of insecticidal value constantly being developed originate in industry sources. Those which show promise are subjected to tests by the federal entomologists in their continuous search for newer and more effective insect control measures. On the other hand industry cooperates by devising methods for the large-scale manufacture and production of new materials developed by the government workers and found to be effective for public use."

The primary objective of the bureau is to protect agriculture from insect pests, Mr. Hoyt pointed out. Recalling the steps taken during World War II to aid agriculture in securing an adequate supply of needed insecticides, he made it clear that should supplies of basic materials required for insecticide production again come under allocation, the bureau would, of course, be interested in doing everything

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possible to insure that the interests of agriculture are adequately protected.

Residue Tolerances on Fruits

The importance of filing industry briefs as a contribution to the establishment of sound residue tolerances for agricultural chemicals used on fresh fruits and vegetables was stressed by John D. Connor, NACA counsel. Proposed tolerances may be announced by the residue tolerance hearing's administrator in time to guide state officials in making their 1951 recommendations.

"The Hearing has been conducted in an atmosphere of mutual constructive cooperation between the Food and Drug Administration and all interested parties," Mr. Conner said. "Only through the continued cooperation, which includes the examination of evidence and filing of briefs by interested parties, can practical regulations be evolved which will be adequate to the consumer, the farmer, and the manufacturer."

Mr. Conner pointed out the opportunity under law granting the administrator wide discretion in setting proposed tolerances.

"Industry's job now is to assist the administrator through briefs, in correlating the more than 6,000,000 estimated words of evidence and then applying it to the legal concept specified by Congress in section 406 (a) of the food, drug and cosmetic act in such a manner that the resultant regulations will permit the prudent use of industry's products without undue restriction upon the farmer and with complete assurance of safety to the consumer," Mr. Conner said.

Farm Chemicals Research

Private enterprise research and the free flow of results from the agricultural chemical laboratory to the farm must be encouraged in the interest of increasing farm productivity and the American standards of living, according to Fred Bailey, executive director of the National Agricultural Research Inc.

"New and improved insecticides and fungicides, along with commercial fertilizers, plant hybrids and other developments, new and better livestock strains, and mechanization all have contributed to the marvel of the twentieth century—the almost unbelievable productivity of American agriculture," Mr. Bailey said.

Commenting upon the great increase in agricultural production, the speaker cited records showing that 100 years ago it took eight people on farms to feed themselves and two people in the cities. Today two on farms feed themselves and eight people in cities, with enough left over to feed two more people living in other countries.

"Farmers and agricultural chemists have a very great common interest," Mr. Bailey continued. "The fact that American agriculture has become by far the most productive in the world today is due, in no small measure, to the outstanding contribution of chemists to the science of farming. If the science of combatting plant and animal diseases and pests were lost to man, a major portion of the world's population would perish within a few years. Scientific research, though of necessity often long and tedious, pays big dividends."

AMA Probe of Pesticides

Progress made in the evaluation of available information on the toxicity of agricultural chemicals and the interpretation of such studies will be printed in AMA publications at periodic intervals, according to Dr. Bernard E. Conley, secretary of the committee on pesticides of the council on pharmacy and chemistry, American Medical Association.

The committee on pesticides was formed in January, 1950, to offer guidance and to stimulate more active participation by physicians and allied professional personnel in the health problems of pesticides. For several years prior to the formation of the committee, meetings with individual investigators and conferences attended by representatives of various governments, industrial, and scientific groups were held at AMA headquarters.

"The current program is principally concerned with the medical problems attendant to the use of pesticides," Dr. Conley said. "These include safe standards for their use, proper remedial measures from accidental or intentional misuse, a universal understanding of the hazards inherent in the various compounds and their formulations, and the interpretation and application of new knowledge to the health problems that may occur in their manufacture, formulation and utilization in pest control practice."

One of the major contributions that NACA can make to its final formulator members is more intensive dissemination of technical information, with particular emphasis on the new chemicals which are being marketed by the basic manufacturers and also those chemicals which are being tested experimentally over a large part of the country after they have left the laboratory, according to Mercer Rowe, jr., Flag Sulphur & Chemical Company.

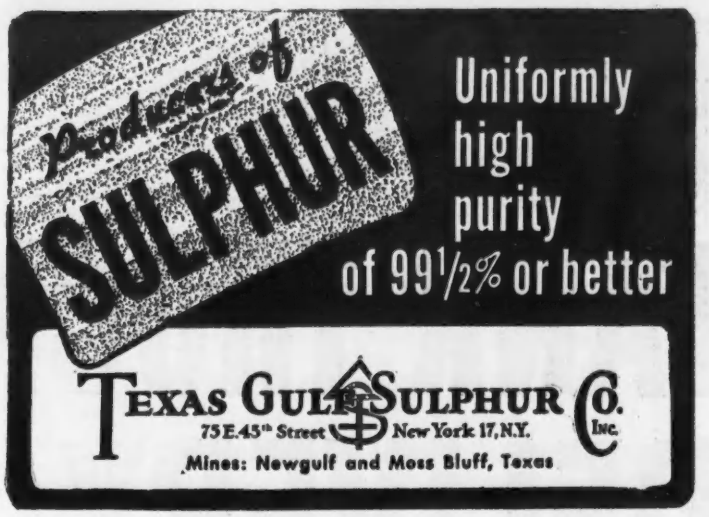
"In the same connection," he added, "I feel that the smaller companies, as well as the industry as a whole, could be benefitted by having more coordinated information given us regarding packaging of insecticides and fungicides, particularly the more toxic materials which we are now using."

Trade Briefs

Sunray Oil Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., has named C. J. Kerwin and John H. Douma supervisors of its production department in the midcontinent area.

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, will launch on September 15 "The Atlantic Engineer," second of three oil tankers which will be the largest in the world upon completion.

L. W. Alberts, manager, and Jack Bardin, engineer, of the synthetic fuels and chemicals department in Blaw-Knox Company's chemical plants division, Pittsburgh, Pa., are touring Europe to study the newest developments in these fields.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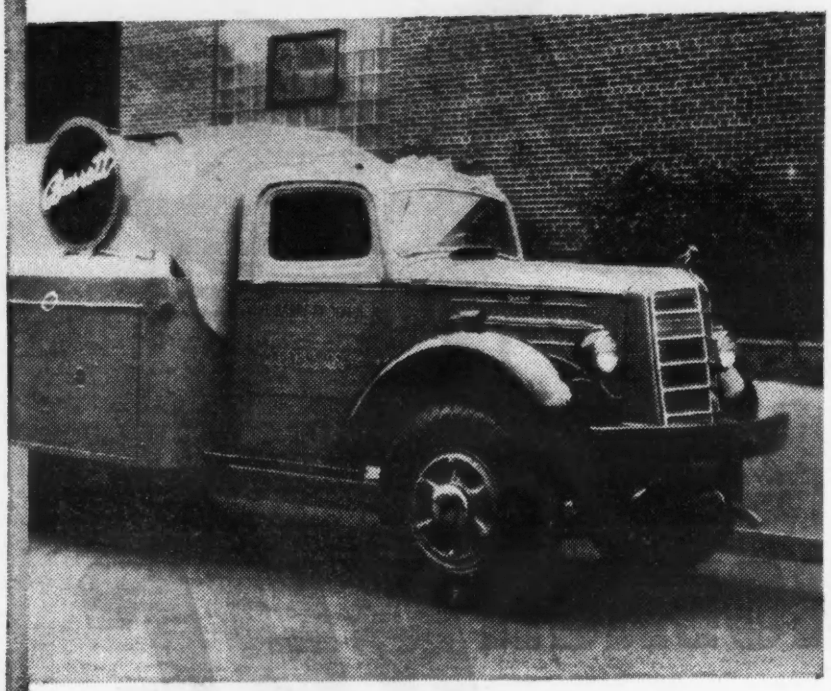

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Coaltar Chemicals

Although last week saw price spreads quoted on a rather large number of coaltar chemicals, it was expected that the price structure would settle at the higher level within another week. Higher prices for the coming quarter were expected to develop in certain basic materials, as well as intermediate. There were no higher prices set in the market last week.

Meanwhile, one producer of chlorine announced higher prices of 15 cents per 100 pounds effective October 1, following a similar advance established July 1. Many coaltar intermediates and chlorinated derivatives were recently advanced in price partly due to the previous chlorine advance. Whether this last advance will become general and will affect intermediate prices still further was a matter of conjecture.

The strike in the plant of a large tar distiller was still unsettled, and was now going into its third month. Also unsettled was the more recent strike in the plant of a petroleum source producer of toluol and xylol.

Naphthalene still held a reasonable balance between supply and demand, and creosote was free, but virtually all the other basic coaltar products were tight, some of them critically so, notably benzol, pyridin, phenol and the cresylics.

The shortages in basic chemicals were reflected in the intermediates, and the chlorinated intermediates were particularly hard hit.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported production for the week ended September 9 was scheduled at 98 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 1,890,100 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with 1,872,800 tons the previous week, and 1,552,200 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol — Prices remained unchanged from levels in effect since early June, except for a price spread of 5 cents per gallon in the Pittsburgh district. Supplies continued quite short despite sustained heavy production, due to the heavy demand which appeared to be on the increase. Heavier pressure on the available benzol for the synthetic rubber program necessarily curtailed the amount available for other large volume items such as anilin and phenol, together with the many other benzol derived chemicals.

The domestic supply was being augmented by imports, but arrivals were few, and foreign producers realizing the shortage in the American market did not hesitate to ask correspondingly higher prices for their product. Meanwhile, production from petroleum sources was limited to relatively small volume and was not likely to expand significantly in the immediate future.

Coaltar—The price of coaltar on a resale basis to consuming industries by tar distillers was unchanged from levels which have long prevailed in the market. Prices in drums ex warehouse on crude stood at 23½ cents per gallon in carlots and 25 cents in less than carlot drum quantities. Tankcars on the same basis were quoted at 13½ cents. Refined coaltar ex warehouse in drums moved at 24½ cents per gallon in carlots, and 26 cents in less than carlot shipments. Tankcars of refined were quoted on the same basis at 14½ cents per gallon.

Meanwhile, crude tar in bulk quantities as bought from cokeoven operators was priced under the usual system of being tied to the fuel oil price at any given point, plus certain handling charges and allowances based on thermal unit content.

Currently, substantial quantities of coaltar that would normally be distilled, was being burnt for fuel because of the strike in the plant of a large distiller in effect since July 1, and as yet unsettled. The products that would have been made therefrom were a loss not only to the company but to the chemical economy of the country as a whole, because such lost production could not be later made up.

Coaltar Pitch—The 150 degree Farenheit melting point material was currently quoted at $36 per ton in carlot quantities, and at $38 per ton in less than carlot drum quantities.

Creosote—There was a firm tone to this market as a result of the well sustained operations of the wood preserving industry, and prices were expected to hold unchanged at 18c. per gallon for the immediate future. Supplies from an overall point of view were regarded as adequate.

Cresylic Acid — The very considerably higher price schedules demanded on imported acid, together with the increasing cost of production of domestic acid, was felt likely to result in an upward adjustment of domestic cresylic price schedules for the coming quarter. Not only was domestic acid in short supply, a situation aggrevated and made worse by strikes, but the imported article of considerably less useful application was likewise scarce. The scarcity of imported acid was due in part to most foreign production having been bought up, together with a severe drum shortage in England curtailing the available drums in which acid can be shipped. The allocation of steel for military purposes in England has considerably reduced the amount available for drum manufacture.

Naphthalene—In view of curtailed imports brought about primarily by foreign sources holding off offerings for higher prices, together with the strike in effect since July 1 in the plant of a major tar distiller, the naphthalene market continued to firm last week. The stronger market development, however, was in the nature of a slackening of supplies rather than a higher price trend, except for import. Domestic prices were unchanged, and whether or not the fourth quarter would see a higher domestic price was a matter of conjecture.

There seemed to exist good reasons for a price advance, but actually there was no positive indication as of last week that any such advance would develop. Meanwhile, consumers were keeping a careful watch on the situation. Supplies were not described as scarce despite the heavy demand currently characterizing the market, supply and demand being currently in reasonably good balance after the firming action noted above.

Phenol—The acute scarcity which characterized this market in recent weeks, was unchanged last week, and there was no easing apparent in the foreseeable future. The benzol shortage hampered production and the chlorine scarcity continued critical in the wake of strikes which for three months have curtailed well over half of the nation's output.

Pyridin—Less than carlot prices were last week still quoted over a 10c. spread, at 80c. to 90c. per pound. Demand was strong against an inadequacy of supply. Pharmaceutical demand was at the same time on the increase, while producers were in the position of operating against a backlog of orders and in many cases able to only take care of established accounts. Spot material was virtually nowhere available.

Solvent Naphtha—High flash solvent moved under some delay even to contract consumers, by virtue of the shortage which has characterized the market over recent months. Spot material was not to be had except for limited quantities on orders which were being filled two to three months behind receipt. Prices were firm at their recently established higher levels.

Toluol—A steadily increasing demand, in part growing out of war product demand in consuming industries, and in part due to increased demand for products of domestic consumption, tightened the mar-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Sept. 9, 1949
119.0	119.0	118.6	110.1	110.1

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coke By-Products

Total estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the weeks ended August 26, and September 2 and 9, indicate the following output of byproducts from that source. In future issues this table will show estimated production for the week ended just before the date of issue.

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	2,635,222
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	92,695,275
Benzol	gals.	12,048,822
Coaltar	gals.	41,197,899
Creosote oil	gals.	1,655,274
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	5,627,926
Toluol	gals.	1,710,447
Xylol	gals.	471,435

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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ket further. In addition production had been curtailed in some producing quarters by strikes which adversely affected total output. Prices were unchanged from their recently established higher levels.

Xylol—A strike in the plant of a petroleum producer was as yet unsettled, which adversely affected total xylol output, and added to the problems of distribution in an all ready tight market. Demand was at the same time on the increase resulting from expanded domestic and military demand for the products of xylol consuming industries. Prices were unchanged from the recently established higher levels.

Intermediates

Acenaphthene—Demand was steady and limited. Prices stood at 40 cents per pound for material melting below 92.5°C and at 50 cents per pound for material melting above that temperature. No change was expected in the market in the immediate future.

Alphanitronaphthalene — Prices which were recently established at 37 cents per pound were firm and expected to hold for the fourth quarter. Demand was reported as steady at moderate levels against adequate supplies.

Aminoazotoluene—Demand was steady but limited. Supplies were said to be adequate. Prices were unchanged from the $1.03 per pound which has characterized the market for a long time.

Anilin—There was no let up in the shortage of this item, and in view of the benzol shortage no easing of supply could be foreseen. Adversely affecting the supply position also, was the critical chlorine scarcity. In the face of these factors, demand seemed to be on the increase. Despite well sustained benzol production which this year was expected to exceed last year's output, the benzol available was subject to heavy reserves for the expanded synthetic rubber program, thus cutting down on the amount of benzol available for such large volume items as anilin and phenol. Prices were firm at their recently established higher spot prices which become effective on contract October 1.

Meanwhile, anilin production costs were gradually increasing as a result of higher raw material costs. Much benzol in use was purchased at high prices, the scrap iron market tended to firm, and chlorine was again slated to advance October 1.

The Tariff Commission reported June production of anilin at 8,540,706 pounds, compared with the May output of 8,513,581 pounds.

Benzaldehyde — Technical material was firmly quoted at 45 cents per pound. Demand was moderate, and hence the pressure of the benzol shortage did not affect this item as severely as it did the larger volume derivatives.

Betanaphthol—A firm price structure prevailed on this item at the higher levels established August 1. Technical material was quoted at 30½ cents per pound in carlot barrel quantities and 32½ cents in less than carlot shipments. Resublimed material moved against limited demand at 77 cents per pound. Supplies were adequate.

Catechol—The CP material was firmly quoted at $2.00 per pound, while the resublimed grade was quoted at $4.00. Demand was limited against an adequate supply.

Chlorosulphonic Acid—By last week all producers of this item had adjusted prices upward by 35 cents per 100 pounds, in line with action initiated several weeks ago by a leading producer. Back of the price rise was the increased cost of chlorine, which incidentally was slated for another advance effective October 1. Whether or not this second price rise in chlorine would be reflected in a still higher price on this acid, could not as yet be determined.

Dinitrotoluene—The oily material was firm at 9½ cents per pound while the refined was quoted unchanged at 19 cents. These price levels established in June were felt likely to carry over into the fourth quarter. Supplies were not abundant, but adequate. Demand was well sustained.

Ditertiarybutylmetacresol — In the face of repeatedly rising butyl and cresylic costs, this intermediate has been held to a firm price position over a long period of time. Current quotations still stood at 31 cents per pound in tankcars, 32 cents in drum carlots, and 33 cents in less than carlot drum quantities.

Ditertiarybutylparacresol — Prices were firm at 91 cents per pound in drum carlots and 95 cents for less than carlot drum quantities. Supplies were adequate, and demand was relatively limited in comparison with the meta material.

Maleic Anhydride — Prices were unchanged from former schedules despite the higher benzol costs. Demand was

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leaning in the direction of somewhat greater interest, but the shortage of phthalic anhydride was not sufficiently acute to cause much actual replacement by maleic.

Methylphenylpyrazolone — There was little demand for this item in comparison with that of a year ago, largely because of the loss of the export market both for the intermediate itself, and for aminopyrene and antipyrene. A smaller use in the manufacture of certain colors, continued at the usual but limited scale. Prices were firm at their recently established higher schedules of $1.51 to $1.71 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Monochlorobenzene—The 1 cent price spread which for several weeks has existed in the spot market quotations, was expected to soon disappear in favor of the higher level, which will become effective October 1 on contract. Meanwhile, an announced higher price schedule on chlorine effective October 1 of another 15 cents per 100 pounds, by one producer, followed a similar advance effected at the beginning of the present quarter. What, if any, effect this might have on fourth quarter chlorinated intermediates was not apparent at this time.

Meanwhile, supplies of mono, di and tri chlorobenzenes were critically short, particularly the former because of its wide use as an intermediate in the manufacture of a large number of chemicals.

Nitrobenzene—Double distilled mirbane oil was in short supply as a result of the benzol shortage. Prices were unchanged from the tankcar 9 cents per pound price established on spot effective August 1, and designed to carry over into the fourth quarter on contract.

Orthonitroanilin—In lots of 10,000 pounds or more, the flake material was quoted at 50 cents per pound, and the powder at 56 cents. These prices were said to be firm, and likely to hold for the fourth quarter. Demand was steady for moderate quantities, and production was hampered by the benzol shortage.

Paracresol—Material of 98 percent purity was firm at 50 cents per pound on a delivered basis. Demand was reported as well sustained against a moderate supply position.

Phthalic Anhydride—A price spread continued to be quoted between different producers of this item last week, with the bulk of material moving at the lower price level. However, there was in the last couple weeks a tendency for more of the market to shift in the direction of the higher price level. Whether this would become general by the fourth quarter was a matter of conjecture, some producers expressing the feeling that unless naphthalene prices moved up, phthalic anhydride prices might well stay at current levels. On the other hand, there were those who felt that the entire industry was apt to move up within the next week or two.

Supplies of phthalic were tight. The heavy capacity of the industry which in post war years was very substantially expanded, was producing at virtual full capacity. The increased demand for phthalic anhydride in point of actual consumption was admittedly higher for both products of domestic consumption and of military consumption. But this increased consuming rate was felt in most quarters to be very considerably less than the greatly stepped up buying rate of recent weeks. The heavy buying pressure was felt to be scare buying in a substantial part, with consumers consciously or unconsciously laying in supplies considerably in excess of immediate needs for the purpose of covering their requirements against a possible actual scarcity. However, in the minds of many large volume producers and consumers, no real scarcity was expected. The present shortage being primarily one of heavy buying of material for longer than normal consumer inventory positions.

Phthalimide—Prices were unchanged from the $1.10 per pound which has been quoted on this item over a long period of time. Demand was limited and supplies were adequately available.

Piperidine—The 95 percent grade in 500 pound drums was firmly quoted at $1.65 per pound. Demand was reported as well sustained and for the most part was being promptly supplied. The 98 percent grade was quoted at $1.75.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Steady consuming demand for most textile and leather chemicals featured the market last week. Price advances of ¾ cent per pound were announced by one producer effective today for potassium bichromate and sodium bichromate and chromate. Price index advanced to 255.1.

Scarcity of soda ash still affected the production of bichromates and sodium hydrosulphite, which were in tight supply. Other chemicals were in good request for prompt delivery and were in ample supply to cover immediate needs.

Consumers continued to absorb good sized quantities of sizing materials for prompt and future requirements. Corn dextrin and starch were in active demand from paper and textile manufacturers. Potato starch moved in good volume for spot and sixty to ninety days requirements. Improved demand for tapioca flour for spot delivery appreciably reduced stocks here and created a firmer tone locally and for prompt shipment from abroad. Sago flour was scarce on spot and strong with the high cost of replacements.

Tanners showed a good inquiry for tanning material replacements. Sumac extract was advanced 2 cents per pound. Devaluation of the Argentine peso has not changed the cost of quebracho shipments and trading took place last week at unchanged prices.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Potassium bichromate, ¾c. per lb.
Sodium bichromate, ¾c. per lb.
chromate, ¾c. per lb.
Sumac extract, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Egg yolk, domestic, 6c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Sept. 9, 1949
255.1	253.4	225.5	286.0	312.0

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—This market remained steady under a good consuming demand. Good sized quantities were moved against contracts. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Bichromates—As a result of increased cost of basic materials, one producer announced price advance of ¾c. per pound for potassium bichromate, sodium bichromate and chromate, effective today for spot business. Contracts for the last quarter delivery will be adjusted October 1. New schedule follows: sodium bichromate, 10½c. per pound, carlots or truckloads and 10¾c. to 11½c. for less carlots; sodium chromate, 12¼c. per pound, carlots or truckloads and 12½c. to 13¼c., less carlots and potassium bichromate, 14c. per pound, carlots or truckloads, and 14¼c. to 15c., for smaller quantities. This was the first increase in prices since November 1948.

Sodium Acetate—Consumers absorbed sizable quantities for prompt requirements. Quotations were without change and well held.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Consuming inquiry continued active for prompt and later delivery. Supplies were light and producers limited sales to regular customers. Prices were unchanged and firm. One producer of sodium hydrosulphite announced to the trade that despite the higher cost of manufacture it is willing to maintain present prices as long as possible if customers will waive the price protection clause in their contracts. This clause requires the company to give a 30-day advance notice for any given quarter of the year and any price change planned for the last quarter would have to be announced September 1. The announcement also stated that if this plan is not acceptable to contract customers, the price of sodium hydrosulphite will be increased 1½c. per pound, effective October 1.

Sulphonated Oils—Recent advances in the cost of basic fats and oils, were reflected in sulphonated grades, and strengthened prices. Sulphonated castor oil was recently raised 1½c. per pound. Tallow was unchanged, but the trend was upward. Trading was fairly active for actual needs.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Steady consuming demand was noted for prompt delivery. Prices for albumin and dried soluble blood were maintained at unchanged levels.

Corn Dextrin—Business continued active. Supplies were scarce as production was sold up. Deliveries were still several weeks behind schedule. Market was unchanged and firm. Orders were booked at the market price on the date of delivery.

Corn Starch—Demand continued active last week. Consumers placed orders for prompt requirements, also for forward delivery. Prices were steady and unchanged, though producers only accepted orders at the market price at the date of delivery. Visible corn supply increased 135,000 bushels to 38,175,000 bushels for the week ended September 2, compared with 5,677,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Demand was reported fairly active for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady. Edible flake was moved at $1.35 to $1.37 per pound, and powdered at $1.39 to $1.41 per pound, depending upon quantity. Technical was in fair demand and ranged from 75c. to 80c. per pound, as to quality and quantity.

Egg Yolk—Domestic yolk was easier and quotations were reduced 6c. per pound in some quarters. Quotations ranged from $1.16 to $1.20 per pound, according to seller and quantity. Business was fair and spotty. Sellers of Chinese egg yolk practically withdrew from market following the statement by the State Department that the United States proposed to end certain tariff concessions granted to Nationalist China. Announcement will be made shortly of articles affected and new rates of duty, and it is expected that yolk would be included on the forthcoming list. With sellers out of the market the price was merely nominal at 90c. per pound, duty paid, on spot, only to regular customers.

Potato Starch—Business was fairly active for prompt shipment. Prices were unchanged at 5¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. Maine and Idaho. The supply situation in Maine was eased by the prospects of an earlier production which was expected to start mid-October instead of late November. Trading also was fairly active for spot delivery. Less carlots were well held at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Government held starch for September delivery was unchanged at 4½c. per pound, bags, carlots only, f.o.b. Maine shipping points.

Sago Flour—Small stocks on spot were unchanged and firm at 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, as to quantity. Market was strong reflecting the high cost of replacements from primary centers.

Tapioca Flour—Improved demand for spot delivery has reduced stocks and stiffened the market. Interest in prompt arrivals from abroad also was more active. Primary markets were steady and offers for shipment were available at unchanged quotations. Brazilian high grade was firm at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, on the spot, as to quantity; mediums, 6¾c. to 7c. and low, 6c. to 6¼c., exwarehouse.

Tanning Materials

Mangrove Bark—Consuming inquiry was light and spotty. Prices for shipment from Ecuador were easier and guaranteed 30 percent tannin was quoted at $52.50 per ton, exdock.

Myrobalans — Trading was reported quiet. Offers for shipment were liberal. J 1's ranged from $46 to $52 per ton, exdock, as to tannin content seller and J 2's, $38.

Quebracho Extract—Devaluation of the Argentine peso has not as yet affected prices for shipment and the consensus is that prices will not be reduced. Offers for shipment were quoted at prevailing levels with moderate trading reported for prompt shipment. Advices from the Argentine stated that shipments of quebracho was subject to the preferential export rate of 7½ pesos to the dollar.

Sumac Extract—Market was firmer and quotations were lifted 2c. per pound, for all grades, except crystals which advanced 4c. No. 1, 25 percent was raised to 12½c. per pound, barrels; No. 2, 11c.; stainless, 14c. and crystals, 44c.

Valonia—This market was unchanged and steady. Consuming inquiry was spotty. Cups were quoted at $55 per ton, exdock, for October-November shipment. Beards were scarce and inactive.

Wattle—This market was strong, reflecting the scarcity of both bark and extract for shipment from Africa. No improvement in the tight condition was expected until late in the year. Quotations were unchanged and firm for all grades.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Petroleum Derivatives

Pricewise, the market for petroleum derivatives was without particular change during the period under review. In general the market continued strong, with either tightness or actual shortages noted in several spots.

Petroleum toluol and xylol were still hard to come by, with the demand running high. A strike at the mid-west plant of one producer was doing nothing to help matters. Higher boilers remained tight as did the intermediate aromatic solvents. The demand for both was definitely on the strong side. There was nothing new in the position of aliphatics. Demand was good and supply was generally high enough to fill the needs of the market comfortably. There was some tightness noted here and there because of transportation difficulties but this was a temporary thing and had no overall bearing on the market.

The lighter fractions were largely where they had been in the past few weeks. LPG's were still in good demand, with the Summer load still on. This was expected to continue through the 15th of the month. The market for microcrystalline and paraffin waxes was about where it had been in the recent past. Petrolatum and white mineral oils remained in strong demand, with the supply tight.

Aromatic Solvents—The condition of tightness continued in the market for toluol and xylol during the period under review. With the midwest plant of one producer on strike, the general situation could show no easing from what it had been several weeks back. Another producer, while admitting the situation was not easy, said that it was not becoming any tighter and that it was producing enough to satisfy the demands of its regular customers, although it could not do much for others who wanted the material. There were no indications that the demand for either toluol or xylol was easing and there were none expected. Prices were holding at the recently established levels and there were no true signs that there were any further revisions in prospect for the immediate future.

The demand for higher boilers continued at as high levels as ever and there appeared to be no chance that it would fall off at any time in the foreseeable future. The supply was tight and no easing there was expected at this time. There were no revisions in the price structure, however, and there were no concrete indications that there would be any in the immediate days ahead. The demand for intermediate aromatic solvents was still running high and was expected to go on that way. The supply continued on the tight side. Prices were holding at their recently re-established levels and no further changes were immediately indicated.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Supply was sufficiently high to accommodate the needs of the market without any particular difficulty. Demand was going along at good levels and was expected to continue so for at least the immediate future. Prices were holding at previously established levels and were expected to stay put for the present.

Lacquer Diluent—The call for this item was holding well and was expected to go on that way for the immediate future at least. There was no difficulty with supply and producers were able to fill the normal needs of the market with comfort. The price listings were holding at former levels and there were no signs that there were any changes in prospect for the immediate future.

Mineral Spirits—The paint trade was taking its normal share and in general the call remained at good levels. Supply was at a good enough point to accommodate the wants of the market without trouble.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended August 26 totaled 236,934,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 238,461,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,527,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 562,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 965,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

There were no changes in the price listings and none were expected for the immediate future.

Rubber Solvent—Pricewise, the market was without feature last week and there were no signs that there would be any revisions in the immediate future. The demand was still at good levels and was expected to go on that way for the foreseeable future at least. The supply was good and producers were able to take care of the normal wants of their customers without any particular difficulty.

Stoddard Solvent—With the call holding at a good level, there were no signs that there would be any falling off in the immediate days ahead. Supply was high enough to cover the needs of the market. The price listings were holding at the previously noted level and the indications were that they would continue that way for the immediate future at least.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The market was without feature as to price during the past week and there were no changes anticipated. Demand was steady and there was no reason to think it would be otherwise in the immediate future. Supplies were at high enough levels to accommodate the needs of the market without difficulty.

Lighter Fractions

Heptane—Supply was high enough to fill the needs of the market without difficulty. The demand was continuing at good levels and there was no reason to believe there would be any falling off in the foreseeable future. Prices were unchanged from previous levels and there were no indications that they would be revised at this time.

Hexane—The price picture was without change during the past week and there were no revisions apparently due in the near future. Supplies were holding at good levels and the needs of the market could be filled without difficulty. Demand was holding at good levels and was expected to continue that way.

LPG's—Butane and propane were in a largely unchanged position during the past week. Prices were still holding in the group 3 area and there were no revisions expected in the immediate future. The demand was good and was still being noted at the Summer peak levels. Although Labor Day had come and gone, it was the opinion in the trade that the Summer load would still go on until at least the 15th of the month. Supply was holding up at a good level and was sufficiently high to meet the needs of the market without difficulty. There were no problems with the supply situation foreseen for the immediate days ahead.

Pentane—The demand continued to be noted at reasonably good levels during the period under review and there were no indications that it would be otherwise during the immediate future. The supply was sufficiently high to accommodate the needs of the market without any particular difficulty. There were no revisions announced in the price listings and there were none indicated for the immediate future.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The supply continued on the tight side and there seemed to be no indications that there would be any substantial easing in the immediate future. The demand continued at a high level and appeared likely to go on that way for some time to come. There were no changes recorded in the price listings and there were no concrete indications that there were any in prospect for the immediate days ahead.

Paraffin—Following recent revisions in listings, the market was holding last week at the recently re-established levels and the indications were that the high demand would go on at the current levels for some time to come. There was no particular improvement in the supply situation, which remained tight, and there were no signs that there would be any easing in the immediate days ahead.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be consumed or exported in September is estimated by the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Bureau of Mines at 5,540,000 barrels daily compared with 5,450,000 estimated for August. The forecast is an estimate of probable consumption based on actual industry conditions and policies in effect adjustments for seasonal changes in refined stocks; allowance for the current rate of imports of foreign crude oil and products of and the production of other light oils from natural gas; and consideration of available refinery capacity and distribution facilities. The forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline demand of 91.5 million barrels in September, a gasoline yield of 44.5 percent, and total crude runs of 5,900,000 barrels daily. Actual crude runs to stills averaged 5,655,000 barrels daily in June, are estimated at about 5,840,000 barrels daily in July a- may exceed 6,000,000 barrels daily in August.

Petrolatum—Demand continued to be noted on the strong side during the week and the indications were that it would continue that way. Supply was not all that it might be. There were no revisions in the price listings and there were no concrete indications that there would be any in the immediate future.

White Mineral Oils—The market held during the past week at the previously noted levels. There had been some talk of revised prices but nothing definite was learned. The demand continued strong but the supply was in a tight position.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The call for solvents and diluents continues good with supplies adequate to meet the demand. Prices are unchanged with cleaning solvents, including stoddard, listed from 15½c. to 19½c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16½c. to 20½c. per gallon, same basis.

No particular change has been noted in the L.P.G. market here with supplies reported ample. Both butane and propane are listed at 5.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Demand is holding at a good level for high melting point paraffin waxes with lighter supplies reported than in past weeks. Prices are unchanged with 122/128 ASTM, c.l., loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, quoted at .0695c. per pound; 142 147 ASTM, same basis, quoted .0705c. per pound; 146/148 ASTM, same basis, quoted .0715c. per pound, and 157/162 ASTM, same basis, quoted .078c. per pound. Tankcar prices listed at .0655c., .0665c., .0675c. and .074c. per pound, respectively.

API Board to Meet Sept. 26

The executive committee of the board of directors of the American Petroleum Institute will meet September 26 at the Broadmoor hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo., with W. Alton Jones, chairman of the board and president of Cities Service presiding. On September 25, the program and budget review committee, under the chairmanship of L. S. Wescoat, president of the Pure Oil Company, will consider reports from department and division directors, and formulate its recommendations to the executive committee.

Trade Briefs

General Petroleum Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., has advanced William D. Lewis to the post of senior geologist at the concern's Bakersfield, Calif., office.

British-American Oil Company, Winnipeg, Can., has bought control of the 2,200-barrel-per-day refinery of the Anglo-Canadian Oil Company at Brandon, Manitoba.

Union Sulphur Company, New York, which in recent years has shifted its attention to the crude oil and natural gas field, has changed its corporate name to Union Sulphur & Oil Corporation.

Sunray Oil Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., has named W. L. Horner, formerly chief production engineer for Barnsdall Oil Company, now merged into Sunray, chief petroleum engineer of its production department and chief of all engineering activities in the midcontinent division.

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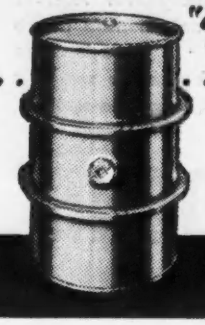
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Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Alcohol, butyl, fermentation, 3c. per lb.
Amyl acetate, fermentation, 5c. per lb.
Bismuth subcarbonate, 40c. per lb.
Subgallate, 40c. per lb.
Subnitrate, 35c. per lb.
Subsalicylate, 30c. per lb.
Butyl acetate, fermentation, 4c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, 4c. per lb.
Glycerin, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Sept. 9, 1949
263.9	262.7	258.2	254.4	261.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

In some quarters, effective today and October 1 on contract, synthetic methanol was advanced 3 cents per gallon, the first price change since May 2, 1949, despite steadily increasing manufacturing and shipping costs. Glycerin in a tight market with soaring crude prices, advanced another 5 cents per pound last week on all refined grades. Formaldehyde, reflecting the higher cost of methanol together with increased shipping and manufacturing costs was upped in some quarters by 0.5 cents per pound in tankcars and 0.55 cents in drums, effective October 1 on contract and immediately on spot.

Cocoa butter moved up another 4 cents per pound last week as a result of the increasing commodity market. Fermentation source butyl alcohol and butyl acetate was quoted 3 and 4 cents per pound higher, respectively, and amyl acetate 5 cents over former schedules. The index advanced 1.2 points becoming 263.9.

Shortages of fermentation source alcohols and esters could not be made up by synthetic production, and the overall market position was one of scarcity in ethyl, amyl, and butyl solvents particularly.

Late last Wednesday afternoon, producers of bismuth metal raised quotations by 25c. per pound. It was the first change to be made in the price since February, 1947. Because of the resulting rise in the cost of production, bismuth subcarbonate, subgallate, subnitrate, and subsalicylate were raised in price and all other salts will be established at higher levels when the full schedule has been figured.

Alcohol—Prices were unchanged from the pattern which has characterized the market over recent weeks. Whether or not there would be a general upward adjustment for the fourth quarter in line with increasing costs was a matter of conjecture. Fermentation producers were in a particularly difficult squeeze both with respect to rising raw material costs and in regard to material from which to produce alcohol. The molasses shortage limited alcohol production and there was a general overall shortage which was regarded as critical. Synthetic production was limited by plant capacity, and could not make up for the greatly curtailed fermentation output.

The Alcohol Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on September 8 released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of July, 1950, in comparison with July, 1949:—

Production

	Proof gallons 1950	Proof gallons 1949
Ethyl	31,726,555	23,760,147
*Completely denatured	59,781	129,419
*Specially denatured	18,659,055	9,956,150

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons 1950	Wine gallons 1949
†Ethyl, tax paid	4,985,530	2,654,863
tax free	33,243,691	18,908,856
*Completely denatured	69,204	123,862
*Specially denatured	18,135,222	10,433,526

Stocks

	Gallons 1950	Gallons 1949
†Ethyl	21,619,062	53,734,059
*Completely denatured	71,323	110,064
*Specially denatured	2,539,323	8,158,168

* Wine gallons. † Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in the Julys of 1950 and 1949 were as follows:—

	Pounds 1950	Pounds 1949
Corn and corn products	3,036,283	1,204,880
Rye and rye products	308,000	.....
Malt and malt products	721,190	.....
Wheat and wheat products	.....	300,991
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	4,283,132	1,897,482
Total grain	8,348,605	4,351,713
Potatoes & potato products	.....	.....
Ethylene gas	4,916,641	4,034,265
Other materials	276,042	279,260
	Wine gallons 1950	Wine gallons 1949
Molasses	14,527,692	12,709,140
Ethyl sulphate	13,645,588	9,465,093
Sulphite liquors	19,182,300	.....
Other materials	2,718,018	1,771,218
*Products used in distillation	901,265	2,161,541

* Proof gallon.

Amyl Acetate—Supplies were still critical, and so far as fermentation material was concerned there was no indication of any relief. The Tariff Commission reported the combined production of normal and isoamyl acetate, 90 percent grades, at 142,179 pounds in June, compared with 285,900 pounds in May.

Prices were advanced 5 cents per pound recently, on the fermentation materials. This brought quotations on the low boiling commercial grade to 23c. per pound in tankcars, 24¾c. in drum carlots, and 25¾c. in less than carlot drum quantities. On the high boiling grade, prices were quoted at 24½c. per pound in tankcars, 26¼c. in drum carlots, and 27¼c. in less than carlot drum shipments. Demand was considerabdly in excess of supply on both types, and the critical supply position was expected to continue.

Acrylic Acid, Glacial—Production on a commercial scale, initially on a semi-works production unit basis, was announced for the first time by a chemical manufacturer. Glacial acrylic acid was described as being commercially produced as a derivative of betapropiolactone, a basic material first introduced to the chemical industry in 1947. The acid is made by a process involving the molecular rearrangelent of betapropiolactone to form the glacial acrylic acid. As marketed the product was said to be of 97 percent purity with less than 1 percent water present. The acid's four member ring was said to be readily opened for chemical reaction by a wide variety of inorganic and organic chemicals, offering wide potential research and development interest, as well as its utilization as a monomer in polymetric reactions.

Initially prices were listed in ton lots at $1.15 per pound in drums, with lesser drum lot quantities at $1.25 per pound, prices subject to reduction as production increases.

Bismuth Metal and Salts—An advance of 25c. per pound in the price for bismuth metal established the market at $2.25 per pound in ton lots and resulted in higher schedules on some salts, as follows: Subcarbonate, up 40c., making the price $3.20 per pound; subgallate, $3.15, a rise of 40c.; subnitrate, $2.65, an advance of 35c.; and subsalicylate, 30c. higher to make the market $3.50. All other salts will be proportionately higher in the schedule which was under calculation late last week.

Butyl Acetate—Fermentation material was scarce, with virtually no spot material available other than what was being shipped to established accounts. In some cases purchases were being limited to allocated quantities based on previous shipments. Prices were higher and in state of flux. Higher, and rapidly mounting raw material costs accounted for a 4c. increase in some quarters, and a still higher price advance in others. Minimum quotations on fermentation material as of presstime stood at 17c. per pound in tankcars, 18¾c. in drum carlots, and 19¾c. in less than carlot drum quantities. Meanwhile, some producers were offering material, to established accounts only, at 19c., tankcars, and some were as high as 28c.

Butyl Alcohol—Fermentation prices were up 3c. per pound, minimum quotations last week standing at 16c. per pound in tankcars, 17¾c. in drum carlots, and 18¾c. in less than carlot drum quantities. Other quotations prevailing in the market ranged upward to 28c. per pound in tankcars. Still higher prices were to be expected due to rising material costs.

Castor Oil—Beans were nominally priced and scarce. Oil was unchanged.

Imports last week amounted to 51,313 bags equivalent to 7,696,950 pounds, compared with 8,600 bags or 1,290,000 pounds the previous week, and 41,611 bags or 6,241,650 pounds during the corresponding week of 1949.

Total arrivals since January 1 of this year amounted to 982,342 bags equivalent of 147,351,300 pounds, compared with 1,147,118 bags or 172,067,700 pounds

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

during the corresponding period of last year.

Camphor—The steady advance in turpentine has resulted in some consideration of a possible price advance in synthetic camphor. In addition to raw material costing more now than it did when current camphor prices were last changed, consuming requirements have undergone something of an increase. Consequently, the potentials of the current situation were under consideration and the article was under closer watch.

Cocoa Butter—Because of the upward movement in cocoa bean prices, sellers of butter raised quotations to 86c. to 91c. per pound, depending on quantity and who sells. The market was extremely fluid and responsive to shiftings in the cost of basic material. Consuming requirements appeared to be well covered by current supplies.

Codliver Oil—Local interest was maintained in good volume but consumers seemed to be confining their interest to quantities more in line with actual necessities than to those larger amounts that recently gave proof that buying was of the "scare" description. Conditions at the origins underwent no change; they continued to give evidence of an exceptionally firm position on the basis of the higher and official government-set prices recently established. While it was admitted that further rise abroad might take place, it was also believed that the supply will be equal to all normal consuming requirements between now and the beginning of the 1951 fishing season.

Formaldehdye—A higher price pattern was developing in this market, as a result of the increasing cost of methanol. Meanwhile, from an overall point of view, there was no shortage of formaldehyde, although there were local conditions of scarcity limited to certain producers and areas. A sustained heavy demand was noted, and it was felt that in the weeks immediately ahead, consumption would be on the increase.

In some quarters prices were advanced 0.50 cent per pound in tankcars and 0.55 cent in drums. This was the probable pattern that would develop for the fourth quarter, but whether or not formaldehyde produced from other than methanol sources would follow could not be determined as yet.

Glycerin—Prices were advanced another 5 cents per pound last week. Crude continued to soar, and with soaplye said to be around 50 cents per pound, it was obvious that refined glycerin quoted at around 40 cents could not be made from it. Accordingly, certain large producers were continuing to process only their own crude. Glycerin that was quoted by some producers at 48 cents per pound, and higher, was moving to established accounts at these published price list figures, but was not being quoted to other than established accounts at any price, because of the scarcity.

The critical glycerin supply position caused all major producers to allocate their available production to established accounts on an equitable basis, tied to their previous purchases. No spot material was available.

Demand over recent months had been such that stocks were low, and the present scarcity which seemed to snowball into a critical shortage overnight was due to a number of factors. Scare buying contributed its full share to the shortage, but it was in no sense the whole story. An increasing consumption in all consuming quarters, together with a scarcity of crude, was one of the main contributing factors. In scanning consumer past purchases as the basis for present allocation of production, producers were somewhat amazed to find that there was a steadily increasing consumption in the various consuming industries which in recent months had become quite marked. Some industrial users in the first six months of this year bought as much glycerin as they had during the previous year, a fact that in the course of day to day business had not been especially noted.

Meanwhile, most of the foreign crude had been bought and processed, leaving little more available from those sources for use in the present operations. Added to this was the speculative trend in crude by many small producers, who in the aggregate account for substantial quantities, but who have been successful in commanding abnormally high prices for their material.

In consequence of the Korean situation there were some direct war orders, and in addition, in the various consuming industries there were some increased orders traceable to the war effort. These, in addition to expanded domestic demand for glycerin containing products accumulated into an abnormal overall demand.

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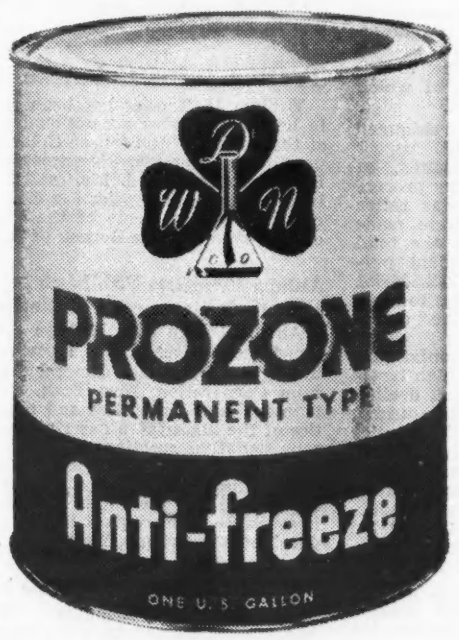

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supply has adversely affected the market for glycerophosphates by tightening up the available supply. Prices as yet had not been forced upward by the rising glycerin prices, but this effect was felt to be imminent.

Menthol—Goods already arrived this month and the pending arrival of fairly substantial quantities that were late-shipped from China brought to the spot market a considerably easier undertone. In addition to the above, deliveries to consumers from arriving cargoes tended to limit the interest in goods not under engagement. The market was quoted steady at $14.50 to $14.60 per pound but shading of the inside of the range would not surprise since competition was present to an extent much greater than it had been for the past two months.

Mercurials—The schedule appeared to be very steady, especially in view of the much stronger and considerably higher price position of quicksilver since the Korean war started. The Spaniards recently sent 1,000 flasks of the raw material to this country. Demand for technical red oxide of mercury is apt to rise with the expansion of the defense program which calls for additions to the cargo fleet of the nation.

Methanol—Effective today, and October 1 on contract this market saw its first general price change since May. 2, 1949 at which time it fell from 28c. per gallon to 26c. The new price change was an advance, long delayed in the interests of price stability, but finally forced by the pressure of increasing and accumulated manufacturing and shipping costs. The price advance amounted to 3c. per gallon.

Under the new price schedule quotations in the East were established at 29c. per gallon in tankcars, 41c. in drum carlots, and 46c. in less than carlot drum quantities. In the West the price schedule was set at 32½c. in tankcars, 46½c. in drum carlots, and 51c. in less than carlot drum shipments. These prices were on a freight allowed basis, as were former schedules.

The supply position, from an overall point of view, was one of hardly more than a mild shortage. While some producers were in a sold-up position, other producers were able to take care of established accounts, while spot orders were met with some delay.

Since prices quoted in OPD are dated as of presstime Friday, the new methanol price schedule will not be reflected in the prices current section until the next issue. Not all producers had as yet made upward adjustments, but had the matter under consideration, and it was felt that by the fourth quarter all contract and spot price schedules would be at the higher levels indicated above.

A consequence of the higher methanol price schedule was seen in the formaldehyde market, and prices were in the process of cost study with a view to upward adjustments, the pattern of which had not as yet become evident.

Milk Powder—Purchases of skimmed milk powder for the week ended August 31 amounted to 4,378,914 pounds, of which 3,992,574 pounds was spray process material and 386,340 pounds was roller process material. Purchases were made at parity levels. This brought the total skimmed milk powder government purchases so far this year to 332,544,661 pounds, compared with purchases totaling 283,567,541 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

July production of total nonfat dry milk solids remained at record high levels for the month despite a seasonal decline which was somewhat more than usual, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported. At 89,300,000 pounds for July, output was up 1 percent from a year earlier and up 23 percent from the five-year July average. Cumulative production for the first 7 months of 1950 totaled 633,650,000 pounds, an increase of 3 percent from the same months of 1949.

Spray-dried nonfat milk solids production during July was 62,300,000 pounds, a gain of 9 percent from a year earlier, 63 percent from the 1944-49 July average, and a record high for the month. For the first 7 months of 1950, a total of 423,450,000 pounds was produced, up 4 percent from the same period of 1949. Roller-dried nonfat milk solids production was 27,000,000 pounds for July, down 13 percent from a year earlier, down 21 percent from the 1944-48 average, and the second lowest output for the month in 8 years for which records are available. During the first 7 months of 1950, the total output of 210,200,000 pounds was unchanged from the same period in 1949.

Production of dry skim milk for animal feed in July was 1,775,000 pounds, down 9 percent from a year earlier and 18 percent from the five-year July average. Cumulative production for 1950 through July totaled 15,175,000 pounds, up 8 percent from the same months of last year. Output of dry buttermilk during July was 4,100,000 pounds, down 1 percent from a year earlier and 12 percent from the 1944-48 average for the month. Through July, the 1950 production totaled 28,875,000 pounds or 5 percent less than in the same 7 months of 1949.

Manufacturers' sales of total nonfat dry milk solids for July were the third highest of record for the month. At 94,645,000 pounds, sales were only fractionally lower than a year earlier. Sales of dry whole milk were 7,896,000 pounds for July, the lowest for the month since 1942 and down 9 percent from a year earlier.

Podophyllin—The fact that a stronger raw material market has developed coincidentally with the troubles distributors have had in getting mandrake root collected in normal quantities has tended to strengthen the underpinning of current quotations on the derived resin. The talk last week was for generally higher raw material prices to come.

Santonin—Regular sources of supply offered nothing and would not set a price on possible future supplies. Irregular sources of supply occasionally bring in a limited quantity from Europe and when such goods are in hand indicate prices which the domestic producers say are unconscionable—often around $300 per kilo which few users can afford to pay. The Russians confine their sales mainly to the Far East where $300 to $350 per kilo has allegedly been obtained.

Sugar—Primary sugar distribution on a raw value basis for the week ended August 26 amounted to 197,210, short tons, compared with 205,176 tons the previous week. This brought the total so far this year to 5,774,795 tons, compared with 5,092,649 tons during the corresponding period of 1949.

Tripropyleneglycol — The current price schedule on this item stood at 23½c. per pound in tankcars, 25½c. in drum carlots, and 27½c. in less than carlot drum quantities. Demand was moderate against adequate supplies, but there was no abundance of stocks.

Urethane—Firm prices of $1.50 per pound prevailed in this market. Demand was steady, but limited, and the supply position was considered adequate.

Baltimore Purchasing Agents Meet Sept. 20

The Purchasing Agents Association of Baltimore will meet at the Lord Baltimore hotel at 6:30 p.m., September 20. Guest speaker will be Wilson B. Wight, a member of the Rochester Association of Purchasing Agents, who will outline many of the details of the National Association of Purchasing Agents' program on "Education in Purchasing."

Trotter Joins Celanese

William H. Trotter has been appointed to handle the sales promotional activities of the chemical division of Celanese Corporation of America. He succeeds Robert D. Burleson, resigned. Mr. Trotter formerly was with Innis, Speiden & Co., and the chemistry departments of the University of Maryland and the Bureau of Standards.

Antara Products Publishes Dimethylchloroacetal Bulletin

An eight-page data bulletin describing dimethylchloroacetal has been published by Antara Products, General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. The Bulletin includes properties and characteristics of the material, a descriptive chart of representative reactions and a forty-one-item bibliography. Complete information on purification, stability and directions for use are given, as well. The data sheet is available upon request to the company, 444 Madison avenue, New York 22.

Aceto Chemical Issues Price List

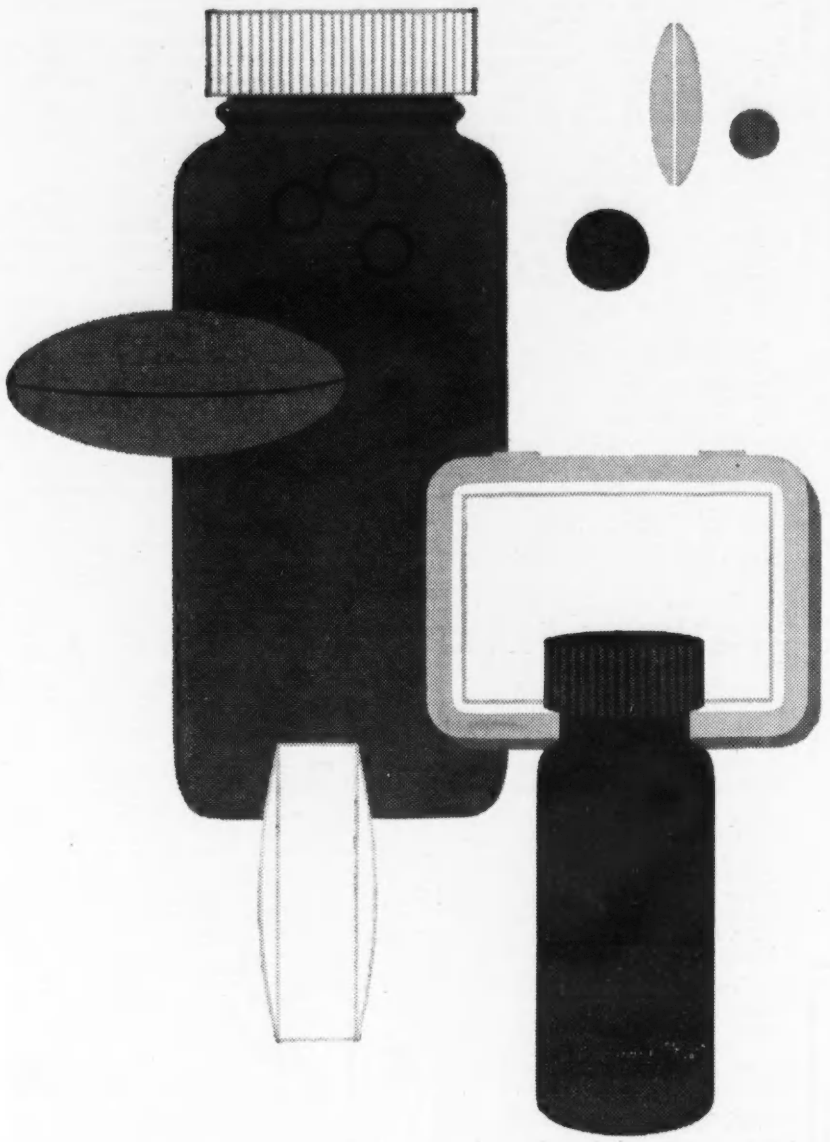
Aceto Chemical Company, New York, has published a new price list covering the firm's line of fatty alcohols. The list includes complete specification data on cetyl, stearyl and oleyl alcohols. Copies may be obtained upon request to the company, 82 Beaver street, New York 5.

Trade Briefs

Gordon Gray has been elected president of John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd., of Canada, manufacturer of pharmaceuticals.

Spielman Chemical Corporation has moved to new offices at 1 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Physicians' Supply Company, Cincinnati, has announced the appointment of Donald Bonhaus as sales manager, succeeding W. W. Carty.



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Obituaries

—Continued from page 4

period he served also as secretary and president of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association and as president, secretary, and executive officer of the Northwestern Pharmaceutical Bureau representing seven state associations. He also directed research at the university school of business in operating costs in the retail drug business and was editor of *The Northwestern Druggist* and an officer of the Bruce Publishing Company which issued various books and periodicals in pharmacy and medicine. He also was editor-in-chief of two editions of Kraemer's Scientific and Applied Pharmacognosy.

Dr. Newcomb was engaged by the National Wholesale Druggists Association in 1925 as field contact man with both the retail trade and proprietary manufacturers. In a reorganization of the association he became general secretary in 1926 and its first executive vice-president in 1933. A member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Chemical Society, and a number of other scientific societies and fraternities and a man of many parts, Ed Newcomb was primarily a botanist—natural and garden, as well as pharmaceutical. He knew the flora of field and wood. He established at Minnesota one of the world's greatest drug plant gardens. He had immediate charge of the work of production and control of supplies of practically all the digitalis used by the military forces of the United States in World War I. His home roses and other flowers were the neighborhood pride and his.

Dr. Newcomb's son, E. Allen Newcomb, is secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists Association. Also surviving are a daughter, Mrs. William B. Church, jr., and five grandchildren.

James H. Heroy, Sr.

James H. Heroy, sr., vice-president of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., died September 4 in New Haven, Conn. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Mr. Heroy joined the Pittsburgh company in 1902, became a director in 1924 and was named vice-president in 1935. His family founded the glass firm of Heroy & Marrener, which merged with Pittsburgh Plate Glass in 1896.

Mr. Heroy was a former president of the American Brush Manufacturers Association. He was president and director of the Columbia Development Corporation; secretary and director of Southern Alkali Corporation, and was also associated with the Southern Minerals Corporation, the Southern Pipe Line Corporation and the Southern Petroleum Corporation.

E. H. Moore

E. H. Moore, independent oil producer and United States Senator from Oklahoma, died September 2 in Tulsa. His age was seventy-eight.

Mr. Moore began his career as a teacher and shortly after the turn of the century turned to the legal profession. However, in 1919, he gave up the law to prospect for oil. In 1930, he sold out his holdings to the Phillips Petroleum Company for $30,000,000, but returned to the oil business two years later only to discover additional oil-rich lands. He was elected senator in 1942.

Charles J. Gundel, retired chief chemist and plant superintendent of Fels & Co., Philadelphia, died September 4 in that city. He was fifty-seven. Mr. Gundel had served the Fels organization for more than forty years prior to his retirement in 1949.

William J. Healey, founder and president of the Healey Petroleum Corporation, Bradford, Pa., from 1928 until his retirement two years ago, died September 3 in New York. He was seventy-six years old.

T. H. Powell, general sales manager of the California Fruit Growers Exchange from 1931 until his retirement in 1945, died September 6 in Los Angeles, Calif. He was seventy years old. Mr. Powell spent forty-three years with the Exchange and was a recognized authority on the marketing of citrus fruits.

S. S. Sanders, secretary-treasurer of the Acorn Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio, for more than forty years, died August 29 at his home in Lakewood, Ohio. He was sixty-six years old.

John V. Shinn, a chemical engineer with the General Chemical Corporation of Los Angeles, Calif., died August 26 in that city. He was fifty-nine years of age.

James J. Sweeney, an employee of the Schering Corporation, Union, N. J., died September 4 at his home in Elizabeth, N. J. He was thirty-seven years old.

George V. Taylor, jr., consultant in oil development to several foreign governments, died September 2 in Stamford, Conn. His age was sixty-four.

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DCAT Maps Program Of 60th Annual Meeting

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade has released the details of its program for the organization's sixtieth annual meeting to be held September 21 to 23 at Shawnee inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.

A "Get Acquainted" reception and cocktail party is scheduled for 6:30 p.m. on the evening of September 21. There will be dinner and dancing in the main dining room from 7:30 p.m. on.

The morning of September 22 will be taken up with golf and a miscellaneous sports competition, the first business session getting under way at 3 p.m. Guest speaker at the session will be Dr. J. O'Neill Closs, executive secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association. His topic will be "Trade Associations and Industry Problems."

Other features of this session will be annual reports by the various committee chairmen, election of the executive committee, report of the nominating committee and election of section representative to the parent board of directors.

There will be a breakfast meeting of the executive committee and election of officers at 8 a.m. September 23. Other events of that morning include men's and ladies' golf tournaments and a miscellaneous sport competition, the finals of which last-named event taking place in the afternoon.

The banquet will take place in the main dining room at 7:30 p.m., which will be featured by the installation of new officers, presentation of the golf trophy and the announcement of other prize winners.

Monsanto Assigns Miller To New Hawaiian Post

The appointment of Robert C. Miller of Honolulu as a member of Monsanto Chemical Company's foreign department was announced last week. He has been associated for the past several years with the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

In his capacity as technical representative of Monsanto, with headquarters in Honolulu, Mr. Miller will work in close cooperation with the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, the Pineapple Research Institute and American Factors Limited—Monsanto's exclusive representative in the islands. He will assist the technical personnel on all of the sugar and pineapple plantations with problems related to chemistry and chemical products.

Prescription Refilling

—Continued from page 5

the result that a "state of confusion has been created in the profession." The views of Dr. Dunbar have found no expression in any official directive or regulation, however, Mr. Arnold noted.

"The pharmacist knows that the views of Dr. Dunbar are not a correct interpretation of the law," he stated. "He knows that they run directly contrary to the usages of the profession from time immemorial. He is no lawyer, yet he knows that, in the discharge of his public office, he is entitled to a clear-cut statement of his rights and responsibilities. He knows he is not getting it and, in its absence, he is disposed to play safe.

"So an enormous amount of mischief is resulting from a policy, which bears the appearance of being official, yet has never been put into the form of a mandate. Patients are being denied refills of ordinary and harmless prescriptions; physicians are being disturbed by useless visits and telephone calls. The ancient liberties of the profession of pharmacy are being abridged without resort to anything even approaching due process of law. The pharmacist, under hazard of prosecution, must live up to what officials—who will not put their interpretation into the form of an order or directive—insist is the meaning of the law."

Suggested Interpretation

As a basis for the hearing, Mr. Arnold suggested that an interpretation be issued by the Administrator, essentially as follows:—

"That section 503 (b) of the food, drug and cosmetic act, is to be interpreted as follows:—

"1. No prescription can lawfully be refilled,

"(a) if it is marked by the issuing physician, dentist or veterinarian as not to be refilled, or

"(b) if it contains a drug or drugs which fall under the prohibitions of section 502(d) of the food, drug and cosmetic act, unless the drug is 'a preparation of limited narcotic content', as defined in section 2551 of title 26, United States Code (the Harrison anti-narcotic act) or the amount of the drug or drugs in a preparation thereof is insufficient to class it as habit-forming, as determined by the Administrator.

"2. Any other prescription of a physician can lawfully be refilled.

"(a) if the issuing physician, dentist or veterinarian is authorized by law to administer such a drug, and

"(b) if such a prescription when refilled bears a label containing the name and place of business of the dispenser, the serial number and date of such prescription, and the name of such physician, dentist or veterinarian."

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1,550 bgs, J W Hampton, jr, Arica
ARABIC GUM—257 bgs, Fleischman Burd, Genoa
ARSENIC—212 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,620 bgs, New York Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
ASPHALT, PETROLEUM—67,933 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
BABASSU OIL—305 dms, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Parnahyba
147 dms, Wax & Rosin Products, Parnahyba
BALSAM—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Cristobal
BAY OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Roseau
1 dm, S B Penick, Roseau
BEESWAX—25 bgs, H H Pike, Ciudad Trujillo
116 bgs, W R Grace, Talcahuano
90 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Tamatave
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12 dms, Latin American Products, Manaos
15 dms, National City Bank, Manaos
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200 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Havre
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247 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Jacmel
516 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port De Paix
345 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bahia
4,243 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Salvador
4,842 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Fortaleza
8,467 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Recife
21,167 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Recife
3,387 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Cabedello
1,050 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manta
6,786 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
OIL—100 tons, Brasil Oiticica, Inc, Fortaleza
300 tons, Recife
250 dms, Baker Castor Oil, Salvador
CELERY SEED—54 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Marseilles
165 bgs, Joenson & Cross, Bombay
CELLULOSE ACETATE—7 ctns, H A Gogarty, Vera Cruz
CHEMICALS—17 kgs, Callard Schlesinger Chemical Corp, Gothenburg
253 bbls, Amerex Products, Rotterdam
110 dms, Bergstrom Trading Co, Gothenburg
100 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Gothenburg
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—515 bgs, Naples
CHLOROPHYLL—5 dms, Airkem Inc, London
CHROME ORE—9,500 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Iskerendun
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—53 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
200 bls, Chase National Bank, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Cortes
CLAY—300 bgs, L A Salomon, Bremen
CLOVE OIL—47 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseilles
24 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
COAL TAR DYE—40 bbls, C A Haynes, Amsterdam
COCHINEAL SILVER GREY—98 bgs, National City Bank, Callao
COCOA BUTTER—823 cs, Bahia
833 bls, Bankers Trust Co, Salvador
833 cs, General Cocoa Co, Salvador
1 cs, Metallo Chemical Corp, Salvador
88 bls, Woodward & Dickerson, Rotterdam
EXPELLER CAKE—714 bgs, General Cocoa Co, Salvador
714 bgs, General Cocoa Co, Salvador
PRESS CAKE—735 bls, Ernest Adler, Salvador
SHELLS, GROUND—2,667 bgs, Hollingshurst & Co, London
COCONUT OIL—200 tons, Western Vegetable Oil Co, Manila
751 tons, E F Drew, Cebu
CODLIVER OIL—250 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Reykjavik
601 dms, Theo B Smith Co, Reykjavik
1,095 dms, American Shipping Co, Reykjavik
100 dms, Thompson Hayward Co, Reykjavik
311 dms, Peder Devold, Reykjavik
100 dms, R J Prentiss, Bergen
100 dms, Arista Oil Products, Bergen
50 dms, Charles L Huisking, Bergen
COPAL GUM—124 bkts, U S Industrial Chemicals, Macassar
231 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
68 bkts, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Macassar
69 bkts, Thurston & Braidich, Macassar
201 bkts, O G Innes, Macassar
382 bkts, S Winterbourne, Macassar
62 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Manila
140 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Matadi
COPPER SULPHATE CRYSTALS—50 bgs, Liverpool
CORIANDER SEED—223 bgs, Louis Furth, Buenos Aires
512 bgs, W Berstein Co, Buenos Aires
COTTON LINTERS—83 bls, Riverside Mills, Recife
285 bls, New England Waste Co, Cabedello
48 bls, Riverside Mills, Cabedello
147 bls, Williamson Northrup, Santos
CUBE ROOT—2,276 bls, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Belem Para
CUMINSEED—366 bgs, Khosrovschahi Co, Karachi
CURARE, CRUDE—10 cs, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—450 cs, S B Penick, Sfax
253 cs, Sfax
DAMMAR GUM—23 cs, O G Innes, Singapore
210 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
50 cs, O G Innes, Tandjong Priok
140 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
25 cs, O G Innes, Penang
DERRIS ROOT—40 bgs, U S Industrial Chemical Co, Matadi
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Stein Hall, Rotterdam
195 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
DRUGS—3 cs, Alltransport Inc, Havre
DYESTUFFS—20 cks, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
50 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Rotterdam
292 cyls, Sandoz Chemical Works, Rotterdam
EARTH PAINT, DRY—2,348 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Larnaca
EGG YOLK SPRAY—112 cs, Balfour Guthrie, Taku Bar
56 cs, Trans Orient Inc, Taku Bar
56 cs, Henningsen Inc, Taku Bar
112 cs, Stein Hall, Taku Bar
112 cs, Consumers Import Co, Taku Bar
ESSENTIAL OIL—3 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Seville
21 dms, Seville
2 cs, Seville
1 kg, Corn Exchange Bank, Havre
21 dms, Vera Cruz
5 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Havre
3 cs, Barnett International, Havre
28 dms, George Uhe & Co, Marseilles
12 ctns, George Uhe & Co, Marseilles
4 dms, Marseilles
5 cs, Naugatuck Aromatics, Marseilles
4 dms, Naugatuck Aromatics, Marseilles
FENNELSEED—187 bgs, Lep Transport Inc, Rotterdam
FENUGREEK SEED—1,165 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Casablanca
FERRO TUNGSTEN—400 cs, National City Bank, Kobe
FERTILIZER—42 bls, Fur Import Co, Melbourne
STOCK—1,448 bgs, Weaver Tankage Corp, London
FISHMEAL—1,100 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Callao
FLOUNDER LIVER OIL—2 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Co, Curacao
100,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
363,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
1,462 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
81,425 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
103,602 bbls, Hess Inc, Aruba
FULLERS EARTH—1,000 bgs, L A Salomon, London
GALLNUTS—274 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Lattakia
GELATIN—454 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Co, Buenos Aires
GENTIAN ROOT—9 boxes, Rafael Del Castillo, Barranquilla
GHATTI GUM—57 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay
GINGER—10 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Kingston
GLUE—567 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
82 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Rotterdam
907 bgs, Consolidated Chemicals, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Pellew Wilson Sons, Durban
STOCK—58 bls, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Havana
137 bgs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
159 bls, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
752 seroons, Alfred Bloch, Ciudad, Trujillo
96 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Recife
238 rolls, J Garver, Barranquilla
298 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Vera Cruz
GLYCERYL MONOSTEARATE—4 kgs, Watford Chemical Corp, London
16 dms, Watford Chemical Corp, London
GRAPHITE—1,000 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
250 bgs, J Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
112 bgs, Meyer Shipping Co, Bergen
GREAVE CAKES—20 tons, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—9,887 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall
9,000 tons, National Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
2,625 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
HAKELIVER OIL—100 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Capetown
HEMPSEED—111 bgs, Hinton & Co, Istanbul
IODINE—327 kegs, A Gibbs, Tocopilla
IPECA ROOT—10 bls, Barranquilla
IRISHMOSS—68 bls, Innis Speiden, Cork
50 pkg, Jacques Wolf, Havre
JALAP ROOT—28 bgs, Vera Cruz
JUNIPER BERRIES—17 bgs, Allaire Woodward, Leghorn
500 bgs, S B Penick, Leghorn
209 bgs, National City Bank, Leghorn
KAMALA POWDER—43 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Bombay
KARAYA GUM—310 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
878 bgs, Boehr Shipping Co, Bombay
32 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
190 bgs, W M Allison, Bombay
422 bgs, Stein Hall, Bombay
KYANITE ORE—30 tons, Trident Traders, Calcutta
LABDANUM GUM—12 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Seville
12 cs, Alicante
LANOLIN—49 cs, Transworld Shipping Corp, Rotterdam
LEAD, VIRGIN—4,980 ingots, Philipp Bros, Rijeka
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Puerto Barrios
5 dms, Van Ameringen-Haebler Inc, Puerto Barrios
1 dm, Cristobal
LICORICE EXTRACT FLAKE—737 bgs, W E Martin, Izmir
ROOT—153 bls, W E Martin, Izmir
304 bgs, W E Martin, Izmir
LIME JUICE—8 cks, American Lime Co, Castries
10 cks, J P Laer, Roseau
15 cks, State Products, Roseau
OIL—1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Port Au Prince
1 dm, George Uhe, Gonaives
3 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Tampico
LIQUID AMBAR—1 dm, Honduras Products Corp, Cristobal
LIVERMEAL—345 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Buenos Aires
1,099 bgs, Wessel Duval, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—4 bgs, Natural Nydegger, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Genoa
50 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
100 bgs, Charles Prod. Co, Genoa
100 bgs, Innis Speiden, Genoa
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—185 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
LUBRICATING OIL—11,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Toronto to Carteret
MACE—42 cs, John Holt, St George
5 bbl, Middleton & Co, St Vincent
3 boxes, Middleton & Co, St Vincent
9 boxes, Wessel Kulenkampf, Castries
1 bbl, Wessel Kulenkampf, Castries
41 cs, K H Landes, Macassar
49 cs, W E Martin, Macassar
14 cs, Public National Bank, Macassar
14 cs, Berwick Co, Macassar
27 cs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Macassar
28 cs, Charles T Wilson, Macassar
40 cs, Catz American Co, Macassar
MAGNESIA CARBONATE—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
MANDARIN OIL—2 half cs, Messina
25 qu cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
MANGROVE BARK—1,270 bgs, M E Schoen, Bahia
EXTRACT—3,400 bgs, Saxe Cutch Co, Singapore
20 cs, Saxe Cutch, Singapore
MARJORAM—27 bgs, W R Grace, Arica
MEDICINAL HERBS—12 bgs, Leghorn
200 bls, Messina
LEAVES—47 bls, Callao
SEED—254 bgs, S B Penick, Beirut
MENTHOL—10 cs, Arnhold & Co, Taku Bar
30 cs, China Trading & Dev Corp, Taku Bar
10 cs, George Lueders, Taku Bar
10 cs, Kellys America, Taku Bar
90 cs, Paul A Dunkel, Taku Bar
30 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Taku Bar
MICA—118 cs, Sigbert Loeb, London
25 cs, Minerals & Insulation Co, London
12 cs, American Mica Works, London
30 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Corp, Rio de Janeiro
18 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Materials Corp, Rio de Janeiro
62 cs, Frazar & Co, Luanda
418 cs, Silvio Gaguine, Buenos Aires
84 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Calcutta
28 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Madras
32 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Madras
25 cs, Otto Gerdau, Madras
MOLASSES—150 bbls, Colonial Molasses Co, Bridgetown
1 dm, Charles Pfizer, Havana
2 ctns, Charles Pfizer, Havana
MOLLE SEED—10 bgs, E Remus, Puna
MURUMURU OIL—283 dms, Hasselman Seaman De Ryss, Belem Para
MUSTARDSEED—200 bgs, Catania
600 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, London
120 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, London
NICKEL SULPHATE—31 bbls, Bluefries Inc, Rotterdam
NUTMEGS—72 bgs, Getz Import Corp, Singapore
68 bgs, Bolex Co, Macassar
136 bgs, A G Dunn, Banjuwangi
101 bgs, Middleton & Co, St George
500 bgs, John Holt, St George
18 bbls, Middleton & Co, St Vincent
2 boxes, Middleton & Co, St Vincent
14 bgs, Wessel Kulenkampf, Castries
NUX VOMICA—546 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
OLIBANUM GUM—57 bdls, R F Goldsmith, Genoa
OLIVE OIL—375 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Malaga
663 dms, National City Bank, Malaga
52 dms, Merchants Bank of N Y, Malaga
104 dms, Brown Bros Harriman, Malaga
1,041 dms, J Henry Schroder, Malaga
500 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Malaga
500 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Malaga
338 dms, Malaga
2,475 dms, Credit Suisse, Cadiz
310 dms, National City Bank, Tarragona
157 dms, Hellenic Bank, Tarragona
75 dms, 1st National Bank, Tarragona
100 dms, Public National Bank, Tarragona
39 dms, Credit Suisse, Tarragona
25 dms, Maufacturers Trust Co, Tarragona
165 dms, National City Bank, Malaga
153 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Malaga
100 dms, Hellenic Bank & Trust, Malaga
30 dms, American Hawaiian Co, Malaga
125 dms, American Trust Co, Seville
169 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
2 dms, G Hatjifilis, Piraeus
FOOTS—600 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Sfax
ORANGE OIL—6 cs, Ungerer & Co, Kingston
ORIGANO LEAVES—77 bls, J D Nicolaou, Genoa
95 bgs, Vera Cruz
40 bls, H Marmorek, Lisbon
ORRIS ROOT—72 bgs, Leghorn
60 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Leghorn
OX GALL—3 kegs, E S & A Bank, Melbourne
1 ck, E S & A Bank, Melbourne
1 bbl, Judson Sheldon, Gothenburg
GLANDS—32 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Santos
PAPAIN—18 cs, Charles L Huisking, Colombo
PAPRIKA—86 bgs, Alicante
PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID—4 cks, Avia Co, Rotterdam
29 bbls, P Bauer, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI OIL—4 cs, van Ameringen Haebler, Singapore
PEATMOSS—1,200 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
600 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
525, bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
600 bls, J E Bernard, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
40 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
560 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Cochin
160 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
80 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
80 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Cochin
60 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta
135 bgs, Southampton
WHITE—336 bgs, Catz American Co, Singapore
84 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
PERU BALSAM—4 dms, Ungerer & Co, Cristobal
5 dms, Wessel Duval, Cristobal
PETITGRAIN OIL—6 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 123,657 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTO—50 bgs, Chemical Bank, Kingston
100 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Kingston
100 bgs, Karl H Landes, Kingston
200 bgs, Charles T Wilson, Kingston
100 bgs, John Holt, Kingston
BERRIES—80 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Kingston
300 bgs, John Holt, Kingston
LEAF OIL—5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
1 dm, George Lueders, Kingston
PITCH—100 dms, Alexandria
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, J F Frank, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam
POTASH—25 kegs, A Gusmer, London
PSYLLIUM SEED—43 bgs, Meer Corp, Marseilles
738 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
539 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Bombay
259 bgs, S B Penick, Bombay
298 bgs, Parke Davis, Bombay
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,522 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires
3,233 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
1,050 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—4,700 flasks, Leghorn Trading Co, Leghorn
5,000 flasks, Chase National Bank, Cadiz
RHATANY ROOT—10 bgs, Callao
RESIN—262 cs, Bank of Athens, Piraeus
14 cs, S B Penick, Trieste
SYNTHETIC—4 bbls, Bremen
SCRAP—60 bbls, F L Kramer, London
VEGETABLE—375 cs, L A Dreyfus, Belem Para
ROSEMARY OIL—6 dms, Alicante
SACCHARIN, SOLUBLE—1 cs, S B Penick, Manila
1 cs, S B Penick, Manila
SAFFRON—20 bls, Vera Cruz
SAGE LEAVES—437 bgs, M J Golombeck, Beirut
380 bls, Superintendence Co, Rijeka
308 bls, A G Dunn, Genoa
176 bls, M J Golombeck, Genoa
101 bgs, M J Golombeck, Alicante
SAGO, RED—3 bgs, Swedish Produce Co, Gothenburg
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Lueders, Bombay
OIL—3 cs, Ungerer & Co, London
SANDARAC GUM—1 kg, Dumont Shipping Co, Havre
SAPONIN—1 dm, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
SAVORY LEAVES—50 bgs, M J Golombeck, Alicante
SCHEELITE ORE—1,000 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Cabedello
SESAME SEED—2 bgs, W R Grace, Cristobal
13 bgs, Chase National Bank, Cristobal
150 bgs, Rozel Export Corp, Cristobal
267 bgs, Public National Bank, Cristobal
163 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cristobal
SHEEP GALL—2 cks, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
SKIP JACK LIVER OIL—10 dms, Bank of Manhattan, Yokohama
SOAP BARK—80 bls, W R Grace, Talcahuano
32 bls, W R Grace, San Antonio
SODA CAUSTIC, FLAKE—297 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM ALGINATE—40 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Oslo
CARBONATE—11,000 bgs, Havre
10,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Havre
14,933 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, London
1,474 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
7,496 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—1,120 dms, Elbert & Co, Rotterdam
PRUSSIATE YELLOW—60 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
STAR FLOWERS—26 cs, American Oak Preserving Co, Montevideo
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—15 bls, National City Bank, Leghorn
STYRAX GUM—108 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Izmir
TALC—14,286 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TALL OIL PITCH—260 dms, G S Ziegler, Stockholm
TANKAGE—1,104 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Buenos Aires
1,096 bgs, H J Baker, Buenos Aires
1,574 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
445 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Parnahyba
TARA POWDER—313 bgs, River Plate Import Corp, Salaverry
TEA WASTE—700 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Colombo
200 bgs, Tetley Tea Co, London
THYME LEAVES—91 bgs, Seek & Kade, Marseilles
160 bgs, Alicante
TOLU BALSAM—25 cs, Wessel Duval, Barranquilla
TONKA BEANS—85 cks, Royal Bank of Canada, Port of Spain
74 cks, Royal Bank of Canada, Port of Spain
TRAGACANTH GUM—42 bgs, Meer Corp, London
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—35 dms, Uddeholm Co, Gothenburg
TUNG OIL—160 tons, Hyeton Corp, Hong Kong
268 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
299 tons, Brown Bros-Harriman, Buenos Aires
551 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
302 tons, Murray Oil Products, Buenos Aires
9 dms, F Hordvilliers, Taku Bar
TUNGSTEN SCRAP—410 cs, J W Hampton Jr, Kobe
400 cs, Brown Bros, Harriman, Kobe
7 dms, Chase National Bank, Yokohama
UMBER, BURNT—100 bgs, Charles B Chrystal, Larnaca
158 bgs, T H Deutz, Larnaca
40 bgs, Larnaca
UVA URSI LEAVES—77 bgs, Alicante
VALONIA CUPS—686 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—227 cs, J Manheimer, Tamatave
1 ck, Zink & Triest Co, Roseau
29 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles
38 cs, Zink & Triest, Marseilles
9 cs, Chase National Bank, Havre
VERMICULITE ORE—829 tons, Bank of Manhattan Co, Lourenco Marques
WATTLE BARK—1,050 bgs, John Holt, Mossel Bay
EXTRACT—1,071 bgs, National Shawmut Bank, Durban
WHALE LIVER OIL—18 dms, Bank of California, Yokohama
WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES—200 bgs, Westinghouse Electric International Co, Melbourne
WOOL GREASE—26 dms, Liverpool
50 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Rotterdam
YLANG YLANG OIL — 10 dms, Roure-Dupont, Nossi-Be

Baltimore

ASPHALT—4,114 bbls, Barber Oil Co, Brighton
90 dms, Barber Oil Co, Brighton
BERYL ORE—1,926 bgs, Frank Samuel Co, Bahia
BONE, CRUSHED—3,185 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products, Buenos Aires
1,047 bgs, Buenos Aires
CARAWAYSEED—150 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Rotterdam
CHROME ORE—25 bgs, General Refractories, Trieste
132 tons, Bank of Manhattan, Lourenco Marques
5,587,848 lbs, Karachi
COPAL GUM—213 bkts, U S Industrial Chemicals Co, Macassar
EARTH COLORS—220 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Amsterdam
FISHMEAL—3,868 bgs, Wilbur Ellis, Capetown
KIESERITE—2 bgs, General Refractories, Trieste
MAGNESITE—40 bgs, General Refractories, Trieste
MANGANESE ORE—4,700 tons, E J Lavino, Takoradi
2,000 tons, Overseas Metal & Ore, Mormungo
1,806 tons, Ore & Ferro Co, Mormungo
1,000 tons, Mormungo
1,250 tons, Phillip Bros, Bombay
263 tons, Ore Trading Corp, Durban
PEATMOSS — 750 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,097 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
3,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
1,070 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Buenos Aires
4,038 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Buenos Aires
SIENNA EARTH, BURNT—100 bgs, 1st National Bank of Baltimore, Leghorn
SUMAC LEAVES—200 bls, J S Young, Palermo
140 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Palermo
SUPERPHOSPHATE, ULTRA—2 bgs, Davison Chemical Co, Rotterdam
UMBER, BURNT—986 bgs, 1st National Bank, Larnaca
VALONIA CUPS—720 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Izmir
WATTLE BARK—1,688 bls, American Dyewood, Durban
EXTRACT—1,025 bgs, River Plate Import & Export, Durban
1,024 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban

Boston

CASEIN—600 bgs, Wilbur Ellis, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
367 bgs, Oxford Paper Co, Rotterdam
440 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Rotterdam
255 bgs, Buenos Aires
ESSENTIAL OILS—12 dms, Seville
GAS PURIFYING MATERIAL—517 tons, Central Hanover Bank, Rotterdam
GLUE—250 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Rotterdam
STOCK—49 bls, E J Lang, Buenos Aires
155 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Casablanca
HOOF & HORNMEAL—839 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
MICA—2 cs, Otto Gerdau, Madras
140 cs, Silvio Gaguine, Buenos Aires
OLIVE OIL—105 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Malaga
300 dms, First National of Boston, Seville
314 dms, First National of Boston, Tarragona
PEATMOSS—600 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,193 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—14 bgs, F H Paul & Stein, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,030 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
2,520 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
8,165 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
TANKAGE—3,517 bgs, First National of Boston, Buenos Aires
1,105 bgs, First National Bank of Boston, Buenos Aires
685 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires

Claymont

BAUXITE ORE—2,039 tons, General Chemical, Paramaribo

Los Angeles

CUMIN SEED—200 bgs, Kosrovschahi Co, Karachi
TALC—80 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa

Newport News

IRON OXIDE—10 bgs, W E Dunn, London
PEATMOSS—4 cs, W M Stone, Bremen

Norfolk

BONEMEAL—955 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Buenos Aires
COCOA EXPELLER CAKE—2,200 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Salvador
COTTON LINTERS—117 bls, Hercules Powder Co, Santos
1,154 bls, Hercules Powder Co, Santos
LOCUST BEANS—3,200 bgs, Zyghi, Cyprus
MICA—6 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Lonodn
PEATMOSS—400 bls, W M Stone, Bremen
WATTLE BARK—1,134 bls, American Dyewood Co, Durban
EXTRACT—1,022 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY ORE—780 bgs, Charles Tennant Sons, Arica
BONES, CRUSHED—524 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—260,000 kilos, Santos
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Manchester
100 dms, Glasgow
GYPSUM—268 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
LEAD—9,885 ingots, American Lead & Metal Co, Callao
LICORICE ROOT—17,318 bls, MacAndrews & Forbes Co, Izmir
LUBRICATING OIL—96 cs, Glasgow
MOLASSES—7,232,534 lbs, ICEA, Vita
11,843,836 lbs, ICEA, Tarafa
4,480,621 lbs, ICEA, Caibarien
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—107,069 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
197,015 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
121,243 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
119,340 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—541 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
VANILLA BEANS—42 cs, Havre
46 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Havre

San Francisco

AGAR—5 bls, D Berelson & Co, Kobe
BONE, CRUSHED—491 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM GLUCONATE—1 cs, American President Lines, Hong Kong
CASSIA—25 bls, Wah Young Co, Hong Kong
60 bls, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
150 bls, Sino Java, Inc, Hong Kong
260 bls, Wah Young Co, Hong Kong
COPAL GUM—100 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Manila
DAMMAR GUM—192 bgs, W H Scheel, Singapore
MUSTARD—166 ctns, Atlantis Sales Corp, Liverpool
SESAME SEED—325 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
1,120 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Taku Bar
ORE CONCENTRATES—22 dms, Amer Smelting & Ref Co, Puntarenas
218 dms, Amer Smelting & Ref Co, Amapala
PEPPER, BLACK—420 bgs, B C Ireland, Dakarta
48 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Dakarta
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—648 bgs, Tupman, Thurlow, Buenos Aires
SODA, CAUSTIC—89 dms, S L Abbot Co, Manchester
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
TANKAGE—3,509 bgs, Bank of California, Montevideo
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Stein Hall, Bangkok
TUNG OIL—195 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Tsingtao
UREA—8,300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
VARNISH GUMS—48 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Manila

Savannah

DAMMAR GUM—384 bgs, U S Industrial Chemical Co, Singapore

Wilmington

FLUORSPAR—500 tons, Charles Kurz, Rotterdam

Sodium Sulphite Bulletin Published by Maas Chem

Release of a new technical bulletin for the photo-pure and technical grades of Maas anhydrous sodium sulphite has been announced by the A. R. Maas Chemical Company, a division of Victor Chemical Works.

The informative technical bulletin giving complete information on sodium sulphite can be obtained by writing directly to the A. R. Maas Chemical Company, 4570 Ardine street, South Gate, Calif., or by telephoning Kimball 2214.

Ardex Address Omitted

The address of Ardex Trading Corporation was inadvertently omitted in part 3 of the 1950-51 *Green Book*. The company, which supplies agricultural chemicals and rosin, and acts as a chemical export agent, is located at 30 Rockefler Plaza, New York.

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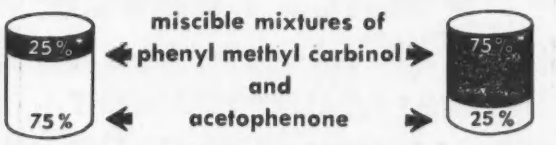

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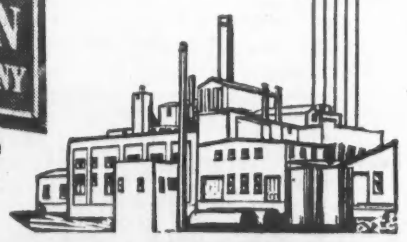
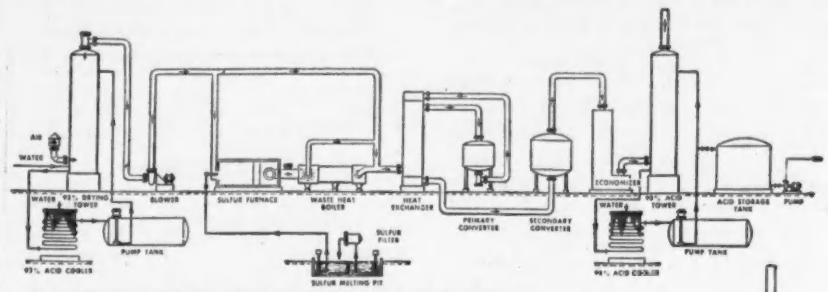
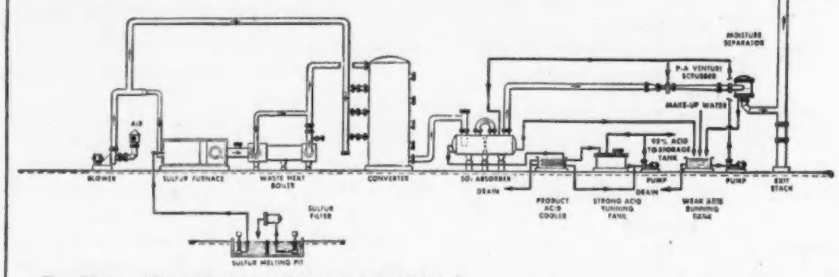


Chemical Construction Develops Sulphuric Acid Method

Chemical Construction Corporation, New York, has developed a new method to manufacture sulphuric acid which is claimed to eliminate seven major items of equipment. The new design is much simpler than the convention contact process and represents an estimated saving of as much as 20 percent of the present capital cost of an erected medium size sulphuric acid plant in the United States.



Flow Diagram STANDARD TYPE Chemico Contact Sulfuric Acid Plant



Flow Diagram NEW TYPE Chemico Contact Sulfuric Acid Plant

A commercial-size plant embodying the new design has been in operation since early June of this year at the American Cyanamid Company's plant at Hamilton, Ohio. The new process is the result of the development of a quench converter, bubble absorbers using evaporative cooling, and low-cost Pease-Anthony sulphuric acid mist eliminator.

As will be seen from the flow diagram, the new sulphuric acid process eliminates seven major items of equipment. Traditional components of conventional contact installations which are no longer needed include drying tower, gas filter, heat exchanger between primary and secondary converter, sulphur trioxide cooler, acid coolers, acid transfer pumps and piping, and dilution system, sonsisting of dilution tank, pumps and cooler sections.

Quench Converter

Elimination of the drying tower made it necessary to omit all heat exchange surfaces as potential corrosion hazards. The quench-type converter was developed to solve the problem of interstage cooling.

Catalytic oxidation of sulphur dioxide is carried out in four successive stages. Temperature control is effected by admitting cold, atmospheric air between the converter stages.

With burner gas containing 12 percent sulphur dioxide by volume and using a satalyst loading equivalent to that of conventional contact converters, conversion of SO_2 to SO_3 in excess of 99 percent is consistently achieved. For all practical purposes, this conversion represents an equilibrium yield.

Bubble Absorbers

The new absorption system represents one of the original parts of the process. The entire heat load provided by the sensible heat of the gases leaving the converter as well as the heat of formation of the sulphuric acid is removed by talent heat of evaporation of water vapor in a staged absorption system.

Plants of this design will produce acid up to 95 percent sulphuric acid strength. It is possible to produce lower concentration without using additional equipment. Acid transfer is by gravity flow thus eliminating the need for transfer pumps.

Pease-Anthony Venturi Scrubber

The venturi scrubber consists essentially of a venturi tube. Mist laden gases leaving the low stage absorber are scrubbed in the throat at a high velocity by means of a recirculated stream of dilute sulphuric acid solution. The high degree of turbulence prevailing in the venturi throat achieves very intimate contact between the gas and scrubbing medium. This results in practically complete capture of the sulphuric acid mist particles. Entrained liquid leaving the venturi is removed from the gas stream in a cyclone type mist separator. Exit gases contain only about one-tenth of the acid mist which leaves a conventional contact plant absorption tower. The visible exit from the stack is a plume of steam which disappears within a short distance of the plant.

Sterling Drug Appoints Marketing Coordinator

Appointment of J. N. Cooke as marketing coordinator of Sterling Drug, Inc., was announced last week by James Hill, jr., chairman and president. A divisional vice-president since 1943, Mr. Cooke has been in charge of the Cummer Company division, Brattleboro, Vt. He is now located at the company's executive offices, 1450 Broadway, New York.

In addition to serving as marketing coordinator for the company's consumer products, including both packaged medicines and household and toilet articles, Mr. Cooke will also be chairman of Sterling's marketing committee. The members of this committee are divisional and subsidiary officers in charge of sales.

Joining the Sterling organization in 1935, Mr. Cooke in 1940 was assigned to the Cummer Company and to the Molle Company. When the Cummer Company division was organized in 1943, he was placed in charge of its operation. He has been a member of the marketing committee since its establishment in 1945.

Snell Publishes Booklet

Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, has published a new, twenty-page brochure entitled "Research Facilities Without Capital Investment," which can be obtained from the company at 29 West Fifteenth street, New York 11.

Amer. Cyanamid Presents Park to Bridgeville, Pa.

The Bridgeville, Pa., plant of the American Cyanamid Company recently presented an eight-acre community park to the town under a token lease of $1 per year. The dedication ceremonies culminated a cooperative effort on the part of the community and company to fill a long-standing need in the town.

The plot, originally unused company land, was cleared and leveled by the management. Grass was planted, and the entire area was enclosed with a rustic fence. Other facilities include a fifty-foot flagpole, picnic tables, fireplaces, disposal cans and rest room facilities.

Schwoegler Joins Ill. Inst.

Dr. Edward J. Schwoegler, former technical director of Nox-Rust Chemical Corporation, Chicago, has joined the staff of Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology as a research organic chemist.

Dr. Schwoegler was a research chemist for Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Wyandotte, Mich., from 1938 to 1942, and was supervisor of the organic research division of Wyandotte Chemical Corp., in the same city, from 1942 to 1945. For the following two years he was senior technologist for Sinclair Refining Co., East Chicago, Ind., and in 1947 he joined Nox-Rust.

DuPont Acquires N. C. Site For New Nylon Yarn Plant

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has taken an option on a tract of approximately 635 acres of land at Kinston, N. C., for the site of a new nylon yarn plant. Construction on the new unit, which will be handled by the engineering department of the company with sub-contracts for specialty jobs, is scheduled to start early next year. Completion of the plant is expected to take about eighteen months after the start of construction.

The Kinston plant will be duPont's fourth nylon yarn plant, and the ninth major expansion of its nylon manufacturing facilities since World War II. The company recently announced an expansion for the plant at Martinsville, Va., which was built in 1941 and enlarged in 1945-46. The Seaford, Del., unit is also being expanded at present, as is the plant which was opened at Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1948. The Delaware and Tennessee projects are scheduled for completion early next year.

Gentisic Ethanolamide Offered by Greeff

R. W. Greeff & Co., 10 Rockefeller plaza, New York 20, announces the availability of the ethanol amide of gentisic acid in commercial quantities for use as a solubilizer for riboflavin in B-complex or multivitamin solutions. Concentrations of 3 milligrams of riboflavin per cc. are said to be possible in customary water-soluble vitamin solutions of pH 4.0 to 4.2 by using 2.5 percent of gentisic ethanolamide. Then current price of the amide is $11 per pound; f.o.b. Bloomfield, N. J.

The compound itself—gentisic ethanolamide [N-(betahydroxyethyl)-2,5-dihydroxy benzamide]—is covered by United States patent No. 2,463,462, issued March 1, 1949, to Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., and Greeff & Co., has been granted a license under this patent. The use of gentisic ethanolamide as a solubilizer for riboflavin is covered by United States patent No. 2,463,461, also issued March 1, 1949, to Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc. Royalty-free licenses under this latter patent will be issued to pharmaceutical manufacturers by Hoffman-LaRoche, and details may be obtained from the bulk vitamin sales division of that company at Roche Park, Nutley. Toxicity data and technical information can also be obtained from that source.

German Science Review Made Available by OTS

To close the gap in scientific knowledge resulting from the six-year wartime barrier between German scientists and the rest of the world, the Office of Technical Services of the Department of Commerce has made public the "American FIAT Review of German Science."

The original German-language FIAT (Field Information Agency, Technical) Review of German Science: Allied Edition, is an eighty-eight volume 22,000-page compendium of Germany achievements in biology, chemistry, mathematics, medicine, physics and the earth sciences. The American FIAT Review provides the same material in English translation.

Supplementing the information contained in the volumes is a collection of some 50,000 "PB" reports in the German technological collection of OTS. A free descriptive catalog of the titles in the American FIAT Review is available from the agency, Washington, 25, D. C., upon request. Although published privately, OTS has announced its intention of maintaining a limited free loan service. Persons desiring may have their names put on the waiting list for loan copies of individual titles in which they are interested.

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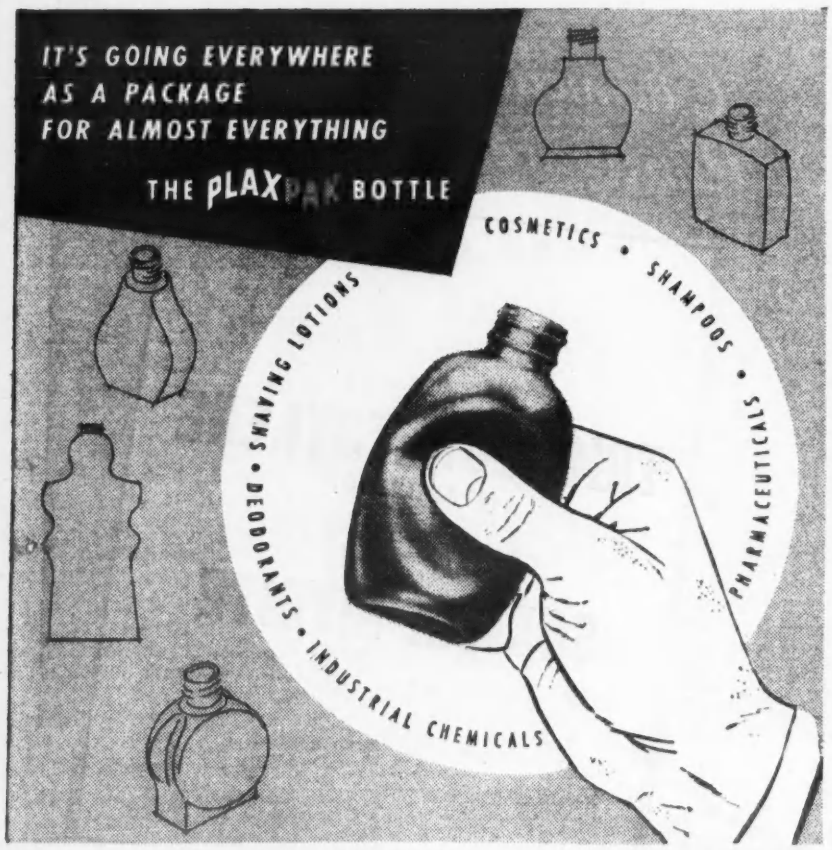

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Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co. In One Hundred Year Club

Wilson & George Meyer & Co., west coast distributor of agricultural and industrial chemicals, was inducted into membership in the California State One Hundred Year Club in ceremonies at the California State Fair in Sacramento on August 31. The club, sponsored by the California State Agricultural Society, producer of the fair, is composed of firms which have been in business in California for 100 years.

Wilson Meyer, the firm's president, accepted the recognition in his company's behalf at a luncheon given by the society honoring the 100 oldest business establishments in the state. The present firm of Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co. is the direct descendant of the pioneer business founded in San Francisco by William Meyer in 1850 at the height of the gold rush.

Shortly after its founding, the pioneer firm expanded under the name of Rogers, Meyer & Wilson, and chartered a fleet of sailing vessels with which it engaged in the importing and exporting trade. Later, the firm was known for many years as the Meyer, Wilson & Co. until 1928, when industrial and agricultural chemical lines of that firm were transferred to the present organization, Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co., which has specialized in these lines ever since.

Duval Sulphur & Potash Erecting Carlsbad Plant

Duval Sulphur & Potash Company, Houston, Tex., is currently erecting a potash refinery at Carlsbad, N. M. The new unit, which is scheduled for completion within a year, will produce high-grade muriate of potash. Ashcraft-Wilkinson Company, Atlanta, Ga., which has handled Duval's sulphur output for the past twenty years, has been named exclusive sales agent of the company's potash production.

Gen'l Aniline & Film Names Hilldring Export Div. Chief

John H. Hilldring has been appointed general manager of foreign operations in charge of the newly-created export division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York. A combat officer in both World Wars, Mr. Hilldring is a former director of military government in the War department; Assistant Secretary of State under Secretaries Byrnes and Marshall, and was a member of the U. S. delegation to the second general assembly of the United Nations.

Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings Increased in June

Weekly earning of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a slight increase in June as compared with May and April, according to the Department of Labor. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

	Weekly		
	June 1950	May 1950	April 1950
Chemical and allied products	$62.32	$61.22	$60.56
Drugs and medicines	59.49	58.87	58.67
Fertilizers	49.51	47.96	46.44
Industrial inorganic chemicals	65.12	65.81	65.77
Industrial organic chemicals	65.12	63.95	63.12
Paints, pigments and fillers	64.93	63.51	62.89
Petroleum refining	76.82	75.77	77.11
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	65.20	63.28	62.53
Rubber, synthetic	70.66	70.48	70.96
Soap and glycerin	70.04	68.86	68.88
Vegetable, animal oils and fats	53.58	52.82	51.57

R.S. Aries Moves Offices

R. S. Aries & Associates have moved their executive offices to 400 Madison Avenue, New York 17. The general engineering offices and drafting rooms of the concern, however, continue to be located at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The new telephone number of Aries executive office is ELdorado 5-1430-1-2-3.

Trade Briefs

Bymart, Inc., New York, has appointed Hugh Smith eastern states regional sales manager to direct distribution and sales of "Tintair," the firm's new hair-coloring product.

John R. Kleckner, former office manager of the Philadelphia sales division of Sun Oil Company, has been named assistant manager of the concern's marketing-accounting department.

Fred H. Matthews, associated with Tide Water Associated Oil Company since 1913, has been appointed manager of the crude and products department of the company's western division.

Books that rate "A" with Chemists

STATISTICAL QUALITY CONTROL — Schrock..... 5.00
This book is the first attempt to present, in a brief, clear-cut manner the principles of statistical methods of controlling product quality in industry. In simple, non-technical language the author analyzes the problems and indicates the techniques to be used to assure adequate control of output quality. This treatment of the subject will be of the greatest interest to product engineers, supervisors, and management officials in all types of industry, including chemical products, metal products, textiles, automobile assemblies, electrical products, and numerous others of a similar nature.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY (5th edition) — Riegel..... 7.00
This nationally established textbook covering 50 major industries is especially designed for students and for all who wish a handy cross-section presentation of the chemical and process industries. Ideal for those planning to specialize in industrial or chemical research. Replete with production figures, tables, charts, illustrations and diagrams of equipment. Over 1,020 pages packed with condensed information.

THE GENIUS OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH — Killeffer..... 4.50
How are great scientific discoveries made? Are they merely accidental, or the product of years of thought and effort? How is scientific research conducted? What are its objectives and methods? . . . All these questions and many similar ones are answered in this intriguing and provocative book.

ACETYLENE AND CARBON MONOXIDE CHEMISTRY— Copenhaver & Bigelow..... 10.00
This is the first complete, critical treatment of the chemistry of acetylene under pressure. It describes in detail all major chemical processes based on acetylene with particular reference to the newer developments in Germany, in this country and elsewhere. Available information up to 1949 has been included.

SILICONES AND OTHER ORGANIC SILICON COMPOUNDS—Post 5.00
The purpose of this book is to organize and correlate the great mass of material now in the chemical literature relating to silicone resins and other aspects of the organic chemistry of silicon. This is the first critical summary of the subject of silicone plastics and will be welcomed by all organic chemists, plastics and high polymer research workers and technical librarians.

NATURAL PRODUCTS RELATED TO PHENANTHRENE (3rd edition) (ACS)..... 10.00
This book is addressed not only to chemists, biochemists, and medical investigators directly interested in this specialized field, but also to workers in other fields, who now have easy access to a wealth of new techniques of experimentation, new schemes of synthesis, and new theoretical concepts that have resulted from the spectacular advances in the chemistry of the steroids and related products.

OUTLINES OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY (2nd edition)—van Loesecke. 7.50
Provides a basic picture of present-day food technology covering the latest advances in handling raw materials, processing, equipment, machinery, packaging, preserving, storing and marketing all types of foods and food products. Information through 1949 is included with descriptions of such recent developments as the role of electronics, dehydro-freezing, the use of ethylene in fruit preparation, quick-freezing techniques, homogenized milk, etc.

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DuPont to Boost Neoprene Output at Louisville Works

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced plans to greatly expand the capacity of its Louisville, Ky., works to make neoprene. The increase will be accomplished both by substituting larger equipment for existing facilities in some manufacturing processes and by new construction. Some new equipment is being installed at present, but new construction will not get under way for another month or six weeks. The plant has a present rated capacity of 60,000 tons of neoprene per year.

Totman Named Trustee Of Brooklyne Chemical

J. E. Totman, president of the Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, Md., has been appointed by the United States District Court of Maryland, one of the trustees of Brooklyne Chemical Works, Inc., of Baltimore, manufacturers of copper sulphate and processors of other chemical by-products. Attorneys I. William Schimmel and Isaac Hecht are co-trustees.

Brooklyne's total listed liabilities were approximately $4,000,000 of which about $1,250,000 were claimed to be secured. Total listed assets were approximately $2,700,000. Mr. Totman's appointment was the result of a special request of the court that a businessman with chemical experience, not connected in any way with the bankrupt, should be selected as one of the three trustees.

NPBMA Central Division Meeting Slated Sept. 14-17

The central division of the National Paper Box Manufacturers Association will hold its second annual meeting September 14 to 17 at Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, Pa. The first business session on September 15, entitled "Looking Inward," will be primarily concerned with talks on factory problems. The September 16 session, entitled "The Outward Look," will deal with better customer relationship. Congressman Hugh D. Scott, jr., of Pennsylvania, will be a featured speaker at this session.

Philippines Awards Contract

The Philippine government has awarded a $4,600,000 contract to the Westinghouse Electric International Company for the development of a chemical fertilizer works and a 25,000 kilowatt hydroelectric power plant. The new fertilizer plant, located in central Mindanao, will have a capacity of 50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate annually.

Coaltar Chemicals Booklet Offered

Properties of fifty-eight commodity and specialty chemicals recovered in the coking of coal or derived from the distillation of coaltar by Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., are described in a forty-four-page booklet issued by the concern's tar products division. All of the compounds described in "Koppers Chemicals from Coal" are offered commercially by Koppers, although some have not found wide commercial use because they have not previously been available in quantity at attractive prices.

Data sheets in the booklet present the physical and chemical properties of the coal derivatives and also suggest uses for the compounds. Because quality requirements vary for different uses, properties of only the pure compounds are presented in the booklet. Copies may be obtained from the company by requesting booklet TO5-500.

Activated Carbon Data Available

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has published a new ten-page booklet discussing vapor and liquid phase adsorbent applications of granular and pulverized activated carbons. The booklet presents comparative advantages of using two types of carbons and their various grades; cites typical examples of the uses of each type in decolorization, deodorization, purification, isolation, solvent recovery, gold recovery and catalyst and catalyst support applications; gives a brief historical background of carbon development and describes production and research involved. Copies are available upon request to the company, 1955 Grant Building, Pittsburgh 19.

Lofgren to Join Texas U.

Dr. Frederick V. Lofgren will join the faculty of the University of Texas College of Pharmacy, Austin, this Fall. Dr. Lofgren has been scientific director of the Hart Drug Corporation Miami, Fla., where he supervised formula development, pharmaceutical production and control, new products research and scientific bulletins.

Britain Eases Duties

The United Kingdom has issued an order exempting disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate, heptoic acid, pyrocatechol and succinonitrile from Key Industry Duty up to December 31.

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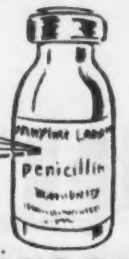

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The botanical price index continued to climb under the influence of higher prices on ergot from Portugal and rhubarb from China. An assist should also be accorded No. 3 T..V. senna on the rising side of prices while lower quotations on bloodroot served as a checkrein to the rising trend. The index went to 205.4, a rise of 2.9 points.

Price activity was less impressive than recently but news gathered by cable, telegram, telephone, or letter from points at home and abroad was all on the side of price strength at virtually all origins. Abroad, shippers seemed to have in mind their price achievements when the United States went to war in 1941 but their current price advances were described last week as "vicious" when compared with the comparatively gentle and slow moving advances that followed Japanese wings over Hawaii. American armed forces in, around and over Korea have resulted in sharp even tempestous advances in prices at many origins. And these advances have been reflected conservatively in spot quotations on both medicinal and condimental botanics.

During the first two months of the Korean war, the index has risen 23.7 points. Compare that upping of the index with the 14.2 points rise that took place in the first two months of the United States participation in World War No. II and one gets an idea of the severe advance in spot prices and replacements costs since the Korean affair began.

Demand in the market last week was less expansive, possibly because a modicum of sanity has returned to operations in the market place. All botanicals were in sensitive position and advances far exceeded the declines in values. The undertone was basically firm to strong and reserve governed the offerings of all sellers.

Balsams

Copaiba—Though not advanced again last week, the article strained toward higher position and ruled strong throughout the period on the basis of 75c. to 85c. per pound.

Fir—Quantities of Canadian balsam available on spot were moderate enough to give added firmness to the local quotations. Not much has been offered from the origin of late.

Peru — Further advance would not surprise in view of the strength in which replacement supplies are held in the primary market. Demand of larger sort added firmness to the $1.05 to $1.35 per pound price.

Tolu—Undertones continued to be very firm and local suppliers were rejecting bids made them under the going quotation of $3.50 to $3.60 per pound.

Barks

Dogwood—One quarter came into the market last week with a price as low as 9c. per pound for Jamaican bark. The range in minimum quotations was to 12c. per pound, depending on seller.

Sassafras—Undertones were firm. Collection has been fair in size but constitutes no reliable surplus against the larger demand to arise with the turn of the year.

Soap—Higher quotations were as follows:—Whole, 23c. to 24c. per pound; crushed, 28c. to 29c.; powdered, 29c. to 30c. These were said to line up with what the current spot stock cost in the primary market. Demand was routine but reasonably steady.

Beans

Vanilla—Undertones were firm and demand was maintained well up to the conservative volume recently the general experience of suppliers. Foreign market advices talked still of higher prices to come but the shippers seemed to be awaiting the reappearance of heavy buying for the account of United States importers. Stocks held by domestic manufacturing consumers still took care of their current production requirements.

Berries

Saw Palmetto—The output at the origin has fallen materially and the value of current spot stocks has risen accordingly of late. The market here was 26c. to 35c. per pound last week, the range covering differences in minimum price views of different sellers.

Sumac—Though stocks should gain, collection has been indifferent to the extent required to make carryover goods more avaluable—as they were at 15c. to 18c. per pound last week.

Flowers

Chamomile—Stocks remained low and were apt so to remain for some time to come. Quotations were close to being strictly nominal and were definitely subject to confirmation in view of the difficulty importers experience in getting foreign goods into local warhouses on a released basis.

Rose—Pale flowers were priced at 40c. per pound and good quality merchandise was not in the ascendant since such merchandise was not readily obtainable at the origin during recent months.

Saffron — Spanish flowers were firmly held at the higher price of $18 to $20 per pound, depending on quantity, seller, and and quantity. Mexican material was an item of some strength at 95c. to $1 under offerings of moderate size in most directions.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna — Strength prevailed irrespective of the volume of demand which, last week, was not large or expensive. However, the market at 50c. to 55c. per pound tended upward as a reflection of the current price situation in European centers of supply.

Catnip—Collections were disappointing in size this Summer and were obtained at relatively high cost to the collectors. Local dealers were not in possession of more than moderate quantities since their purchases of new crop have been inconsiderable in keeping with the lack of normal stocks at the origin, and because they carried over very little material from the 1949 crop.

Peppermint — Domestic leaves fetched the higher price of 55c. to 60c. per pound and the supply of foreign goods quoted around 80c. to 90c. per pound was rela-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ergot, 35c. per lb.
Goldenseal root, powdered, 25c. per lb.
Papain, powdered, 50c. per lb.
Pareira brava root, whole, 5c. per lb.
ground, 5c. per lb.
powdered, 5c. per lb.
Peppermint leaves, domestic, 5c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, Chinese, whole, 5c. per lb.
Rose flowers, pale, 5c. per lb.
Saffron flowers, Spanish, 50c. per lb.
Senna leaves, T. V., No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Soapbark, whole, 1c. per lb.
crushed, 2c. per lb.
powdered, 2c. per lb.
Sumac berries, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, green, Alleppey, 25c. per lb.
Ceylon, 25c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Moroccan, ½c. per lb.
Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, E. I., 110's, spot, 6c. per lb.
shipment, 7c. per lb.
West Indian, spot, 4c. per lb.
shipment, 1c. per lb.
Sage, Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, natural, ½c. per lb.
Tansy leaves, 4c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Bloodroot, 5c. per lb.
Colchicum seed, 25c. per lb.
Colocynth pulp, 3c. per lb.
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, 3c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, Indian, whole, 5c. per lb.
powdered, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Pepper, black, spot, 25c. per lb.
Sept. shipment, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Sept. 9, 1949
205.4	202.5	186.9	193.6	182.0

(*For Current Prices see Page* 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended September 1

New York

Buchu leaves, 10 bales: filthy.
Cassia oil, 15 drums: not USP.
Celery seed, 165 bags: live and dead insects.
Coriander seed, 223 bags: filthy.
Ergot, 40 cases: not NF.
Karaya gum, 6 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 372 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pepper, black, 375 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Psyllium seed husks, 497 bags: live and dead insects.
Sage leaves, 755 bags: not official variety; insect galls containing live and dead insects; filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Pilocarpine Hydrochloride N.F.; Pilocarpine Nitrate U.S.P.; Quinine Bisulphate U.S.P.; Scopolamine Alkaloid; Scopolamine Hydrobromide U.S.P.; Strychnine Alkaloid and Salts.

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tively limited in size. Prices at all origins showed considerable strength.

Senna—Further advices from India carried no encouraging price information; they confirmed strength of price and limitation of stocks. Locally, the recent advances were not only readily maintained but the price of T. V. No. 3 was raised still further to 13c. to 14c. per pound.

Tansy—Sales confirmed a higher market at 28c. to 30c. per pound and the distribution of stocks was uneven since replenishment of supply has not been general. When replacements have been bought, they cost more at the origin.

Uva Ursi—A wide range in quality accounted for the unduly wide range in price, namely 6c. to 14c. per pound. Some said that the minimum should not be under 8c.

Miscellaneous

Colocynth Pulp—The supply situation has tended to create a more competitive spot market and during the past week quotations as low as 22c. per pound were reported.

Ergot—Local quotations were still higher last week, reaching $5.10 to $5.25 per pound under conditions that failed to guarantee goods being available at either end of the range. Such uncertainty in supplies was the result of the failure of replacement stocks to arrive in volume from the origin. In turn, said failure was the result of prices being so high abroad that importers cover little more than actual needs. The manufacturing consumers pursue a similar purchase policy by persuading their customers to buy only their exact requirements.

Papain — Spot goods seemed relatively scarce and that condition of supply resulted in consumers having to pay higher prices last week. At least $4 per pound had to be paid and upwards of $4.50 was a fairly general price opinion among suppliers.

Roots

Blood—The advance in spot prices apparently went a trifle too far. At least, local quotations were minimum at the lower level of 50c. per pound, although upwards of 63c. per pound was asked in some quarters.

Goldenseal—Whole root held at $3.25 to $3.50 per pound but the tendency of sellers was to make $3.50 lowest for spot goods. Powder was advanced to the basis of $4 to $4.25 per pound.

Ipecac—Sellers undoubtedly thought of this root in terms of higher prices in view of advices received from the origins. Some actually did advance whole to $5.25 and powder to $5.50 per pound. Other quarters felt such a movement was raising prices too fast and declared willingness to book business at $5 for whole and $5.25 for powder. Unquestionably, the origins held price views in which acceptance of bids appeared but seldom.

Pareira Brava—This small volume merchandise cost more on spot, whole ranging 35c. to 40c. per pound; ground, 40c. to 48c.; and powder, 43c. to 50c. The range covered differences in sellers views.

Rhubarb—Chinese root brought 80c. to 85c. per pound under competition and the supply was negligible. A demand for 1,000 pounds for prompt export failed to find dealers standing in line eager to bid for the business. Indian root, however, was another story, a tale of easier undertones and stronger competition that brought whole a root down to 40c. to 45c. per pound while powder shifted to the lower level of 50c. to 55c.

Senega—Little competition prevailed on spot; first costs precluded much shading of prices and the general asking price for spot goods ranged $2.20 to $2.50 per pound according to dealer. This was a continuation of the stronger market recently to prevail here and at the source.

Spices

Anise—Firm in price but inactive in demand was the general report last week. Syrian seed was hard to find.

Cardamom—Green seed was higher at $3 to $3.05 per pound for either Alleppey or Ceylon merchandise. Stocks of decorticated material were restricted to Indian and Mangalore goods. Alleppey seed afloat was $4 per pound in comparison with either Indian or Mangalore seed on spot at $3.65.

Celery—Indian seed was a fraction higher at 29c. to 29½c. per pound. French was firm but unchanged at 38c., afloat.

Colchicum — Competition brought a sharp decline to 85c. per pound, though the asking prices ranged to $1.10. If replacement is impeded, a quick turn around in price trend would be likely.

Cumin—The advance was extended to 19c. to 19½c. per pound for Moroccan, Iranian, or Syrian seed.

Mustard—Current quotations on Montana seed were virtually nominal in the absence of primary market offerings. The new crop is about ready. Canada is growing the mustard seed, one cultivation plot being 1,700 acres in Alberta Province.

Seeds

Cassia—Should longshoremen refuse to unload the spice originating in China, a price upheaval could reasonably be expected. In fact, some substantial buying last week was evidence that some buyers took the threat seriously.

Clove — Prices held steady. Zanzibar reported that the proposal to fell trees afflicted with the disease called "sudden death" has been abandoned because felling was no guarantee that infection would come under control. Scientific study by government research workers seeking feasible control is to be continued.

Nutmeg—Further and very sharp price advances took place. East Indian 110's on spot went to 68c. to 70c. per pound and goods for shipment were proposed at 65c. to 66c. West Indian on spot became 48c. to 49c. per pound, compared with shipment at 49c. to 50c.

Pepper—The short week was one of

—Continued on page 75

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Although dealers have reported a decline in much of the excessive inventory buying that was the feature of the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market for the past two months, there continued to be above average volume of trading. Price increases still greatly outnumbered reductions and they were particularly noticeable among the citrous oils, almost all of which were advanced. One exception was bergamot oil, which was offered by a single dealer at a price far below the previous scale. Domestic oils, including spearmint, wormseed, and wormwood oils, were quoted somewhat higher. Clove oil, which had shown signs of strengthening for some time, finally did move up in price. Most of the items which have been in short supply, including geranium, vetiver, abies siberica, cardamom and ginger oils continued their upward trend. The few price reductions were made in items of lesser importance, including thyme, olibanum, cubeb, juniper tar and cinnamon leaf oils. The price index rose 7.1 points above that of the previous week to stand at 181.2.

The most noteworthy changes last week were the sharp rises in almost all citrous oils, both domestic and imported. Orange oil, in particular, gained much strength. After a prolonged period during which this material could be had at exceedingly low prices, the loss of a cheap source of oil as a byproduct of the frozen juice industry, added to the fact that the Florida crop suffered a great loss due to fire, has put domestic oil in a firm position which was expected to hold for some time into the future. Italian oil and fruit, being purchased in large quantities by European countries, has made material from that source rather scarce and high priced. Grapefruit oil has shown similar tightness and was expected by the trade to continue to be expensive and limited in supply. All varieties of lemon oil were advanced.

Most of the floral and other perfume oils continued to be scarce and expensive. Difficulty of shipping material from the East Indies and Asia have put such materials as niaouli, patchouli, sandalwood and lemongrass oils in an uncomfortable position. The European oils were also tight and generally expensive, based partly on the desire of shippers to get higher returns and partly on poor crop returns.

Some of the aromatic chemicals were beginning to show the results of higher production costs and tightness of raw materials. All lemongrass oil derivatives have gained strength and become somewhat limited. Vanillin, of all varieties, was reported to be very short and could be bought only by consumers holding long time contracts.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Abies siberica oil, 15c. per lb.
Bay oil, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, 5c. per lb.
Cardamom oil, $5 per lb.
Cinnamon bark oil, $3 per lb.
Citronella oil, Java-type, 25c. per lb.
Clove oil, 10c. per lb.
Dillseed oil, 10c. per lb.
Eucalyptus oil, 70-80%, 5c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Algerian, 50c. per lb.
Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Ginger oil, $1 per lb.
Grapefruit oil, 25c. per lb.
Lavender spike oil, 15c. per lb.
Lemon oil, California, 35c. per lb.
Messina, 60c. per lb.
Lignaloe wood oil, 10c. per lb.
Niaouli oil, 20c. per lb.
Orange oil, sweet, distilled, 30c. per lb.
expressed, Brazilian, 35c. per lb.
Florida, 10c. per lb.
Messina, 60c. per lb.
West Indian, 50c. per lb.
Sage oil, Spanish, 10c. per lb.
Sassafras oil, USP, 5c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 15c. per lb.
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Haitian, $2.50 per lb.
Wormseed oil, 15c. per lb.
Wormwood oil, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Bergamot oil, Italian, 50c. per lb.
Cinnamon leaf oil, 5c. per lb.
Cubeb oil, 25c. per lb.
Juniper tar oil, 3c. per lb.
Olibanum oil, 25c. per lb.
Thyme oil, NF, red, 5c. per lb.
white, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Sept. 9, 1949
181.2	174.1	150.5	102.8	107.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—Dwindling stocks and the apparent impossibility of bringing replacements into the market have further strengthened this item, which was priced between $3.40 and $3.75 per pound last week.

Almond—This article has not been noticeably affected by the world situation and has remained stable and unchanged in price. There was active call for the oil from producers of toilet preparations and flavoring. Dealers reported supply conditions to be entirely favorable.

Anise—Prices remained unchanged at $1.35 to $1.65 per pound for the small spot stocks. According to the trade there have been some new offerings at the source, but the shipping prices continued to be high.

Bay—There have been reports of a slight firming of this oil at the source. As yet this has only been reflected in the price of the 50-55 percent Puerto Rican oil, which moved up 5c. per pound to $1.25 to $1.50. The 55-60 percent oil of the same origin remained at $1.35 to $1.60 per pound. West Indian oil was still being offered by one firm at $1.07 per pound, but varied widely throughout the market to $1.55.

Bergamot—Although there was reported to be a grave shortage of this material, both locally and at the source, one dealer was able to quote the oil at a low price of $5.25 per pound. Generally, prices were held closer to $6.25 and $6.50 per pound. Reports from the origin indicated that very small quantities of old crop oil remained and much of it was of inferior quality. It was expected that there would be no improvement, at least until the new crop becomes available and possibly that may not be able to completely alleviate the shortage.

Cajeput—Very limited quantities of this oil could be found on the spot market, most dealers being completely out of the item. What was available remained unchanged in price.

Cananga—Both native and rectified oil seemed to be in short supply and no offerings were reported coming from the source. Quotations were fairly stable, the native oil being priced at $4.30 to $5 per pound and the rectified item at $5.05 to $6 per pound.

Cardamom—The few low offers having now been withdrawn, prices ranged from $55 to $65 per pound, with the greater part of offers held at the top price. The small quantities of seed available for the preparation of oil were priced quite high, giving indication that the oil would probably remain high for some time to come.

Cassia—Spot material has been almost completely depleted and, while one supplier continued to hold to a price of $3.50 per pound, others placed their material between $4 and $5 per pound. Only occasional offers were received from the source and those at extremely high prices. Dealers were also uncertain as to the quality of material being offered from abroad. Heavy demand was reported by suppliers and it was impossible to adequately meet it.

Citronella—Java-type oil exhibited new strength last week and was offered at a range of $1.75 to $2.25 per pound. The material was found to be rather scarce. True Java oil was unchanged, but continued to be available in only small quantities. There have been reports of higher shipping prices for Ceylon estate quality oil, but, to date, spot prices have held firm.

Cinnamon—Bark oil, continuing to be one of the more expensive items, advanced $5 per pound, thus ranging from $30 to $60 per pound. Supplies were extremely limited. Leaf oil was available at prices ranging from $1.30 to $1.50 per pound, slightly below the previous range.

Clove—After a period of uncertainty, last week saw a 10c. rise in the price of this item, which was offered at $1.90 to $2.35 per pound. According to one observer, much of the recent crop has been withdrawn from the market at the source and it will now be necessary to await the January crop for a noticeable change in the situation. Orders from consumers were reportedly numerous and large.

Cubeb—This rather small item was priced slightly lower by one handler last week and could be had at prices ranging from $5.75 to $7.50 per pound. Interest in the oil was mild.

Dillseed—A 10c. per pound increase was registered last week, placing the price range at $6.35 to $7.75 per pound. As a product of the Far East, this item showed the expected tightness. There was a good

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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deal of call for the material in keeping with the season.

Dillweed—There has been a good deal of disparity in the reports emanating from the source as to the results of the new crop, which has just begun to appear. The latest report indicated the crop was rather good and that primary prices were favorable. Much of the new material has already been allocated by contracts. The minimum spot offer remained unchanged at $4.75, but the range narrowed with the top offer at $5.50 per pound. There has been reported heavy buying on the part of consumers.

Eucalyptus—The scarcity of replacements, particularly of Australian material, has further strengthened the position of spot material, bringing an increase of 5c. per pound in the price of 70-80 percent oil, which was quoted at 70c. to 88c. per pound. The rectified oil was firm at prices ranging from 80c. to $1.25 per pound.

Geranium—With a great many suppliers completely out of this oil, the few offerings were again advanced in price last week. Algerian material was quoted at $25 to $32 per pound and Bourbon oil at $29.50 to $35. Spot stocks were almost entirely exhausted and virtually no offerings were being made from the sources.

Ginger—The scarcity of roots, both Jamaican and African, has been reflected in the price of the oil, which was advanced $1 per pound to a range of $23 to $24 per pound. This item may be expected to remain rather tight for some time to come, what with new crops several months off.

Grapefruit—This material has followed the trend of all citrous oils by moving up sharply. With supplies reported to be extremely short, prices jumped to $1 to $1.75 per pound, at least 25c. above previous quotations.

Juniper—Tar oil, after a long period during which prices remained unchanged, featured a slight decline last week. It was available between 37c. and 60c. per pound. Berry oil was unchanged, but stocks were reportedly limited, to a great extent, because of the scarcity of berries available for distillation.

Lavender—Previously offered at a rather reasonable price by one dealer, spike oil last week moved up to a minimum offer at $1.35, ranging up to $1.55 per pound. Flower oils, of all grades, remained firmly at the prices arrived at the previous week. All were quite tight.

Lemon—Both domestic and imported material advanced in price last week, California variety ranging from $3.85 to $4.25 per pound, depending upon brand, and Messina oil from $3.85 to $6.50. Replacements of the former oil was commanding as much as 35c. per pound more than previously, according to one dealer. Italian oil of good quality being exceedingly scarce, replacements were sharply higher, in some cases being more than the current spot price.

Lignaloe—Prices advanced 10c. per pound last week, making the oil available at $3.60 to $3.85 per pound. An item of limited interest, the small supplies were apparently sufficient to meet all requirements.

Niaouli—Generally very stable, this item moved suddenly higher last week to prices ranging from $2.15 to $2.75 per pound. The advance might be due to the difficulty of shipping goods from the Southeastern Pacific area at this time.

Orange—Material of all origins, both expressed and distilled, showed additional strength last week. Sweet distilled oil advanced 35c. to range from 75c. to 90c. per pound. Expressed oil from Brazil was priced from $1.25 to $1.75 per pound, while West Indian oil moved up to $2.50 to $3.15 per pound. Italian oil jumped sharply to $3.50 to $5.50 per pound. Of the domestic oils, the California variety was offered between $1 and $1.75, depending upon producer, and Florida material could be had from 85c. to $1.50 per pound. It has now become necessary for both dealers and consumers to adjust to the fact that orange oil will most probably remain high for some time into the future.

Patchouli—Spot stocks were apparently dropping rapidly and replacements were reported to be spotty. There was evidently some difficulty in shipping material from the source, and one dealer reported that primary handlers had defaulted to some extent on August shipments. One firm continued to sell the item at $22 per pound, but all other offers were at least $1 above that.

Peppermint—The spot market continued to exhibit the strength indicated the previous week. Prices were generally firm, the natural oil ranging from $6 to $6.70 per pound, and the redistilled from $6.50 to $7.10, the latter having moved up 15c. per pound at the low end of the scale. This market was expected to remain

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strong, in spite of the fact that new crop material was now coming to market.

Rose—This oil continued to be extremely high in price, ranging from $32.50 to $60 per ounce. Suppliers reported there are sufficient stocks to fill the needs of users, but expressed much uncertainty as to the future position of the material, which comes from Soviet dominated territory.

Sage—Spanish oil became slightly more expensive, after a prolonged period of price weakness. It was offered at $1.05 to $2 per pound. Dalmatian oil was almost totally nonexistent on the local scene and the price of $8 to $9.75 per pound, were largely nominal.

Spearmint—There was further strengthening of this market, resulting mainly from heavy buying by large consumers of new crop material. Spot prices ranged from $3.90 to $4.55 per pound.

Thyme—Both red and white oil remained in favorable positions, and could be had at 5c. per pound below the previous level. The former was priced at $1.60 to $2.45 per pound and the latter at $1.80 to $2.85. Supply conditions were comfortable and all requirements were easily filled.

Vetiver—With spot stocks uncomfortably short, prices continued to rise. Those suppliers who could offer Bourbon oil, placed it at $24 to $30 per pound. Haitian oil also advanced and the small quantities that were available ranged in price from $20.35 to $22 per pound.

Wormseed—This year's crop has been reported to be smaller than last year's and, according to the trade, will be late in arriving at the market. These factors have caused a 15c. rise in the spot price, which ranged from $5.25 to $5.75 per pound.

Wormwood—New firmness was noted in this market, with price increases of 25c. per pound putting the range of quotations at $6.75 to $7.25 per pound. There was little hope of the situation easing, at least until the new crop comes due.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Salicylate—Last week brought an increase of 4c. per pound in the price of this chemical, which was then quoted at 80c. to 85c. per pound. There was steady call for the item from perfumers.

Anethol—Continuing to be extremely short, some producers have withdrawn all offers for the time being. The price, which remained unchanged, was largely nominal.

Citral—Lack of replacements and the high cost of lemongrass oil have forced the price of this article to move higher in some quarters. It was quoted at $5.35 to $6.10 per pound last week.

Ethyl Vanillin—Very limited quantities of this flavoring item were apparent and producers were offering it only to buyers with long time contracts. There was none available on the open market.

Ionones—These chemicals were placed in the same position as all lemongrass derivatives. Prices were showing signs of firmness and might be expected to move higher unless the oil situation eases, and there was little hope of that happening for quite a while.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 72

shortened price and sales activities in black or white pepper. Spot stocks were larger, inducing sufficient competition to break price 25c. per pound. Red pepper known as Mississippi sports returned to firm pricing at 40c. to 41c. per pound. Prices on black pepper last Friday were as follows:—Spot, $2.35 to $2.40 per pound; September shipment, $1.85 to $1.88; September arrivals, $1.90.

Los Angeles Botanical Market

Los Angeles, Sept. 7.—Black pepper continues to hold attention on the market here quoted $2 per pound spot, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Interest on other items has been mild although the decrease on Cinnamon quotations may renew interest for this spice. Prices per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles were:—

Anise, Chinese, 21c.; Cassia, China, Honan, rolls, scraped, broken, 15½c.; Yunan, rolls, scraped, 15½c.; Yunnan, rolls, unscraped, 15c.; Saigon, broken, 29c. Celery seed, French, 41c.; Indian, 34c. Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, 41c.; No. 2, 38c.; No. 0000, 49c. Cloves, Zanzibar, 26c. Marjoram, French, 49c. Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, 11½c. Nutmeg, East India, 54c.; West India, 46c. Pepper, black, $2; white, $3.50. Poppy seed, Dutch, 24c. Sage, Dalmatian, $1.30. Savory, French, 16c. Sesame seed, Chinese, white, 19c. Sweet Basil, 85c. Thyme, French, 16c.

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McCormick & Co. Sets Military Leave Policy

Regular employes of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, called for active service with the armed forces, are guaranteed job security and full participation in the company's benefit and paid vacation program while on military leave, it was announced last week. Under the company's program, each qualified employe summoned to active duty will receive:

Military separation pay scaled to length of service; accumulated vacation pay, to be paid upon return to work; company profit-sharing contributions to the retirement income trust; full protection under the company-paid pension plan; all the employe dividends declared in the form of periodic profit sharing bonuses during his absence, to be paid upon return to work; entire group insurance premium payments to be made by the company, and re-employment rights as set forth in the selective service act of 1948.

No changes will be made in the organization's military leave policies, unless it becomes mandatory because of revisions in selective service legislation, or application of government controls with respect to prices, profits, wages or employee benefits. Moreover, any reduction in benefits, as stated in the company's policies, shall apply only to future increments, and shall not affect any amount credited to an individual at the time of the policy revision.

McCormick also grants two weeks' training duty with full pay to employes who are bona fide members in good standing in the reserve components of the army, navy, air force or marines. Any employe who fulfills the requirements of the reserve forces of which he is a member, including regular attendance at drill, for the full year period, is eligible for his two weeks' training duty annually at full pay, in addition to his normal vacation allowance.

Eastman Kodak Acquires A.M. Tenney Associates

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has acquired A. M. Tenney Associates, Inc., as a wholly-owned subsidiary. The Tenney concern, which has been serving as sales representative for Tennessee Eastman Corporation, Kingsport, Tenn., for the sale of cellulose acetate yarn and staple fiber, will continue to perform that function. At the same time, R. L. Churchill has been elected vice-president of Tenney Associates.

Pfeifer 25 Years with Lueders

Frederick Pfeifer has become the forty-fourth member of the Twenty-five Year Club of George Lueders & Co. Mr. Pfeifer is connected with the traffic department of the company. He was tendered a luncheon at the Drug and Chemical Club and was the recipient of the usual gold service pin and a wrist watch from the company and gifts from the officers and employes.

Cochran Re-Elects Holmes

Jacqueline Cochran, Inc., New York, has re-elected William M. Holmes, president of James McCreery & Co., New York, chairman of the board and director of the cosmetic concern. Mr. Holmes is also serving as chairman of the board of Parfums Charbert.

Syntomatic Mexican Agent Moves

H. O. Breuer, Mexican representative of Syntomatic Corporation, New York, has moved his office to Motolinia 5-310, Mexico, D. F. Mr. Breuer handles the complete Syntomatic line of aromatics, perfume oils and flavors.

Trade Briefs

Louis E. Nufer has been elected treasure of Pepsi-Cola Company, New York, all its domestic subsidiaries and many of the company's foreign subsidiaries.

Howard H. Heilman, consulting chemical engineer, has become associated with Kerr & Co., engineers, as vice-president in charge of the concern's Los Angeles, Calif., activities.

U. S. Stoneware Company, Akron, Ohio, has developed "Borundum," a new non-metallic ball grinding medium which is claimed to grind 83 percent more material than porcelain balls in equivalent grinding time.

Sinclair Oil Corporation, New York, has retained Kenneth H. Ripnen Company, architects, to plan and design the ten floors occupied by the concern at 600 Fifth avenue, New York, now known as the Sinclair Oil Building.

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Torquay Meeting

—*Continued from page 3*

selves and thus facilitating intra-European trade.

"In this connection, Western Germany is to participate in the Torquay negotiations and thus become able to reestablish, formally, its trade relations with other Western European countries and with the United States. Such a step is certain to make considerable significance in linking Western Germany more firmly to the Western World.

"Some forty governments have agreed to participate in the Torquay negotiations and they have substantially completed the necessarily extensive preparations which have required many months of effort. Elaborate administrative arrangements have been made at the site of the conference. An enterprise of this magnitude requires long-range planning and careful timing. It cannot be 'put off' for a few months without jeopardizing the whole program of trade-barrier reduction. The United States itself, of course, does not have authority to postpone or cancel the negotiations, although its refusal to participate would probably result in cancellation of the conference. Such action would destroy the confidence of other countries in the good faith of this Government which has for years taken world leadership in a program for reducing trade barriers, and would be regarded by these countries as an American repudiation of the principles of liberalization of international trade.

Effects of Cancellation

"Cancellation of the Torquay conference would accordingly be a major defeat for the reciprocal trade-agreements program and would call the future of the program into serious question. The period of military rearmament here and in Western Europe is likely to continue for several years. As indicated above, there is every substantive reason for continuing trade-agreement negotiations in furtherance of the defense efforts of the free world during a period of rearmament. If the Torquay conference were cancelled, that would be looked upon as being in effect a decision by the United States to retreat from the principles of the reciprocal Trade-Agreements Act.

"Some of those who have proposed postponement of the Torquay Conference because of the Korean situation have expressed the fear of possible injury to domestic industries in which they are interested.

"There is no real cause for such concern. First, the Administration has given assurances that no recommendation will be made for a reduction or binding of any United States tariff which, in the considered judgment of the interdepartmental Trade Agreements Committee, would be likely to cause or threaten serious injury to a domestic industry. The possibility of such injury is even less likely after Korea in view of the prospective high rate of United States production and employment. Second, if serious injury should nevertheless be threatened by a concession, it will be possible to withdraw or modify the concession under the 'escape clause' to which all Torquay concessions will be subject."

Phila. Drug Exchange Sets Outing

Philadelphia Drug Exchange will hold its annual Fall outing October 4 at the Lu Lu Temple Country Club, according to an announcement by J. Mervin Rosenberger, secretary of the organization.

Sun Purchases Pipe Line in East Texas

Sun Pipe Line Company (Texas) has acquired full ownership of the Sun-Yount Lee pipe line in East Texas by purchasing the outstanding one-third interest in the line held by the Stanolind Oil & Gas Company. Purchase of Stanolind's interest in the 203-mile ten-inch, 50,000 barrels-a-day capacity crude oil pipe line from the east Texas oil field near Longview, Tex., to Sun Station on the Neches River near Beaumont, was announced last week by William C. Kinsolving, president of the Sun Pipe Line.

It was also announced that a two and one-half mile eastward extension of the line has been completed to make a connection with storage tanks of the Mid-Valley Pipeline Company whose 1,000-mile crude line from Longview, Texas, to Lima, Ohio, is nearing completion. The Mid-Valley line is owned jointly by Sun Oil Company, of which Sun Pipe Line Company (Texas) is a subsidiary, and The Standard Oil Company (Ohio).

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Protective Coatings Materials

On the strength of increases in antimony oxide and lead pigments, the index for protective coatings materials last week soared 8.2 points to a new reading of 188.2. Imported casein was also higher as was gum turpentine. Gum rosin prices were mixed.

Pig lead gained another one cent per pound, as did lead oxides. The week's boost in the metal, together with a rise during the previous week, brought about advances of 2 cents in lead sulphate, 1½ cents in basic carbonate white lead, and one-half cent to 2 cents per pound in basic silicate white lead.

Slab zinc jumped 2½ cents during the period, but the only immediate action on pigments was an outcropping of a previous gain in lead, one producer moving up three-eighth cent and one-half cent per pound, respectively, on 35 percent and 50 percent grades of zinc oxide. Antimony oxide was 3¼ cents per pound higher all around, the move stemming from the recent 4-cent rise in that metal.

Domestic casein held to the previous price listings but the advance was scored by Argentine material. When the peso was devalued, that action threw the market into a confused state and prices dropped but that condition was only temporary and as of last week they were back on the strong side.

Synthetic resins remained about where they had been as far as supply and demand were concerned, although in one section of the trade it was announced that advances of about 2 cents per pound were being put into effect for a producer's entire line. The higher cost of glycerin and phthalic anhydride were having their effect on the market and demand was going on at a high rate. Part of the increased sales were said to result from inventory buying and part from the generally better tone of business.

The market for natural resins was without appreciable change. It was said that there was little scare buying noted here and that, in general, most items were in reasonably good supply. The offerings from Singapore were normal although there was still some difficulty with supply from Macassar. Shellac appeared to have leveled off. Prices were unchanged. Demand was good and the supply was sufficiently high to accommodate the needs of the market without any appreciable difficulty. Calcutta was offering material regularly and reportedly had plenty of goods to sell. Most of the buying here was said to be for business in hand. Lecithin prices were still holding and although the material was in a tight supply position, producers were looking for the coming harvest of the soybean crop to ease the supply situation. Demand was continuing at levels that were characterized as very good and were expected to stay that way for at least the immediate future.

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Reflecting the recent 4c. rise in the metal, oxide prices last week were boosted 3¼c. per pound. As a result of the price move, the new schedule on the pigment calls for 25c., carload, and 26c. per pound, l.c.l. Demand was coming in at very good levels recently and with the flame-proofers starting up again that was calling for even more of the item. The supply was sufficiently high to meet the present needs of the market. It was reported getting a little tight, but still not enough to worry about.

Black, Carbon—In the first seven months of 1950, production of carbon black increased two percent and sales increased twenty-three percent above the comparable period of 1949, resulting in a thirty-nine percent decrease in stocks. Exports increased thirty-three percent in the first six months over the similar period in 1949.

Production

	July 1950	June 1950	July 1949
Furnace	66,607,000	60,935,000	49,987,000
Contact	51,894,000	49,066,000	49,436,000
Total	118,501,000	110,019,000	99,423,000

January-July

	1950	1949
Furnace	397,101,000	353,811,000
Contact	346,062,000	372,640,000
Total	743,163,000	726,451,000

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Antimony oxide, 3¼c. per lb.
Casein, imp., acid-precip., 1¾c. per lb.
Lead, blue, basic sulphate, 2c. per lb.
Oxides, 1c. per lb.
White, basic carbonate, 1½c. per lb.
basic silicate, ½c. to 2c. per lb.
basic sulphate, 2c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, K, M, 1c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 5c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, New York, 6c. per gal.
Savannah, 1c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Rosin, gum, Savannah, G, H, I, 5c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Sept. 9, 1949
188.2	180.0	176.4	196.4	208.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Shipments

	July 1950	June 1950	July 1949
Furnace	74,296,000	73,885,000	45,145,000
Contact	52,643,000	53,392,000	38,903,000
Total	126,939,000	127,277,000	84,048,000

January-July

	1950	1949
Furnace	457,376,000	341,183,000
Contact	380,104,000	307,568,000
Total	837,480,000	648,751,000

Stocks

	July 1950	June 1950	July 1949
Furnace	34,591,000	42,280,000	102,824,000
Contact	83,530,000	84,279,000	91,196,000
Total	118,121,000	126,559,000	194,020,000

January-July

	1950	1949
Furnace	34,591,000	102,824,000
Contact	83,530,000	91,196,000
Total	118,121,000	194,020,000

Exports

	July 1950*	June 1950	July 1949
Furnace	.....	13,892,000	8,469,000
Contact	.....	23,581,000	18,613,000
Total	.....	37,473,000	27,032,000

* Not available.

January-June

	1950	1949
Furnace	67,574,000	51,391,000
Contact	134,828,000	100,687,000
Total	202,402,000	152,078,000

Lead Pigments—Pig lead gained another 1c. per pound during the week, producing an automatic rise of like amount in lead oxides. This increase in the metal, together with an earlier advance, brought about boosts of 2c. in lead sulphate, 1½c. in basic carbonate white lead and ½c. to 2c. in basic silicate white lead.

Zinc Oxide—Although slab zinc was 2½c. higher late last week, the only immediate action on pigments was an outcropping of an earlier rise in lead metal, one producer effecting increases of ⅜c. and ½c. per pound, respectively, on 35 percent and 50 percent leaded grades. The lack of uniformity on this price move produced split carload quotations in the market at week's end, 35 percent commanding 14¾c. to 15⅛c., and 50 percent bringing 14¾c. to 15¼c. per pound.

Synthetic Resins

The market for synthetics was becoming more difficult. Prices were still going up generally and with glycerin going higher the picture was not a bright one. Some customers, it was said, were hoarding material, fearing that they would not be able to obtain sufficient to cover their needs in the future, but on the other hand, a great deal of material was being sold that was actually needed at this time as a reflection of the higher tone in business. One maker of urea-formaldehyde, melamines, alkyds, phenolics and maelics said that it was raising the listings on its entire line. The advances averaged 2c. per pound. A month ago, when conditions became severely tight in the synthetics industry, this producer stopped quoting prices, announcing that it was willing to take orders but that the determination of prices would have to wait until a later date when the picture became clearer. These prices were retroactive to the 23rd of last month. With the general tone in business becoming better, the demand aside from the inventory buying was increasing steadily.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Prices of domestic material were holding at previously established levels during the past week but the market for Argentine came back up after taking a downward swing with the devaluation of the peso. During the previous week, immediately following the announcement of devaluation, the market became confused and dropped to a nomi-

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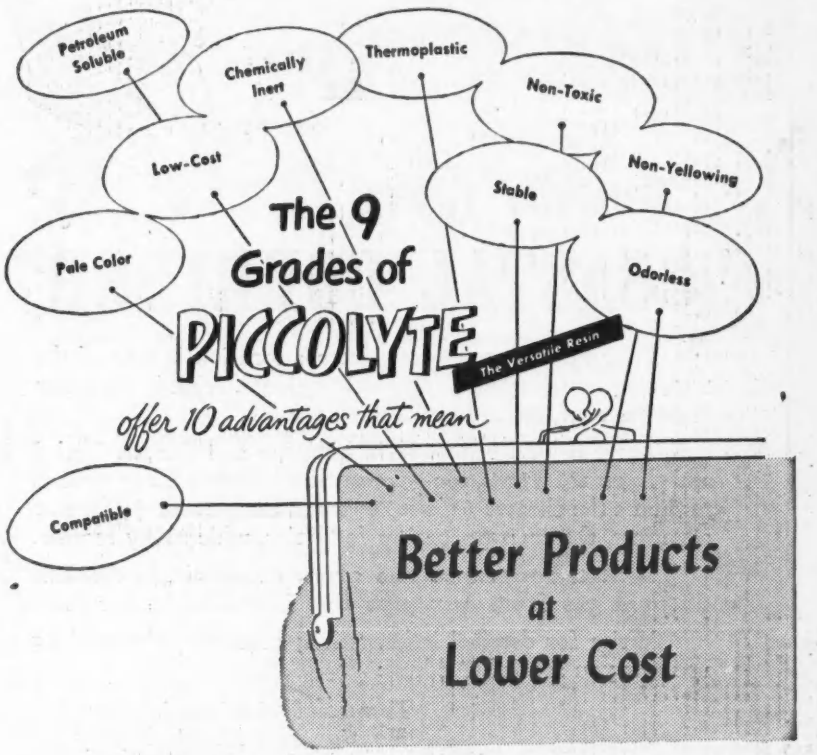

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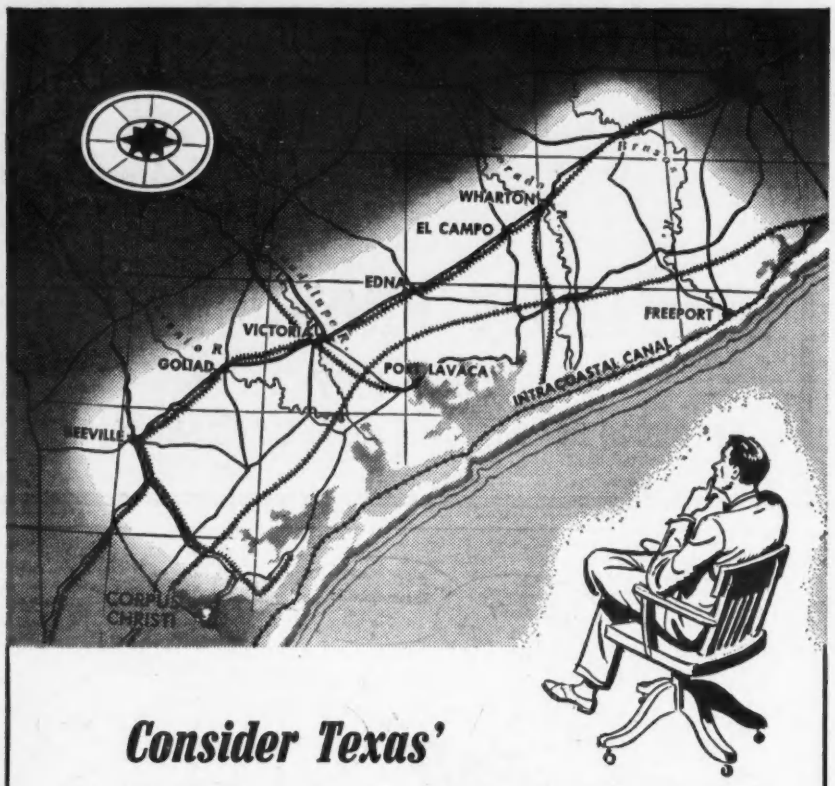

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nal figure of 33c. As was predicted then, this situation did not last long, and by last week the material was back to 34¾c. to 35c. Supply was getting much shorter in the Argentine; not that it had been long by any means. Europe and the United States were coming in for greater demand these days and the Argentine producers were hard pressed to meet it. Added to that were reports reaching this country to the effect that another drought had descended on the milk producing areas in that country. However, with Winter coming on in the north, the flush producing season was coming on in Argentina and this was seen as a hopeful note as far as the future supply was concerned.

One producer of domestic was still taking care of only its regular customers and said it found the demand good. Another reported that it noted a falling off in demand, stating that buyers seemed to be pretty well loaded up with material now and possibly hestitated to buy at prevailing prices. This seller reported that there were no surpluses and if anything the material was a bit tight. From now until April domestic output would be at medium levels. Much of the present milk production and that to come in the immediate future is earmarked to go into food products instead of into commercial products.

Dry casein production for July at 1,700,000 pounds was the third lowest for the month in the past quarter century, down one percent from a year earlier and twenty-four percent from the five-year average for the month, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Manufacturers' stocks on July 31 remained above a year earlier, but were sharply lower than the five-year average for the date. The seasonal decline in stocks during July was much sharper than usual.

Stocks held by driers at end of month:—

	1950	1949	1944-48 average
January	1,325,000	2,085,000	3,031,000
February	1,525,000	2,300,000	3,008,000
March	1,760,000	2,350,000	2,799,000
April	2,350,000	2,790,000	3,205,000
May	2,925,000	3,500,000	4,142,000
June	3,820,000	3,100,000	4,672,000
July	3,410,000	3,150,000	4,472,000

Change in 1950 from:—

	1949	1944-48 av'age
January	—36	—56
February	—34	—49
March	—25	—37
April	—16	—27
May	—16	—29
June	+23	—18
July	+ 8	—24

Production

	1950*	1949*	1944-48 average
January	1,400,000	1,020,000	1,147,000
February	1,350,000	1,660,000	1,141,000
March	1,850,000	2,100,000	1,472,000
April	2,400,000	2,725,000	1,889,000
May	2,410,000	3,225,000	2,705,000
June	2,700,000	2,600,000	3,207,000
July	1,700,000	1,725,000	2,230,000
Total	13,810,000	15,055,000	13,791,000

Change in 1950 from:—

	1949	1944-48 av'age
January	+37%	+22%
February	—19%	+18%
March	—12%	+26%
April	—12%	+27%
May	—25%	—11%
June	+ 4%	—16%
July	— 1%	—24%
Total	— 8%	0%

* Estimated. Subject to revision when the final enumerations are available for 1949.

Glue—Production figures on hide glue, recently released by the Bureau of Census, indicate that the July output was 3,818,949 pounds, as compared to 5,269,152 pounds during the preceding month. The figure was higher than in July a year ago, for at that time the output was 2,672,569. Shipments in July were 6,084,778 pounds, as compared to 5,186,734 during the previous month while during July a year ago the figure was 2,367,838. Stocks at the end of July were 10,987,612 pounds while at the end of June they were 13,253,441. At the end of July a year ago they amounted to 14,379,925.

Gypsum—Producers' shipments of gypsum in Canada during 1948 totaled 3,216,809 tons, valued at $5,548,245, compared with 2,496,984 tons, valued at $4,734,853 in the preceding year. Exports during the year included 2,617,271 tons of crude gypsum, valued at $2,702,870; 742 tons of plaster of paris or wall plaster worth $18,852, and 10,794 tons of ground gypsum valued at $16,741,000.

Lecithin—Prices on both the edible, technical, bleached and unbleached were still holding at previous levels and there were no concrete indications of any revisions due in the immediate future. Demand continued to hold at very good levels. The supply was very tight. Some improvement was looked for and the optimism was increased by a government report which stated that the new soy bean crop to be harvested at the end of this month should be sufficiently large to bring some easing to the supply.

Natural Resins

The market for natural resins was without any particular change during the

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period under review. Prices were still holding at previously noted levels and things seemed to have evened off both in this country and at the source. The beginning of hostilities in Korea unsettled the market somewhat and brought with it some scare buying but since then the market has again regained its feet and scare buying seems to be at a minimum. The demand held at a good level, where it had been for some time now and most of the buying was of a healthy nature and represented business in hand. Supplies, in general, were in a good position and were sufficiently high now to cover the normal needs of the market without difficulty. Singapore offerings were coming through normally although there was still some difficulty with the offerings from Macassar.

Shellac—Prices were still holding at unchanged levels last week as the market seemed to have steadied up and leveled off at the current listings. This marked a considerable change from the position of several weeks back when prices changed rapidly and sharply. There was some firming noted during the period but it was not sufficient to cause revisions in the listings. The demand was still being noted at good levels and appeared likely to stay that way for at least the foreseeable future. Supplies were at sufficiently high levels to satisfy the needs of the market without any particular difficulty. There was nothing particularly exciting taking place on the India market. Offerings were being made regularly there and it was reported that producers in Calcutta had plenty of material to offer. The scare buying that took place in this country after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea seemed to have subsided. Buyers were sometimes taking a little more than they needed immediately, but not a great deal. All seemed to be in a hurry to have their orders filled promptly, which indicated that they had the business in hand and wanted the material for immediate use.

Naval Stores

A report from the Department of Commerce states that the yields of the first three dips of the current naval stores crop in France were below normal both in quantity and quality, according to trade sources. It is estimated that the total of the three dips is at least ten percent lower than it was during the preceding year. However, no data in confirmation of these estimates have been received from producing centers. Naval stores circles also state that the yield of the fourth dip will be below normal.

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended September 2 averaged $22.54 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This compares with an average of $21.92 for the previous week.

The twenty reporting plants received 24,830 barrels of gum or an average of 1,242 barrels per plant compared with 1,298 barrels a week earlier. The contents per barrel averaged 11.44 gallons of turpentine and 299.1 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded 51 percent WW, 16 percent WG, 11 percent N, 11 percent M, and 11 percent K and below.

The record of the gum navel stores markets during the week ended September 8 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) *Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday
B	$4.10	$4.10	$4.10	$4.10	$7.00	$7.75
D	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	7.00	7.75
E	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	7.65	8.40
F	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	7.65	8.40
G	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	7.65	8.40
H	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	7.65	8.40
I	6.45	6.45	6.45	6.45	7.65	8.40
K	6.51	6.51	6.51	6.51	7.65	8.40
M	6.51	6.51	6.51	6.51	7.65	8.40
N	6.51	6.51	6.51	6.51	7.65	8.40
WG	6.56	6.56	6.56	6.56	7.70	8.45
WW	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	7.90	8.65
X	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	7.90	8.65
	Drums					
Sales	165					
Receipts	897	38	216	1,038		
Shipments	3,486					
Stocks	32,772	32,810	33,026	34,064		

Gum Turpentine

New York, Friday, tanker, f.o.b. . . gal. (7 lbs.) .73
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse . . gal. (7 lbs.). .80

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk *Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal	.60	.61¾	.61	.61	
Sales, bbls		640	320		
Receipts, bbls	167	464	248	195	
Shipments, bbls	1,474	151	298	163	
Stocks, bbls	11,155	11,468	11,418	11,450	

* No market.

Trade Briefs

Laurel Soap Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has appointed Albert H. Rant New England sales and technical service representative.

Patterson-Sargent Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has opened a new warehouse and office building at 117 West Taylor street, Syracuse, N. Y.

California Standard Sets Military Benefits Program

Standard Oil Company of California has announced a program of individual benefits and dependents' allowances for employees entering active military service. The adjustments are intended to assist employees in adapting their affairs to the differences between regular pay and military pay and allowances. They are retroactive to July 1, 1950 and apply to those with a year of company employment as of the date they go on military leave. The eligible employee will receive an adjustment allowance of one month's regular pay.

His dependents' allowance will be either the difference between regular earnings and government pay and allowances or his monthly contribution to the support of dependents before military leave begins. The maximum company contribution will be one-half company pay. In addition, the company will provide the employee with pension rights in the same amount as though he had continued working. The employee also will be covered under the company's life insurance plan.

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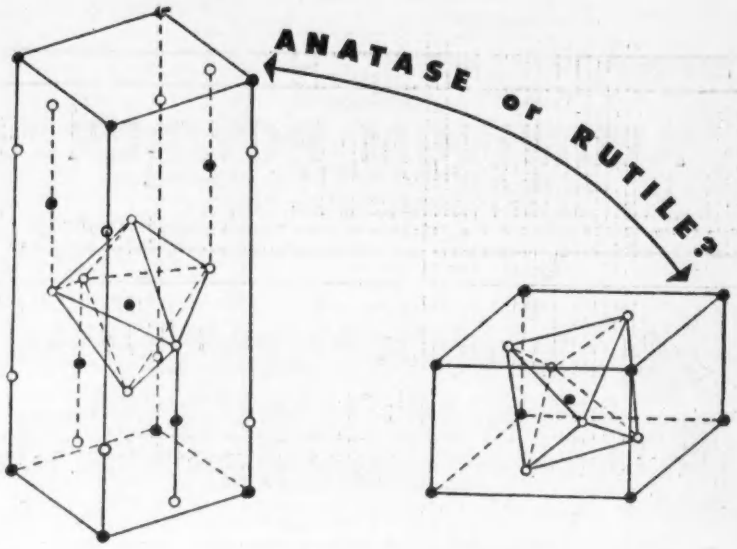

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COLOR	White	Lt. Yellow to Gray
SUBLIMATION	Min. 99% granular or lump Min. 98½% powder	Min. 99% granular or lump Min. 98½% powder
WATER INSOLUBLE	None	None
HEAVY METALS	None	None
IRON CONTENT	Max. 0.01%	Max. 0.025%

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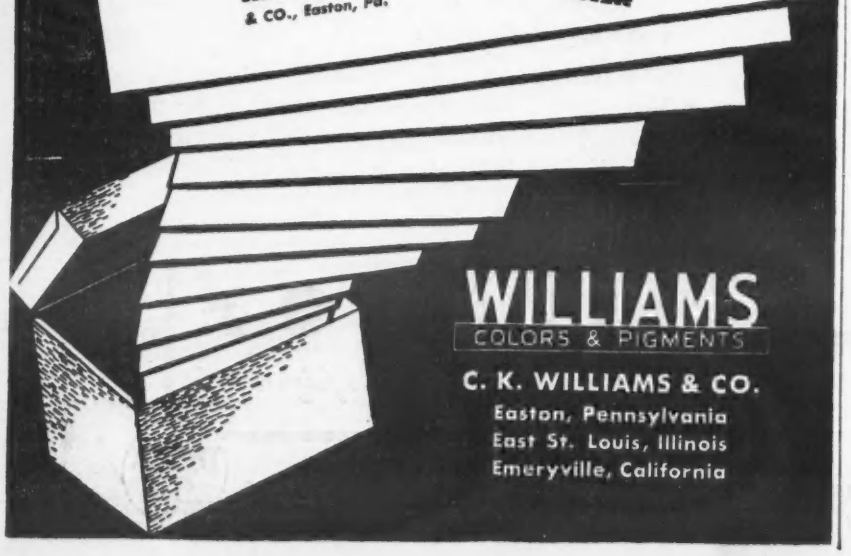

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Staley Completes New Solvent Extraction Unit

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., has announced completion of construction on a new $5,000,000 solvent extraction unit. Addition of the new unit, which has a capacity for processing 800 tons of soybeans daily, to existing processing facilities gives Staley a total capacity for processing the yield of more than 3,500 acres per day.

The company, which operates an extraction plant built in 1945 and an older expeller unit at Decatur, stated that the new extraction unit is intended as a replacement for the older expeller facilities. It was pointed out, however, that future operations of the expeller unit would depend upon economic conditions in the country.

General contractor on the new extraction unit was The H. K. Ferguson Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Major equipment was supplied by the Blaw-Knox Company.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Study Color Preferences

M. Rae Paul of the Rahr Color Clinic, New York, discussed market research in color at a meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club held September 7 at the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park avenue.

Mr. Paul presented the methods by which the Rahr Clinic makes nationwide color preference surveys, determining in advance the color styling of decorative coatings and house furnishings for future marketing of these products.

The talk was slanted in the direction of the paint industry and showed how color preferences of the public vary from year to year. He stressed the need for the paint industry to pay closer attention to consumer color preference changes and trends.

Nuodex Products Elects D. Roon Vice-President

Donald Roon, formerly assistant to the president, has been elected a vice-president of Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J. In his new position, he will be responsible for integrating new projects in manufacturing, sales and research throughout the company and its affiliates.

Joining Nuodex in 1947, he was trained in the operation of the various departments and later was assigned to special marketing research projects relating to chemical driers, wetting and dispersing agents and fungicides, the company's principal products. Previous to his connections with Nuodex, Mr. Roon was employed by Roxalin Flexible Finishes.

Hercules Appoints Carter Ass't Plant Superintendent

Dr. Richard P. Carter has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Hercules Powder Company plant at Burlington, N. J. Former chief chemist at the plant, Dr. Carter will assume his new duties immediately. Increased production at the Burlington plant, which produces synthetic resins, was cited as the reason for filling the position of assistant superintendent.

Dr. Carter has been associated with Hercules since 1940, when he joined the Experiment Station staff in Wilmington, Del., as a chemical engineer in the Pilot Plant. From 1943 until 1945 he was assistant to the director of operations of the synthetics department, with headquarters in Wilmington. He transferred to the Mansfield, Mass., synthetic resins plant as chief chemist in 1945. In June, 1949, he was named chief chemist at the Burlington plant.

Bjorksten Purchases Site, Plans Expansion Program

Bjorksten Research Laboratories has announced the purchase of a 168-acre tract of land outside Madison, Wisc., for the erection of buildings to house new testing units, scientific equipment and laboratories. The concern does industrial research in metals, petroleum, paper, graphic arts, plastics and coatings, engineering, organic synthesis, electrochemistry, biochemistry and ceramics. The expansion move is designed to meet stepped-up demands from industry for services of the organization.

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G-E Transfers Two In Alkyd Resin Sales

Three sales representative changes in the General Electric Company's chemical department have been announced by Harold G. Deters, sales manager of the alkyd resin products section.

Frank M. Hastings, "Glyptal" alkyd resin sales representative in the New York City area is retiring after thirty-nine years of service with the company in various sales capacities. He started with the Schenectady, N. Y., works in December, 1911, and later was assigned as a specialist for the appliance and merchandise department in Bridgeport, Conn. In 1943, he joined the chemical department and became field representative with headquarters in New York City.

Martin E. Conroy, formerly a "Glyptal" sales representative in the Cincinnati area, is being transferred to New York City following Mr. Hastings' retirement. Mr. Conroy was associated with the "Sealtest" laboratory of Sheffield Farms as a chemist, and with the Max Hunche Chemical Company and the American Color & Chemical Company in chemical sales. After completing army service, he worked in the resins and finishes laboratory in the chemical department in Schenectady.

Malcolm M. Bard has been assigned as alkyd resin sales representative in the Cincinnati area replacing Mr. Conroy. Mr. Bard has been affiliated with the General Electric Company for thirteen years as a chemist in the G-E plant at Schenectady. For the past seven years he has specialized as chemist and engineer in the resin and insulating materials group of the chemical department in Schenectady.

Monsanto Names Kichline

Thomas P. Kichline has been appointed pilot plant group leader at Monsanto Chemical Company's Merrimac Division, Everett, Mass. Mr. Kichline joined Monsanto's research department in 1942, after obtaining an M.A. at Williams College in 1942. He was appointed pilot plant superintendent in 1947.

Rinshed-Mason Buys Plant

Rinshed-Mason Company, Detroit, Mich., has purchased the former Caltone plant, located on a four-acre site at 1440 N. Lemon street, Anaheim, Calif. The property will immediately be converted to the manufacturing and warehousing of automotive and industrial finishes, automotive refinishing materials and allied products. Headquarters of Rinshed-Mason will continue at Detroit. General manager of the company's new western division will be Edward S. Hawkins, now director of automotive finishes.

Devoe Names Nickerson

Walter E. Nickerson has been named manager of the marine sales division of Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, succeed the late William O'Callaghan. Mr. Nickerson joined Devoe in 1934 in Boston and was promoted to the marine sales department in 1942. Until recently when he was appointed assistant to Mr. O'Callaghan, he had been in charge of marine sales in New Orleans, La., since 1945.

Atwood Gets Lever Post

Lever Brothers Company has named Charles T. Atwood manager of its new Los Angeles, Calif., plant. Former manager of the concern's Edgewater, N. J., plant, Mr. Atwood in his new post will direct installation of processing machinery and training of the West Coast production force. The new plant is expected to begin operations next year.

Coons Selling Dow Plastic Molding Powders in Chicago

Bennett M. Coons of Dow Chemical Company has assumed his new duties as plastic molding powders salesman for the Chicago area, according to a company announcement. Mr. Coons recently completed an extensive plastic training course in the Dow laboratories at Midland, Mich. He has been with the company since completing his studies at the University of Michigan in 1935 and has handled the sale of "Dowflake" in the Chicago territory for the last several years.

Trade Briefs

Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, has formed a mobilization planning committee within the company and its subsidiaries.

Irvington Varnish & Insulator Company's Cap-Seal Division has opened a Chicago office at 564 West Monroe street, with Robert M. Alderson in charge.

CONTENTS

- A Short History of the St. Joseph Lead Company
- The Production of St. Joe Zinc Oxides
- General Properties of Zinc Oxide
- Zinc Oxide in Rubber Compounds
- St. Joe Rubber Grade Zinc Oxides
- Zinc Oxide in Protective Coatings
- St. Joe Paint Grade Zinc Oxides
- Zinc Oxide in the Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Other Industries
- Zinc Oxide in the Ceramic Industries
- St. Joe Ceramic Grade Zinc Oxides

AS the table of contents indicates, this 55 page, illustrated book is a comprehensive manual on zinc oxides in general, and on ST. JOE Lead-Free ZINC OXIDES in particular. In preparing the book, we have included only that material which we considered to be of maximum interest and value to technologists in the consuming industries.

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Adhesives—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Cellulose Products — Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) for cellulose acetate.

Chemical—Claimed (Brit. 587750) to have surface-active properties.

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Electrical—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in lacquers and dopes containing cellulose acetate.

Paper—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in making films from cellulose acetate.

Plastics—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from cellulose acetate.

Resin—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in solutions and other compositions of resins and cellulose derivatives.

Rubber—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood — Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in liquid compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork, and in plastic compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

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Ceramic—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose polyvinyl chloride, or various polymers, used for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Cellulose Derivatives — Plasticizer for nitrocellulose.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer in nail enamels and lacquers containing nitrocellulose as base material.

Electrical — Plasticizer in insulating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, polyvinyl chloride, or various polymers, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose, polyvinyl chloride, or various polymers, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather — Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose, polyvinyl chloride, or various polymers, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, polyvinyl chloride, or various polymers, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous — Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, polyvinyl chloride, or various polymers, used for protecting and decorating various kinds of articles.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels and dopes containing nitrocellulose, polyvinyl chloride, or various polymers.

Paper—Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose, polyvinyl chloride, or various polymers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic — Plasticizer in making films from nitrocellulose.

Plastics—Plasticizer in making various types of laminated-fiber and molded articles.

Resin — Plasticizer in solutions and other resin-cellulose derivative compositions of resins and cellulose derivatives.
Plasticizer for polyvinyl chloride, various polymers.

Rubber—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, polyvinyl chloride, or various polymers, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose, polyvinyl chloride, or various polymers, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile — Plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose, polyvinyl chloride, or various polymers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood — Plasticizer in liquid compositions, containing nitrocellulose, polyvinyl chloride, or various polymers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork, and in similar plastic compositions used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

Shell Oil Inaugurates Military Benefits Plan

Shell Oil Company, New York, has inaugurated and made retroactive to July 1 a new military benefits program assuring employees called to active duty financial protection and job security. The plan, while primarily intended to protect families of employees from financial hardship, also includes provisions for employees without dependents.

Under the new plan, the company will pay each qualified employee entering military service a lump sum equivalent to two months' salary. Beginning after his second month in military service, an allowance making up the difference between his government base pay and not more than 50 percent of his normal company earnings will be paid monthly to his family. Other features of the plan include full pension credit while in service, job security, continuance of company payments into the retirement fund and payment by Shell of the employee's premiums for National Service Life Insurance.

Todd Named President Of Calmara Oil Company

E. H. Todd, vice-president of three wholly-owned Standard Oil Company of California eastern subsidiaries, has been named president of one, Calmara Oil Company, New York. Mr. Todd was vice-president of Calmara before his promotion to the presidency. He is also president of Pocahontas Terminal Corporation, a jointly-owned company with Pocahontas Fuel Company. Calmara markets crude oil and petroleum products from Venezuela and crude oil from Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Todd, who has worked for California Standard affiliates and subsidiaries for the past thirty-four years, is also administrative vice-president of the California Oil Company and of California Refining Company, both in Barber, N. J. He has held executive positions in California, Texas, Oregon, and Washington, in addition to his east coast activities.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Further price advances featured the oils and fats market last week. The largest advance took place in animal fats, led by tallow and greases. Edible vegetable oils also were lifted fractionally. Price index advanced 5.7 points.

Tallow and greases were boosted sharply from 2 to 3¼ cents per pound, according to grade, which brought the price structure up to export levels. Domestic buyers were compelled to lift bids for moderate quantities and found only limited stocks available as recent heavy export business absorbed production for September. This was reflected on other animal products, greases oils moved up from ¾ cent to 2¼ cents as to grade and tallow oil 1½ cents. Oleo oil and oleo stearine were unavailable as production was sold up for the next two months.

Old crop vegetable oils were scarce and corn, cottonseed and peanut oils were up fractionally. Soybean oil was also scarce and firm for nearby delivery, while futures were unsettled by lower soybeans.

Active foreign demand for copra lifted prices $15 per ton with offers for shipment scanty. Coconut oil also was firmer and advanced fractionally. Rapeseed oil was bare of the market and small stocks were moved up sharply. Edible olive oil was scarce on spot. Limited quantities were advanced from 10 cents to 25 cents per gallon, according to seller. This market was strengthened by the lack of offers and new prices for shipment from Spain.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures continued to display a strong tone, and the price trend was upward last week. Trading was active. The September delivery was in active demand by trade buyers and reached new highs. Nearby oil was in a tight position and as resulting in no tenders for September oil to date. Deferred deliveries also made new highs, due to the bullish government cotton crop report indicating production as of September 1 at 9,882,000 bales against 10,308,000 bales, a month ago, and final production of 16,128,000 bales last year. The 10-year average is 11,599,000 bales. The scarcity and higher cost of crude oil was a dominant factor. Lard was steady and cotton firmer.

Crude oil were lifted ¼c. per pound last week. Scarcity of oil restricted trading. Market closed at 19c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Texas and 19½c. was quoted, Southeast and Valley.

Price support loans on the 1950 cottonseed crop were announced at $51 per ton by the Department of Agriculture, compared with $49.50 per ton last year. The department stated that where a purchase program in cottonseed is necessary, purchases will be made at $47 per ton compared with $46 last year.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended September 8 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	144	22.75	21.75	22.30S
October	237	21.30	20.25	21.10—21.08S
December	790	20.90	19.49	20.45—20.44S
March	267	20.65	19.25	20.25—20.24S
May	566	20.70	19.20	20.22—20.00S
July	116	20.70	19.08	20.07S

Total sales, 2,140 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis—Last sales crude cottonseed oil at 19c. and crude soybean oil at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Business light. Demand for cottonseed meal improving. Mills offers limited due to continued rains delaying picking. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, $70 per ton, sacked, Memphis, prompt shipment, and $68, October. Hulls, $12 per ton, bulk, Memphis, and $10, Mississippi points. Cottonseed cake quoted $64 per ton, September, and $63, October-December, Mississippi mills. Memphis mills expect to start crushing about September 20.

Linseed Oil

The confused state of the market which prevailed following the CCC announcement of lower minimum price of 14.35c. tankcars, New York for raw oil for delivery during the balance of the year was cleared by CCC's statement that it would not make any sales to lead the market up or down. Crushers maintained former prices for all positions.

Small stocks of oil on the spot commanded a premium over September delivery. Spot oil was held at 17.80c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3; first half September, 17.60c.; second half, 17.30c.; October, 16.30c. and November forward, 15.80c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Beeswax, crude, 2c. per lb.
refined, 1c. to 2c per lb.
Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Copra, $15 per ton.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Greases, 2¼c. to 3¼c. per lb.
oils, ¾c. to 2¼c. per lb.
Olive oil, edible, 10c. to 25c. per gal.
Peanut, ½c. per lb.
Rapeseed oil, 3½c. per lb.
Spermaceti wax, 2c. per lb.
Tallow, 2c. to 3¼c. per lb.
oil, 1½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Carnauba wax, No. 3, crude, 1c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
No. 1, yellow, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, yellow, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Sept. 9, 1949
158.3	152.6	145.8	111.3	126.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

New business was slow and confined to actual needs. Withdrawals against contracts continued at a good rate.

Minneapolis.—There was very little activity in the linseed oil market the past week following action of the Commodity Credit Corporation in offering flaxseed and linseed oil at lower rates than in August. Crushers were ruffled by the CCC announcement, which said the government agency would offer 471,000,000 pounds of raw linseed oil, at market price on date of sale but not less than 13.75c. a pound, Minneapolis and Chicago, with adjustments made for other grades and markets. Market remained steady and crushers still held to the previous week's ranges of:—17c. per pound for first half September, 16.7c. for last half September, 15.7c. for October and 15.2c. for November-April shipment. Shipping directions continued fair to good. Shipments of linseed oil for the crop year Sept. 1, 1949, through Aug. 31, 1950, from Minneapolis, totaled 444,440,000 pounds, compared with 391,498,000 pounds in the preceding crop year.

Shipments of linseed oil from Minneapolis, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Since Sept. 1	7,200,000	9,780,000

Flaxseed—Market became firmer after slight declines early in the week.

Minneapolis.—The flaxseed market began to emerge from the cellar, after the CCC announced offerings of 12,000,000 bushels of surplus seed at market price, but at not less than $3.50 a bushel for No. 1 seed, basis in store at Minneapolis, with adjustments for market differentials in other grades and markets. The market broke to $3.50 until it was learned that CCC was not dumping seed and the market displayed firmness. Bids on spot and to-arrive offerings climbed 5c. a bushel to $3.55 late in the week. However, they were still 10c. to 15c. a bushel lower than in the preceding week. Sales were extremely heavy prior to the CCC announcement. It was estimated that more than 750 cars of flaxseed were sold on Aug. 31. After the break, there were bookings at $3.50 per bushel, but in no great volume. As for the new crop in the upper midwest, harvesting was progressing steadily northward. Rust damage reports still emanated from the Red River Valley. Flax in the prairie provinces of Canada was said to have suffered severely from recent frosts. Some fields were not expected to yield enough to return seed. Flax receipts in the crop year Sept. 1, 1949, through Aug. 31, 1950, in Minneapolis totaled 24,494,500 bushels, compared with 41,444,000 bushels in the preceding crop year. Shipments totaled 4,941,000 bushels, as against 8,643,000 bushels in the 1948-49 crop year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed last week, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Since Sept. 1	1,091,200	2,504,100	125,800	107,100

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Trading was fairly active for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and firm. Canada was the second largest market for Brazilian castor oil in 1949 with imports of 850 tons. The largest importer was the United States, with imports of 8,316 tons. Total Brazilian castor oil exports in 1949 were 10,613 tons, as compared with 5,212 tons in 1948.

Coconut—Sharp advance in the cost of copra, lifted crude oil to 18c. per pound, tankcars, September and 17¾c. October f.o.b. Pacific coast. Trading was light, chiefly for prompt delivery.

Copra—Trend of this market continued upward due to active demand from Europe. Prompt shipment was higher at $240 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Offers for shipment were scarce.

Corn—Steady demand and light offerings increased the price of crude oil selling at 18¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and 19c. asked. Refined oil was

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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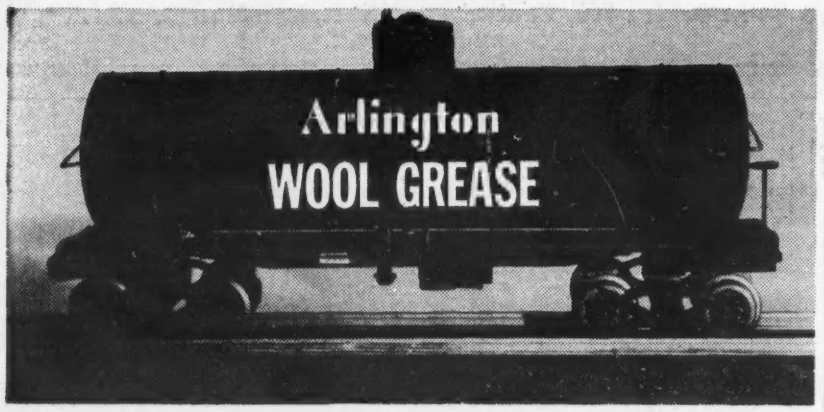

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nominal at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Olive — Supplies on spot were scarce and prices were firmer ranging from $3 to $3.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid as to quantity and seller. Inquiry was active, but trading was restricted due to lack of offers. The trade awaited the announcement of the official price for shipment from Spain. Rumors were in the market that former contracts booked at lower prices would be renegotiated and shipments would be made at higher levels. Arrivals of edible oil totaled 6,795 drums at New York from Spain last week for delivery against former contracts. Foots were quiet, but steady at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, as to quantity.

Peanut—Crude oil was higher and sold at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for prompt shipment. Trading was spotty as offers were scarce. Refined oil was stronger and nominal at 25½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed — With stocks scarce, light sales were reported on the basis of 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Demand was active and prices merely nominal.

Soybean — Offers for crude oil for prompt shipment were light and market was firm at 16¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, first half September and 16c. nominal for straight September. October shipment was held at 14¼c. and at 13⅛c. for November-December. Refined edible was nominal at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Alkali refined and clarified were boosted to 19c. and 18c. per pound, tankcars, respectively New York delivery.

Support price of $2.06 per bushel for the 1950 soybean crop was announced by the Department of Agriculture, based on 80 percent of the September 1 parity price. Last year the support price was $2.11 per bushels, based on 90 percent of the parity price of the same date. Price support will be effected through loans and purchase agreements available until January 31, 1951. To be eligible for support soybeans must grade No. 4 or better and contain not more than 14 percent moisture. Premiums for moisture below 14 percent and discounts for test weight, splits and damage will be established by the Commodity Credit Corp.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended September 8 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	36	16.25	16.00	15.75@16.00
October	48	14.60	13.70	13.70S
November	32	13.50	12.85	12.90S
December	55	13.50	12.80	12.80S
January	5	13.20	13.10	12.55@12.80
March	103	13.25	12.55	12.60—12.25S
May	91	13.25	12.60	12.60S
July	19	13.20	13.00	12.30@12.55
August				12.35B

Total sales, 389 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Trading was reported slow. Market continued firm at former prices.

Margarine Output: June

Margarine production totaled 69,370,489 pounds in June, compared with 56,357,141 pounds in May and 63,610,083 pounds in June last year, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

	Pounds June	
Total production of uncolored oleomargarine	24,683,457	51,451,606
Total withdrawn tax-paid	22,783,337	50,833,267
Used in Uncolored Margarine		
Butter flavor	466	4,792
Corn oil	37,207	9,932
Cottonseed oil	12,125,590	27,023,180
Derivative of glycerine	41,023	76,990
Diacetyl	28	97
Lecithin	52,941	92,577
Milk	4,166,964	8,648,708
Monostearine	23,070	46,221
Neutral lard	210,738	335,962
Oleo oil	165,597	278,509
Oleo stearine	303,160	298,511
Oleo stock	26,150	56,950
Peanut oil	5,034	915
Salt	773,781	1,549,774
Soda (benzoate of)	16,996	38,489
Soya bean flakes	1,094	425
Soya bean oil	7,323,485	13,728,740
Vitamin concentrate	3,746	8,320
Total	25,277,070	52,199,092
Total production of colored oleomargarine	44,687,032	12,158,483
Total withdrawn tax-paid	12,737,692	11,136,736
Used in Colored Margarine		
Butter flavor	8,646	4,401
Color	18,702	7,134
Corn oil	10,500	
Cottonseed oil	21,913,449	5,705,142
Derivative of glycerine	47,289	14,933
Diacetyl	27	35
Lecithin	78,545	22,329
Milk	7,549,183	2,018,925
Monostearine	51,247	8,888
Neutral lard	56,892	28,253
Oleo oil	66,532	43,826
Oleo stock	24,150	16,200
Peanut oil	13,994	2,112
Salt	1,349,137	374,033
Soda (benzoate of)	33,427	8,910
Soya bean oil	14,142,442	4,061,458
Soya bean flakes	2,801	150
Vitamin concentrate	8,044	1,790
Total	45,375,007	12,318,520

Offerings were limited. Tankcars were held at 25½c. per pound, New York. September delivery and at 25¼c. to 25½c., October. Arrivals at New York last week totaled 160 tons from Hongkong and 1,420 tons from the Argentine.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Domestic demand improved and trading of moderate volume took place at price increases of 2¼c. to 3¼c. per pound, according to grade. Offers were light as September production was recently taken for export. Choice white was raised to 12¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered: yellow, 9¼c. and house 9c., same basis.

Lard—Trading was reported fair, chiefly for domestic needs. Prices remained steady. Cash lard was quoted at 14⅝c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Export demand was slow. Pure refined lard was unchanged at 17¼c. to 17½c. per pound, containers, f.a.s.

Tallow—Sharply higher prices featured this market last week, advancing 2c. to 3¼c. per pound, to prevailing export levels. Domestic buyers obtained limited quantities as the market had been cleaned up for September delivery by exporters. Fancy was lifted to 12¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 12c. and special, 10¼c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Degras—Trading was fairly active for prompt delivery. Crude was in limited supply and firmly held. Neutral grades also were steady and moving in fair volume.

Grease Oils—Prices were higher, advances ranging from ¾c. to 2¼c. per pound, as to grade. Business was good

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and market firm with the increased cost of tallow.

Tallow—Oil—Higher cost of tallow and greases increased the prices of acidless oil, 1½c. per pound, to 16½c. to 17c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Fish Oils

Refined — All refined grades were strong reflecting the increased cost of crude oil. Light cold pressed was maintained at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery and alkali refined 1c. more. Crude sardine oil was held at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, with offers scarce. Previous sales were made at 10c., same basis. Crude menhaden oil production was light and market merely nominal at 10¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Los Angeles.—Crude sardine oil was firmer following sales consummated before the Labor Day holiday at 10c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. San Pedro and Monterey. Firm buying interest continues at this level with the asking price advanced to 10½c. per pound. Sellers are withdrawing from the market due to the extremely poor supply position and with 50 percent of the new crop Monterey oil sold, speculation is that forward oil may not be available. The trade is concerned over exceedingly poor fishing conditions in the Monterey Bay area with attention now focused sharply on the opening of the season October 1 in Southern California. Landings at Monterey and San Francisco have been negligible following the light-of-the-moon period; normal tonnage per night should average upwards of 3,000 tons whereas landings this week have totaled approximately 100-150 tons per night with waters south of Monterey responsible for this meager catch. At this rate, the overall outlook is very discouraging. Tuna oil is listed nominally at 7c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. San Pedro and mackerel oil at 8½c. per pound, same basis.

Fatty Acids

Consuming demand continued active and the supply situation was becoming tighter. Red oil and stearic acid were in firm at the recent advance, reflecting the strength in tallow and grease. Vegetable fatty acids also were strong and in steady request. Prices were unchanged for all grades and firm.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—Rains slowed down the movement of seed and meal market was steady to stronger. Forty-one percent loose slab cake offerings were limited at $62 to $62.50 per ton Mississippi Valley points, September shipment. Forty-one percent sacked was available at $69 Memphis and $69 to $70 Southeast, September. Mills in the Southeast are not pressed to sell at the present time, due to slow seed movement and good local demand.

Linseed Meal—Demand was light and spotty. Market was fairly steady.

Minneapolis.—Meal was under pressure as the new crop movement broadened. Demand lacked punch even though track supplies of meal were well cleaned up. Expeller linseed meal (34 percent was quoted generally steady at $60.50 per ton, bulk, in carlots, prompt shipment, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Spot extracted meal was quoted about $1 a ton lower at $59.50. Expeller meal for October-November-December shipment was about $2 higher than prompt, while extracted meal was priced only $1 a ton higher. Shipments of linseed meal from Minneapolis during the past crop year—from Sept. 1, 1949, through Aug. 31, 1950—totaled 815,281,500 pounds, as compared with 681,320,000 pounds in the preceding crop year. Shipments of linseed meal last week, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Since Sept. 1	14,940,000	15,830,000

Peanut Meal: Forty five percent old process meal was quoted in limited amounts at $73.50 per ton f.o.b. South Georgia mills September shipment and 45% solvent at $72, immediate shipment. New crop meal will be available around the first of October.

Soybean Meal: Forty four percent bulk meal was offered at $60. to $61. per ton, Decatur, September shipment. Trading continued light. Forty one percent or forty four percent bulk was offered at $56.50 per ton Decatur, October through December. Most of the southeastern production has been sold and very little new crop production was offered.

Waxes

Beeswax—Higher cost and scarcity of crude waxes for shipment strengthened the market and raised refined grades 1 to 2c. per pound. Stocks of crude on the spot were light. African was higher at 54c. to 56c. per pound as to quantity and seller. Brazilian was nominal at 55c. to 57c. Refined yellow slabs were higher at

—*Continued on page 90*

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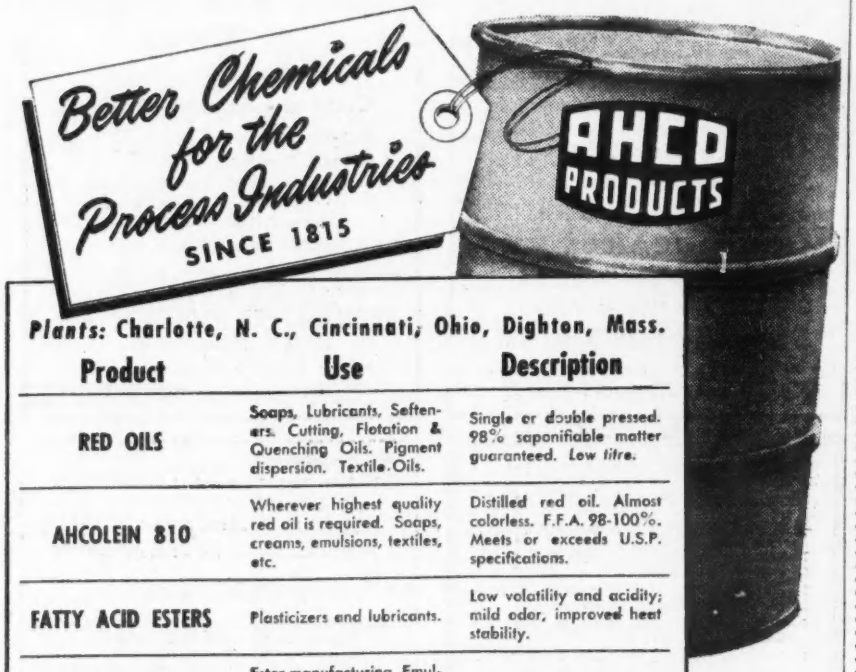

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40—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, 40 gal., 60 gal., 80 gal., 100 gal., 150 gal.
3—Filter Presses, Wood P&F, 30".
8—Filter Presses, C.I. P&F, 10", 12", 18", 24".
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NSRB Health Resources Advisory Committee Named

Establishment of a health resources advisory committee to aid the National Security Resources Board on problems of the nation's health relating to national mobilization was announced September 3 by W. Stuart Symington, chairman of NSRB. The committee is headed by Dr. Howard A. Rusk, director of the Army Air Forces convalescent-rehabilitation during World War II, and presently professor and chairman of the department of physical medicine and rehabilitation, New York University-Bellevue Medical Center.

Working with the health resources office of the NSRB, the new committee will assist the civil defense office in planning health means to counteract possible attacks by atomic, biological and chemical weapons. The committee will make policy recommendations relating to:—(1) mobilization, allocation and utilization of personnel necessary for wartime health services; (2) environmental sanitation services; (3) veterinary medical services; (4) utilization of health facilities; (5) provision of health equipment and supplies, and (6) maintenance of essential teaching and research in health fields.

The new committee and the health resources office, which are not operating agencies, will aid in formulating policies to guide other governmental and nongovernmental agencies and organizations. The health resources office has recently been established as one of the nine major offices of the NSRB and is now directly under the chairman of the board. Dr. Norvin C. Kiefer is Director of the Health Resources Office.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

—*Continued from page 87*

60c. to 62c. and white bleached at 70c. to 72c., as to quantity.

Candelilla—Trading was spotty, but the market was steady. Crude ranged from 60c. to 65c. and refined, 65c. to 70c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Carnauba—This market was unsettled by the lack of demand and spot market was easy and lower than the cost of replacements. Crude No. 3, ranged from 84c. to 85c. per pound, and refined, 90c. to 92c., as to quantity. Yellow, No. 1 also was inactive and quoted at $1.14 to $1.16 per pound and No. 2 at $1.12 to $1.14, according to quantity.

Spermaceti—Trading was fairly active. Prices were lifted 2c. per pound. Blocks were quoted at 27c. to 30c. and cakes, 28c. to 31c. per pound, as to quantity.

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Oil-Gas Lease Authorized

The Secretary of the Interior has been authorized to execute an oil and gas lease on an area in Park county, Wyoming, by the terms of a bill passed by congress and disregarded by President Truman. The President gave no reason for not signing nor vetoing the measure.

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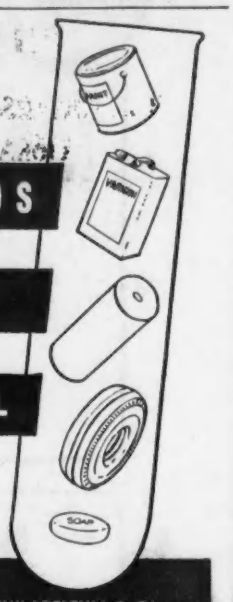

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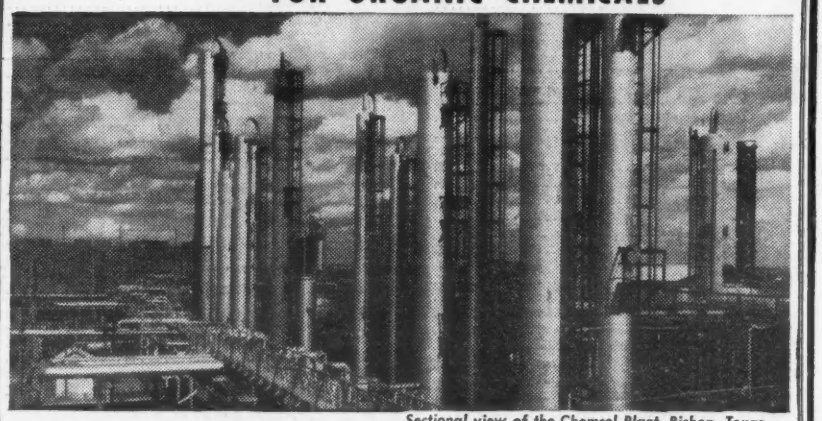

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